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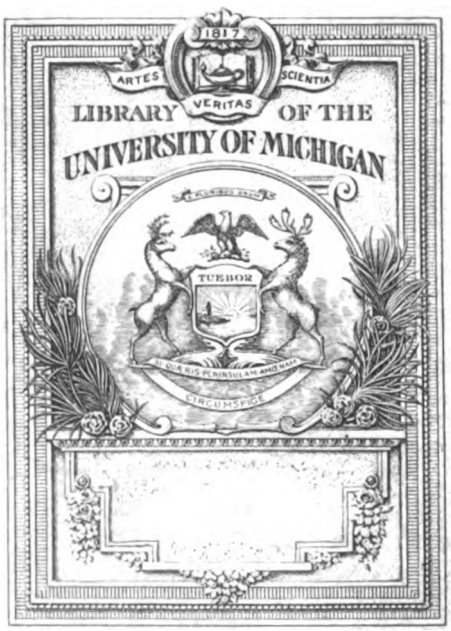
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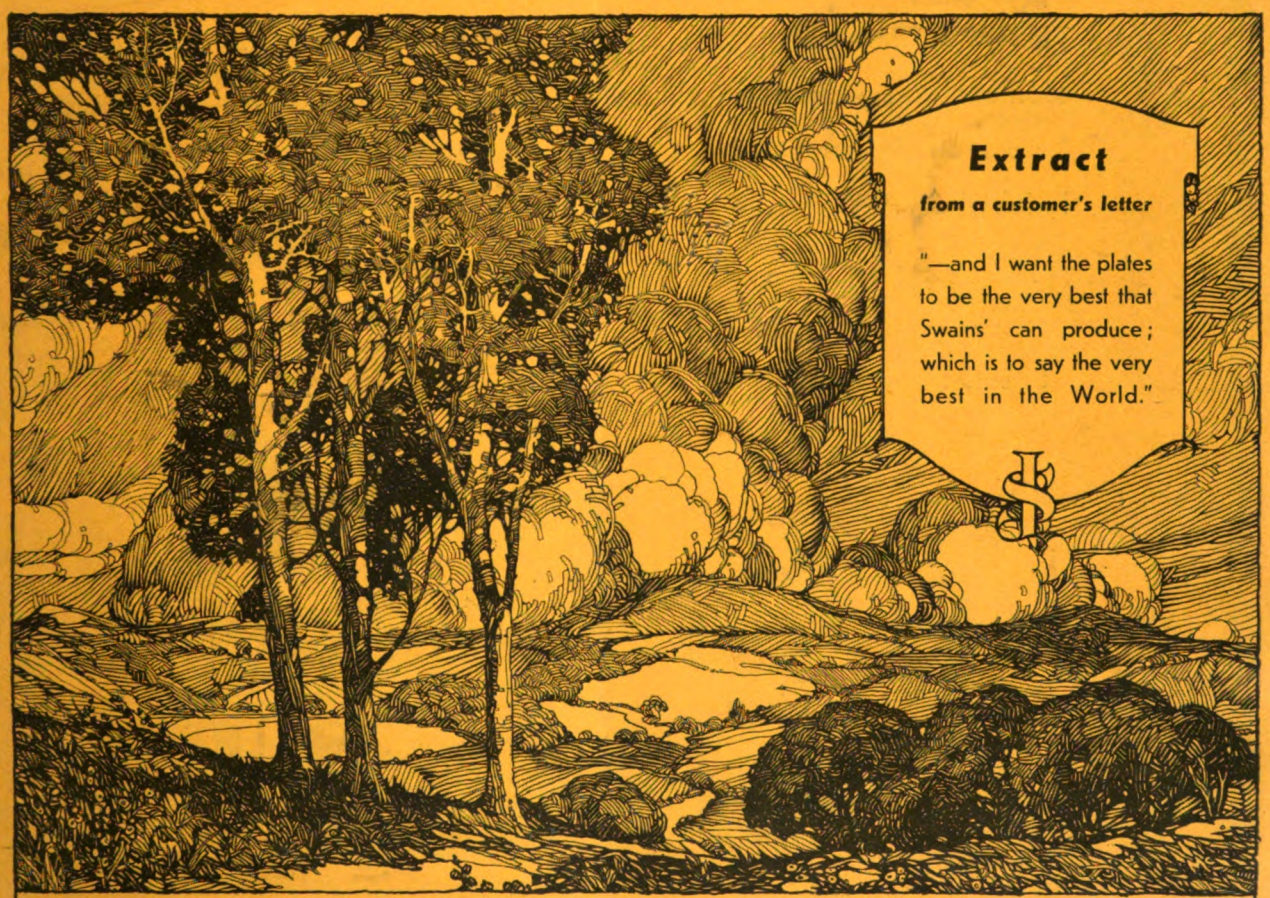
The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 167

LONDON : JANUARY 7, 1932

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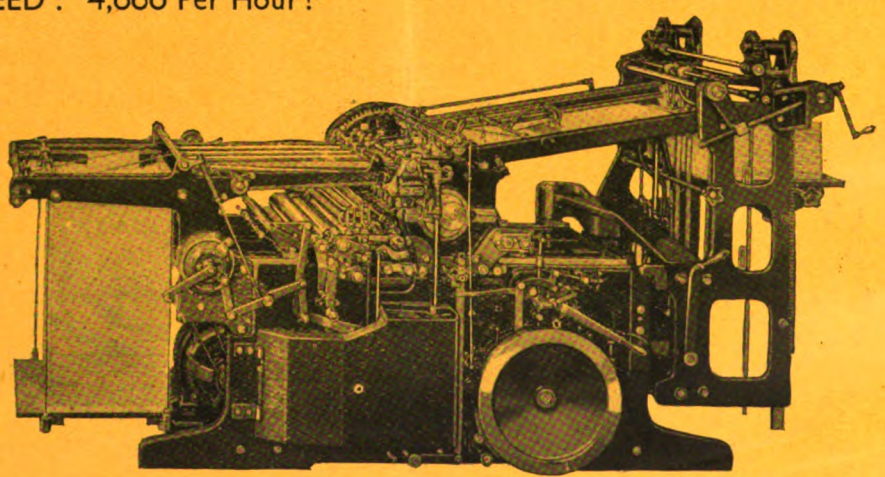
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General Paxan

MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 17)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 167 | LONDON : JANUARY 7, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

EVERY printer has his offcuts; some more than others, some able to use them up, the greater number not able to find a profitable avenue of disposal. In some cases there are really valuable offcuts, high-class papers of every sort, and it seems unfortunate that they should simply be left to accumulate, or on the other hand, be consigned to the waste dealer for a meagre return. There are printing offices with tons of offcuts and no policy regarding them. In fact, it is often enough that they accumulate almost unnoticed, by force of habit. Every now and then it is discovered that some little job or other can be worked off on an offcut; but most of the opportunities pass by because of the lack of interest and alertness in the paper warehouse. Under a keen, lively paper man, there would be a very considerable usage of offcuts, with consequent gain to the firm and a restriction on the amassment of offcuts. Unfortunately, really capable and enthusiastic paper-warehousemen are scarce; the condition of most printers' paper stores is sufficient evidence of this fact. What seems to be needed is a stronger regard for paper, a keener sense of its influence, and a better understanding of paper as a subject of paramount importance in the conduct of a printing business. Paper-warehousemen should graduate to position through a proper course of apprenticeship training. No works manager should be tolerated who has not had a good grounding in paper technics and practice. Needless to say, the practical chief of any printing business can only expect to have the paper side of his business handled efficiently and intelligently if he himself understands what that means.

* * *

ONE of those gentlemen who write up essays on paper and print to fire off from some lecture platform or other recently expressed his agreement with the better paper campaign and said that he thought linen facing gave the right look of quality to business paper. There are others who have a strong liking for the sort of deckle which handy printers produce on their "artistic" work by means of a saw or rasp, just as there are others again who know of no other base for a concert programme than tinted antique programme papers. The more of this mentality we meet the more hopeless seems to become the prospect of ushering in an era of better paper. There can be no desire for better paper until there is an understanding of it and an appreciation of it. It looks as though the paper part of the printer's education is the most neglected, though on almost every count it is the most important. There is confusion in the minds of

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	2
The Stunt in Typography— Mr. Harold Curwen's Views	4
Trade Notes	8
Country News	8
The Chemistry of Lithography— By Charles Harrap	10
Mr. Blumenfeld helps Lithographers	14
Artists' Lithographs for Posters ...	16
Litho Posters Aid Unemployed ...	16
Offset Pressmanship	18
Lithographic Papers	18
Lithographic Trade Review	19
Litho Cost—New Average Rates ...	20
Master Printers Annual	20
L.M.P.A. January Meetings	20
Thames Board Mill Additions ...	20
New British Patents	21
New Inventions	21
Commercial Review	22
Death of Mr. C. P. Scott	23
Federation Meetings	23
Calendars, etc., Received	24

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the great majority of printers as to what constitutes quality in paper, how it is infused and controlled, how it grades upward—step by step—because of some adjustment in selection and treatment of materials. Until there is a deeper and more all-round interest in these things there will be the cramped outlook which limits most printers to stereotyped paper choice, to a pathetic reliance on tinteds and coateds when something "artistic" is required, and to linen facing when higher quality than usual must set the atmosphere for a letter heading.

* * *

THERE is one good thing about taste and judgment of quality so far as paper is concerned, and that is the fact that there are standards which hold permanently good. The same cannot be said of our artistic typography, referring to what we call jobbing, display, or publicity work. Here the rules governing quality and taste change from year to year; unless we keep well in touch with forward movement we are apt to be left well behind, with old-fashioned materials in our cases. All the set principles that there are in printing seem to apply to bookwork and there is always a danger that even these may fall to the ground if some modernistic spirit gets hold of the reins. For those students and lovers of typographic purity and paper making excellence, there are, fortunately, the private presses and the aspiring publishers, beyond the bounds of which and whom there is neither cause nor inducement to adventure. In this realm there is art, principle and everlasting satisfaction. Elsewhere the most that can be said is "sufficient for the day."

Mr. Ernest Parke, well known in days gone by as the editor of the old "Morning Leader" and of the "Star," is retiring from the active life of Fleet Street. Mr. Parke was a pioneer of newspaper technique in his day, and is believed to be the inventor of the "Stop Press News."

Mr. A. Lott, deputy overseer of the machine-room of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., London, has been appointed overseer in succession to Mr. J. Lees, who has served with the firm for over twenty years and is now retiring.

Mr. Alfred E. Bishop, who has just retired from business, has been in the service of Messrs. Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd., for 43 years, and is very well known in London paper trade circles.

Mr. Bishop has been presented with a handsome clock by Mr. Chas. R. Craig on behalf of the firm, the following inscription being attached: "Presented to A. E. Bishop by Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd., on his retirement after 43 years' service, 31st December, 1931."

Mr. J. Cuming Walters has just vacated the editorial chair of the "Manchester City News," after twenty-five years' devoted service to it. The cause of the resignation is ill-health, and Mr. Walters is to undertake a recuperative trip to the West Indies.

Personalia

Mr. Thomas Wilson McAra, J.P., secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, can be assured of the gratification and good wishes of a host of friends in the printing industry in respect of the inclusion of his name in the New Year Honours List. He becomes a Knight.

Sir Thomas can look back upon a long career of practical experience in the realm of print. He was apprenticed as a compositor, and was later a printer's overseer. He has been chairman of the London Society of Compositors, and represents the L.C.C. on the advisory council of the London School of Printing.

Mr. John Alexander Hammerton, editor of the "Universal Encyclopædia," is amongst the other new Knights, as is also Major John Evelyn Wrench, editor of the "Spectator," and secretary of the Overseas League.

Mrs. Hilda Elizabeth Blattner, assistant editor of the publications of the Empire Parliamentary Association, receives the O.B.E.

Mr. H. E. Hurrell, manager of Yarmouth branch of the Norfolk News Co., and his wife, celebrated their golden wedding on Thursday last. The event coincided with the completion of 50 years' service for the "Eastern Evening News," which on Saturday last completed its jubilee. Mr. Hurrell was the guest of honour at a festive gathering held at Hill's Restaurant, where newspaper associates rallied to show their appreciation of Mr. Hurrell's sterling qualities.

Mr. H. Davall, of Messrs. Davall and Chown, bookbinding finishers, of 19, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4, was, we regret to learn, recently knocked down by a motor-cyclist in Western Avenue, Acton, and sustained fractures of leg and ribs, followed by pleurisy. We understand that Mr. Davall is rapidly recovering, and is occasionally able to visit his business for a short time. He is sixty-eight years old.

Dr. G. L. Riddell, technical director of the Printing Industry Research Association, will lecture at the next meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers Association, at Stationers' Hall, on Tuesday, January 12th, at 6 p.m. His subject will be "Is Applied Science of Value to the Printer?" Members from all districts of the L.M.P.A., together with their managerial and sales staff, are cordially invited.

Mr. F. G. Hewitt, the general manager of Holbrook and Son, Ltd., the Portsmouth printers, has been presented by the works manager (Mr. W. H. Collins), on behalf of the staff, with a handsome silver plate tea service, in token of their esteem and good wishes. The company has recently completed a successful year, which was signalised by the directors with a bonus grant; and the employees' handsome gift was an expression of thanks to the manager.

Mr. D. E. Salkind, works manager of the "Yarmouth Independent," has received gifts from the staff on leaving to become works manager for the "Norwich Mercury."

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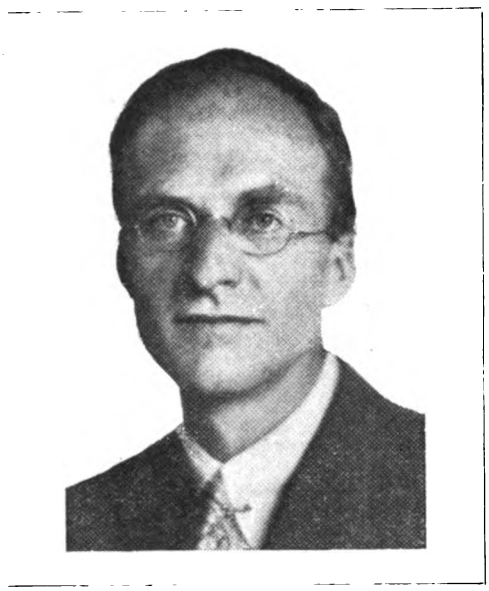
The "Stunt" in Typography

Mr. Harold Curwen's Views

"Against Stuntism" was the provocative title of an address by Mr. Harold Curwen, of the Curwen Press, at the December meeting of the British Typographers' Guild. A record gathering of members and visitors rallied for the occasion, and the interest of Mr. Curwen's remarks and the discussion that followed made the meeting a memorable one.

Joy of Craftsmanship

The chairman, Mr. H. Edmunds (of Messrs. Unwin Bros., Ltd.) said in introducing Mr. Curwen that the Guild was getting quite accustomed to welcoming well-known people to its meetings. They had had the pleasure of remembering amongst others Mr. Stephen H. Horgan, the pioneer of photo-engraving, Mr. Stanley Morison, Mr. Duncan, to whom they owed a great debt of gratitude, and Mrs. Beatrice Warde, who had done so much for all of them by giving them the proper ideas of type value. In Mr. Curwen they saw a gentleman who produced jobs for the joy of producing and then claimed the reward from the



MR. HAROLD CURWEN

customer; he was sure that this fact would please the members of the Guild. On rare occasions, the chairman proceeded, he visited the Westminster Bank, and on their counters he had fingered some of the most beautiful printing it was possible to obtain. Some of the little booklets, he was sure, were epics in the world of print. Mr. Curwen, as most of the members knew, was responsible for all the Westminster Bank's printed publicity. Whilst many printing houses considered it a privilege to be represented in the Fifty Best Books of the Year, the house of Curwen was there by right. In conclusion, Mr. Edmunds said that, although he was not personally acquainted with Mr. Curwen, the latter's work often acted as a lash to spur him on to fresh endeavour.

Mr. Curwen, called upon for his address, said that he had come to them almost entirely unprepared. As soon as he had sent the Guild his title, "Against Stuntism," he realised that he was quite as much for stuntism as against it. There was good and bad work done under every "ism."

Ridiculous "Stuntism"

What was a stunt? Should it be called a strongly conscious effort to produce or create a striking effect? He was going to add "that has not 'come off,'" but occasionally there were successful stunts, and he supposed that then they were permissible. He presumed that the principal intention of a stunt was to be strongly expressive or impressionistic. Many people, however, supposed that it was enough to be merely striking. An organist might be striking in his playing, but if he struck the wrong notes he produced discord and all his noise meant nothing.

Mr. Curwen considered that a great deal of the worst work done under the banner of modernism was a direct result of trying to stunt without the foundation of knowledge of fundamental principles of design, and with little or no experience. It was like a babe trying to take a ski jump before it had learnt to walk. Only the best stunting was bearable; anything less was ridiculous, and so worse than nothing.

It was far preferable, he thought, to try for fundamental soundness of design in a manner suited to the matter in hand. Typography could always be forceful without being strained. Geometrical formulæ might be adopted if suitable, but they must be made to conform to principles and not allowed to run riot.

The compositor, said Mr. Curwen, should have the great interest left to him of working out the details of a layout. He had been looking at one or two of the layouts made by some of the Guild members, and they showed a great knowledge and appreciation of the materials to be used.

The Customer's Influence

Regarding the Westminster Bank, working for the right customer was, of course, winning nine-tenths of the battle. If the customer had a feeling for type and an interest in it, it was easy to get satisfactory results; and he must say here that he could not do good work for customers who were not worthy. He had one customer who once asked him why his finished jobs were always bad! This customer always wanted wrong materials used, wrong types, wrong blocks: none of his ideas were ever conducive to good results. Co-operation was also needed, thought Mr. Curwen, between the artist and the printer; so often the artist was told that so-and-so was required and he was left to get on with it. Surely there should be a pooling of inspiration and ideas between the two, for so often the artist was ignorant of the psychological aspects of the job in hand.

As he had no slides, Mr. Curwen brought with him a portfolio of specimens of printing, amongst which he found he had brought along some stunts which had "come off." One obviously had to play tricks with stunts, he said, and have some fun. It was necessary that everything should not be as one would expect it to be. He did feel that unless one could get down to some definite feelings about the new style, one had not got far enough to attempt it. Stuntism could never be effective unless it was understood.

Some Stunt Exhibits

As an example of stuntism, Mr. Curwen showed a book of Curwen Press specimens with a cover of lithographed wallpaper. It was not received at all well, he said, people complaining that the gay cover looked out of place in an office! Another exhibit was a German typefounder's booklet employing Kabel type and printed in red and black, owed its success to a pattern made out of brass rule—a mixture of stuntism and plain work. This booklet, the speaker pointed out, was full of stuntism, allied with good balance and rules—a simple trick. After showing other German examples, Mr. Curwen produced another stunt for which his Press had been responsible. Twenty articles, he explained, were to be published by a railway company with money available to print only half of them. The only way to meet the case was to do away with margins, and each sheet of the book was printed in a different pair of colours and every type they possessed was put into it. There were eight drawn headings, all the others being composed of type, showing neither the same types nor borders. It was a type specimen book. It was

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a pure stunt, and with its variety of types and absence of margins it was an amusing thing.

Choice of Decorative Material

Another problem for the typographer, said Mr. Curwen, was the difficulty of finding material to use with type. Things that were drawn were seldom "type-right." Borders and fleurons were so often not suitable for the types to which they were supposed to belong. On the Continent it was usual when a new type was brought out to make decorative material to go with it.

Reverting again to his specimens, his next example was some programmes from the International Sports of 1930, the covers of which consisted of photogravure reproductions picturing swimming, rowing, football, etc. Another example of stuntism showed the letterpress on a booklet cover arranged like a ladder, with alternate lines of type in red and black. Other stunts, said Mr. Curwen, were the omission of capitals from the copy and the use of metallic paper.

Producing M. Tolmer's "Mise-en-Page," Mr. Curwen said he considered this to be the Bible of stuntism. It was crazy, and intentionally turned the mind upside-down. It was very exciting at the first glance, but there was no rest in it; the letterpress was all over the place. It made one stop and think, however, even if one thought it was very bad.

The last two items shown by Mr. Curwen were a book issued by the Westminster Bank on the occasion of the opening of its new building, and a catalogue of Chrysler motors. The former presented a problem, as any idea approaching stuntism could not be used. A formal layout for the book was adopted, whilst the cover was a bright green and the whole inserted in a brilliant red box. The catalogue had a silver cover with a striking design in red.

Safe Simplicity

Mr. Curwen concluded his talk by saying that he felt the matter of good or bad typography was fundamental; one should keep to the simple until one could go safely on to other things; simplicity was the best motto.

After the chairman had offered the thanks of the Guild to Mr. Curwen, the discussion was opened by a question from Mr. Haycroft asking the speaker how far stuntism might be used in a good book. Mr. Curwen replied that he had not very strong views on book production, and that he always referred such problems to Mr. Oliver Simon, the Press's specialist on that subject. He thought, however, that stuntism was not generally permissible in books. He suggested that a book meant for reading should be kept as plain as possible, but a book meant to be amusing could look amusing.

Mr. Haycroft also referred to Mr. Curwen's remark on the subject of leaving the compositor to work out the layout by himself, and Mr. Curwen replied that they all knew the tragedy that could result from leaving such work to the compositor; the remedy was to make a friend of the overseer and work in co-operation with the compositors.

Mr. Wilson Philip said that the well-finished layout was a strong selling factor which gave the customer some idea of the appearance of his finished job. If a layout was carefully and accurately worked out with regard to type sizes, etc., it greatly speeded up the production of that job. He had always found that compositors appreciated this work done by the typographer, and co-operated with him.

Teaching Typography

Mr. Curwen then went on to talk of technical schools for the teaching of printing. He could not understand why a man could not go to a school and set type unless he were a journeyman or an apprentice. Not every typographer, he said, might have had practical experience, and judgment would be saner if a man might work out his layout in actual metal. It was a rule that sooner or later would have to be altered.

Mr. Steer said that in founding the Guild his ambition was to enlist compositors in its ranks and encourage them to take up layout work. Practically all members of the Guild had set type themselves.

Mr. Curwen also said that he would like to see the schools experimenting as they did at the Technical School at Offenbach in Germany. This experimental work was not done by boys of fourteen, but by older men who came back to work in the spirit of old boys. Mr. Haycroft added that the question of instruction for typographers had already been "rubbed in" and Mr. Hoath maintained that the student was never allowed to experiment, but had to conform to the rules of the school and never had an opportunity of departing from its style.

Mr. Daniel Caslon then spoke. He considered that the boys at the printing schools wasted too much time on designing types on the lines of those that came from France and Germany. He thought that they should spend more time in learning to use type. He thought that they should be shown some of Mr. Curwen's work and also that of some of the Guild members.

Curwen Press Experiment

Mr. Curwen told his audience of how he went back to the Central School of Arts and Crafts to rediscover the joy of working out his ideas in the actual metal. There, there was quite a different atmosphere, and after a short time working under the instructors he went to the Curwen Press and discarded over two hundred type faces, and for two years his men set nothing but Caslon. Incidentally, he said, they lost many of their customers. He also had been visiting some of the technical schools, and was of the opinion that the students did not try to design types, but spent time in drawing types and layouts very carefully with the object of impressing them upon the memory. Although many of the best types now came from Germany, the ideas for many of them originated in England, which was also the home of two very able designers, namely, Edward Johnston and Eric Gill.

Mr. Caslon then spoke of his own firm. Until two years ago, he said, all their type specimens had been produced by the compositors in their small printing department. Two years ago they secured the services of a skilled typographer, whose efforts were received with annoyance and astonishment on the part of the compositors. To-day the situation was reversed. They relied entirely upon the typographer, and would do nothing without a layout.

Mr. Alfred Vernon said that in a large firm much of the work passed through without the typographer's guidance.

Quite a lengthy discussion then took place on the possibility of endowing a school at which anyone might receive printing instruction, and the possibility of the authorities being willing to allow typographers to study at the existing schools. Mr. Curwen mentioned the Dusseldorf College of Industrial Design, where fifteen students only were allowed to study the higher branches of design in printing.

Mr. Edmunds then thanked Mr. Curwen for a very entertaining and inspiring evening. The vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Alfred Vernon, who said how much they had enjoyed the informal talk given them by Mr. Curwen, and remarked that he had worked for him for eighteen years. Mr. Feasey, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that no words of his were needed to express the appreciation of the Guild to Mr. Curwen; he was virile, refreshing and a source of inspiration to every typographer.

In his final remarks Mr. Curwen thanked his listeners for taking his informal and unprepared words so kindly, and urged them once more to do what they understood: the importance of work lay in the joy they obtained from doing it, not the finished result.

Print for the Blind

Two French inventors, MM. Thomas and Conland, have devised an apparatus by which ordinary print can be made legible for the blind, says "The Times." The apparatus is called the photo-electrograph. A ray of light is made to pass over the printed page, and as each letter is illuminated the corresponding letter is presented in relief and in magnified form in another part of the machine where the blind reader identifies it by touch. Not only ordinary print, but Braille can be read with the machine; in the latter case, it has the advantage that the Braille characters can be printed with ink on a smooth page, and need be no larger than ordinary type, thus reducing Braille types to a convenient size and making them cheaper and easier to produce than hitherto.

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D.A.7

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Trade Notes

THE "Daily Sketch" machine managers' dance in aid of the Printers' Pension Fund realised £170.

THE publishing firm of Eveleigh, Nash and Grayson, Ltd., has changed its name to Grayson and Grayson, Ltd.

MESSRS. W. F. SEDGWICK, LTD., Great New Street, London, have been appointed photographic engravers to the King.

THE manufacture of printing machinery at Otley is stated to be slowly but gradually benefiting from the uplift of trade which is taking place.

IN a number of towns in County Donegal on Monday the Civic Guards prohibited the sale of the "Derry Journal." Newsagents were ordered not to sell any copies until further notice.

LADY SOUTHWARK, who died on Friday at the age of 80, was the widow of Mr. R. K. Causton, director of the printing firm of Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd., later the first Baron Southwark, who died in 1929.

EIGHT Great Britain 1d. black stamps, unsevered and used on an envelope, were sold for £50 in Manchester on Monday. These were the first postage stamps to be issued. Singly, the stamps are only catalogued at 6s. each.

PRINTERS' INK FOR INDIA.—The Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, as finally enforced, provides for an increase of the customs duty on printers' ink from 5 to 8 per cent. ad valorem (plus the general surtax of 25 per cent. of the duty).

MR. LANCELOT SPEED, the black-and-white artist, who died suddenly at Deal on December 31st at the age of seventy-one, was well-known for his contributions to "Punch," the "Illustrated London News" and other journals, his work as a book illustrator being also in great demand.

MR. W. F. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE, who died on Sunday at the age of sixty-six, was known as an active journalist and author. He worked for various London newspapers, and edited the "Academy and Literature," 1903-5. Mr. Teignmouth Shore also practised as an advertising consultant, and was in request as a lecturer.

DUMFRIES UNION CENTENARY.—The Dumfries branch of the Scottish Typographical Association, which claims to be the oldest trade union in the Scottish provinces, has recently celebrated its centenary, having been founded in December, 1831. At a social gathering held in honour of the event, Mr. George Kerr, the secretary, and Mr. John Richardson, the treasurer, were presented with souvenirs in the shape of gold medals.

HUNTER-PENROSE "G.P. SYSTEM."—From Messrs. Hunter-Penrose, Ltd., of 109, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1, comes a copy of a neatly designed booklet, "The Road to Prosperity," which they are now circulating by post to printers throughout the United Kingdom. This is issued to explain the firm's "G.P. Department," or "Gradual Payment" system, which they are launching. The system is by no means limited to the process equipment with which the name of Hunter-Penrose is particularly associated, but will cover every branch of the printing and kindred trades, affording facilities to the printer which will enable him to extend or replace plant and machinery under most advantageous terms.

MESSRS. DELITTLE, FENWICK AND CO., LTD., of Railway Street, York, have sent us a copy of Messrs. Rowntree's Export Price List for 1932, which the firm have just printed for the famous chocolate manufacturers. It is more than a price list, it is an example of first-class four-colour printing. A heavy art paper has been used and the second half of the book is devoted to illustrations of the wide range of Rowntree fancy boxes and novelties. The reproductions of beautiful coloured boxes, and in some cases the chocolates inside, in natural colours, are excellent. They demonstrate the effectiveness of multi-colour half-tone when anything of the nature of facsimile reproduction is desired.

Country News

BRADFORD

MR. HORACE ROBERTS, of the staff of the "Bradford Telegraph and Argus," who has been elected president of the Bradford branch of the Typographical Association, in succession to Mr. William Ryecroft, has been vice-president of the branch for the past six years. The vacancy in the vice-presidency will be filled by Mr. C. Dyson, of the staff of the "Yorkshire Observer."

LEEDS

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Grocock, a veteran in Leeds journalistic and printing circles, at the age of seventy-eight. In 1874 he joined the "Leeds Express," where he worked for three years as a printing apprentice. He joined the "Leeds Mercury" in 1877, beginning a connection with the paper lasting for fifty years. Mr. Grocock celebrated his golden wedding in 1928.

MAIDSTONE

FIRE broke out on Monday morning at the printing works of Mr. R. W. Burkitt, Temple Court, Week Street, Maidstone. A policeman discovered the outbreak which was located in the printing works, a two-storied range of buildings, which included Mr. Burkitt's office and showrooms, machine rooms, composing room, and paper stores. The fire originating on the lower floor burnt fiercely, doing considerable damage to the office, showroom, and lower machine room. Prompt work by the Fire Brigade, however, saved the upper floor, including the composing room and the platen machine room. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

NORWICH

NORWICH lost one of its "grand old men" last week when the death occurred of Mr. W. E. Bunn, well-known printer and Oddfellow, at the age of eighty. Mr. Bunn was apprenticed to the printing trade at the "Norfolk Chronicle" office and remained with the firm for twenty-eight years. Since then, firstly in conjunction with his late partner, and subsequently on his own account, he has carried on the printing business of Mackley and Bunn on Orford Hill. He took an active interest in the public life in Norwich. At the funeral of Mr. Bunn on Saturday, the staff of Messrs. Mackley and Bunn was represented by Messrs. W. Mackley, A. Seaman, W. Martell, G. King, H. Balls, J. Cook, L. Foulger, and G. Brown. A large number of officers of local and district friendly society lodges were also present.

THE Jubilee number of the "Eastern Evening News" was issued on Saturday last, the first issue having appeared on January 2nd, 1882.

PLYMOUTH

THE Plymouth Master Printers' Association recently held a most successful lunch, followed by a brief meeting, at which the representatives to the Alliance Executive Committee gave reports of the business done at the Committee meeting. Those attending were Messrs. C. E. Brendon, J. R. Fayers, R. G. Bowering, Adlard, Palmer, Neale, Varcoe, and Creber.

MR. JAMES CHARLES LAIRD, a linotype operator on the "Cape Argus," who was formerly on the staff of the "Newcastle Chronicle," has died as a result of injuries received in a motor accident in the Cape Town district. His father is still employed on the "Newcastle Chronicle."

MR. FRANK PRIESTLEY, aged 31, general manager of the Workers' Press, Tabernacle Street, London, E.C., publishers of the "Daily Worker," was at Bow Street on Monday committed for trial, charged with endeavouring to seduce persons serving in the Crown forces from their duty and allegiance to the King, and with inciting them to commit acts of mutiny.

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Lithographic Section

The Chemistry of Lithography

More About the Metals

By CHARLES HARRAP

The chemistry of the metal aluminium, so important to lithographers, was partially dealt with in the issue of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER of December 10th, leaving the following matters for consideration.

Aluminium

It is the peculiarly obstinate character of aluminium that makes it more complicated than either stone or zinc in its chemical reactions. To get into an intimate chemical acquaintance with it, it is necessary to prepare the hydrate, $Al(OH)_3$, by a circuitous succession of more or less difficult reactions, which are little less difficult than the extraction of aluminium in the metallic state. The sulphate of aluminium $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, is obtained by treating or soaking clay with sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4; then adding potassium sulphate, K_2SO_4, and thereby producing alum. After filtering, the alum solution is treated with ammonia liquor, thereby producing aluminium hydrate, $Al(OH)_3$. From this hydrate aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3, is produced by heating until the white oxide falls. This oxide is designated alumina, and it is the only oxide of aluminium that is known.

The reason for this lengthy description is to arrive at certain actions which take place upon aluminium when left exposed to air, or when sprinkled with water. In view of the difficulty of obtaining the real oxide, as shown above, it is unreasonable to suppose that either air or water produce the oxide by simple contact. It can only be said that the effect of air or water produces an ink-retaining surface similar to that obtained by applying grease (as transfer ink) to the plate.

It is well known that the usual greasy inks when applied to aluminium are not so active as on zinc or stone. As "soda" and potash compounds readily attack aluminium, it is admissible that if transfer inks were made by burning the oils first, then adding the soap and heating to melt and mix, it is highly probable the finished ink would be more effective on aluminium.

The "alumina paste" used by printing-ink makers is the alumina hydrate.

Alum

Aluminium is the metal that gives alum its name. The standard alums are double salts, in which aluminium sulphate is associated with either potassium sulphate, or sodium sulphate, or ammonia sulphate; and in each case the alum also includes 24 molecules of water as an essential feature of its crystallisation. Alum is usually slightly acid, due to the presence of free or loosely combined sulphuric acid. Hence, the acid-alum-water bath for cleaning aluminium plates is so effective, as dilute sulphuric acid attacks aluminium and nitric acid destroys grease and gum. It is very probable that a solution of aluminium sulphate would be a weak etch for aluminium, much in the same way as citric acid or 8 per cent. solution of nitric acid on stone.

Alum is a very useful chemical in the calico printing and dyeing processes, because the aluminium absorbs the colouring matter and fastens on the fabric.

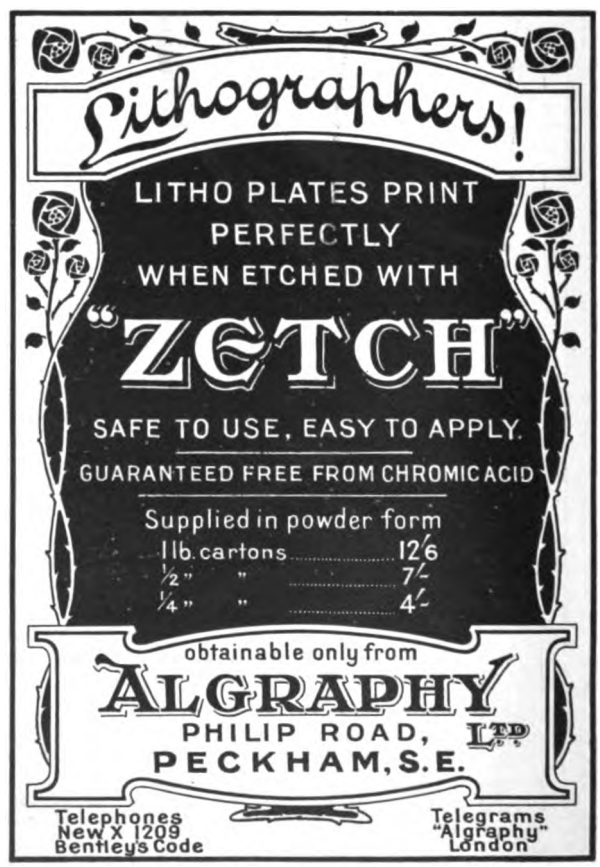
Finely powdered aluminium is used as a silver dusting powder; and when one part of this powder is mixed with 10 parts of bronze powder it makes a bright gold bronze. When the quantity of aluminium powder is increased to at least half the bulk, it will readily absorb coal-tar dyes, and thereby produce bronzing powders of many different colours.

The expansion of both aluminium and zinc plates by the rise of temperature in the workrooms is so exceedingly small that it need not be taken into account in the fine register of chromo work in many colours.

Chemistry of Zinc

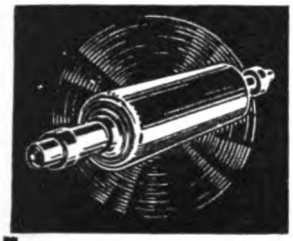
The origin of zinc is in rocks, in the chemical forms of blende calamine and red zinc ore.

BLENDE is zinc sulphide, ZnS, being zinc 66 and sulphur 34 per cent. It is also called sphalerite and black jack, when the ore is black; sometimes it is yellow or white. It is often associated with ores of lead, copper and silver, and barytes (barium sulphate). In this ore there is frequently found some cadmium and some iron. The word *blende* originally meant to blind or dazzle. The ore containing little iron is named cleiophane (found in New Jersey), the ore with more



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iron is marmatite (found at Marmato) and is related to christophite (from St. Christophe mine), and that with cadmium, przibramite (from Przibram, in Bohemia).

CALAMINE was named from its reedy appearance, like stalactites. It is of glassy lustre, white or yellow, and consists of silica zinc oxide, water and carbon, being zinc carbonate $ZnCO_3$. It occurs in Great Britain; and in Forfar it is called clemmel, whence the term Clemmel Glo, meaning Calamine Creek. There are varieties which are crystal, or stalactitic (such as wigite); carbonated; and argillaceous (with clay). Hydrozincite is the zinc carbonate from Spain and other parts. It consists of carbonic acid, zinc oxide and water. In America, calamine is often called Smithsonite. The siliceous calamine is $Zn_2SiO_4H_2O$; that is, zinc silicate. It is also known as electric calamine.

RED ZINC ORE, or zincite, is an oxide of zinc, ZnO, and is an important ore found in New Jersey. It is of hexagonal formation.

These details of the sources of zinc are of special importance to those who use zinc plates in planography. In the general manufacture of zinc, little care is taken to obtain the metal pure. The finest distilled zinc is almost pure, whilst the average zinc may contain lead, iron, silica, tin, cadmium, copper and arsenic. The pure zinc can be made from the commercial metal by six chemical reactions. Absolutely pure zinc is hard, and more or less resistant of the chemical actions in planography; but if the metal should contain a trace of the carbonate of zinc, it is less difficult to treat by printing methods.

Zinc is hard and crystalline, and subject to break when bent. When it is heated to 130° to 140° C. it is softened, and can be rolled into sheets; thus sheets may be heated and rolled into plates of any thickness for planography. The heating constantly repeated anneals the metal, providing the temperature is kept under 140° C. At higher temperatures, of 200° C. and thereabouts, the zinc becomes brittle and remains so; in this state it may be pulverised. At a still higher temperature it will burn in air, and becomes zinc oxide, ZnO, or zinc white, permanent or Chinese white.

The atomic weight of zinc is 65 (aluminium being 27), which is very near to the atomic weights of iron (55·6), manganese (54·6), nickel (58·3), cobalt (58·6), copper (63), all of which are much lighter than lead (205·4). Brass is one part zinc and two parts copper. German silver is an alloy of zinc, copper and nickel.

Zinc Plates

Zinc, as used in planography, is almost pure as now sold by reliable dealers in printing trade materials. Zinc plates sold by metal merchants and building material suppliers is just common zinc with impurities: and should not be used for planography.

Zinc plates are not so readily affected by exposure as aluminium plates. Nevertheless, they are affected by the carbon dioxide gas (CO_2) of the air, and thereby become partially oxidised. As oxide of zinc is permanent in air, an oxidised plate must be well scoured before use in planography. For outside use this oxidation is apparently an advantage as the zinc becomes much less destructible, and fulfils its purpose as a covering for buildings and in galvanising on iron. Further, should zinc become carbonised, it becomes zinc carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, and is comparatively proof against the action of the air. This is proved by the fact that calamine ore, $ZnCO_3$, has weathered all terrestrial conditions since it was formed in the earth. This rocky carbonate of zinc appears to be a very close alternative to calcium carbonate rock as in lithographic stone.

Zinc readily dissolves in nitric, hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, forming the nitrate, chloride and sulphate of zinc. In the action of nitric acid, however, the action commences with the formation of nitrous oxide and nitric oxide gases, which are so obnoxious that nitric acid is not used in planography from zinc.

The carbonate of zinc is not readily formed; but by treating zinc hydrate with the oxycarbonate of potash or sodium, some variable carbonates of zinc may be formed.

Zinc oxide, ZnO, is readily soluble in acids forming the various compounds. Thus, a solution of ZnO treated with potassium carbonate yields zinc carbonate. ZnO is soluble in caustic soda (NaOH), and caustic potash (KOH), forming zincates, such as K_2ZnO_2 and Na_2ZnO_3. This reaction seldom occurs by cold solutions on pure zinc, but can be brought about by warming.

The chief purpose of using caustic soda on zinc is to dissolve grease. Zinc sulphate with potassium, and sodium sulphates, forms double salts containing both the zinc sulphate and the potassium sulphate (or sodium sulphate), plus water. When zinc is treated with sulphuric acid, zinc sulphate is formed, and, should a weak solution of sodium sulphate be used to neutralise the sulphuric acid, the result would be the double salt, which has an acid action, by its excess of sulphuric acid.

When common alum, $Al_2(SO_4)_3K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$, is used on zinc, the free sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) of the alum attacks the zinc feebly, forming zinc sulphate, $ZnSO_4$. This action corresponds with the action of acid-alum-water, both on zinc and aluminium. And, as an outside chemical re-action, not directly connected with above, zinc sulphate will join with iron sulphate to form one of a series of bodies similar to true alums, having a formula, $ZnSO_4$, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$. This body is termed a pseudo-alum, because it does not contain aluminium. Even so, it is a double sulphate, which shows some free sulphuric acid.

Effects of Acids

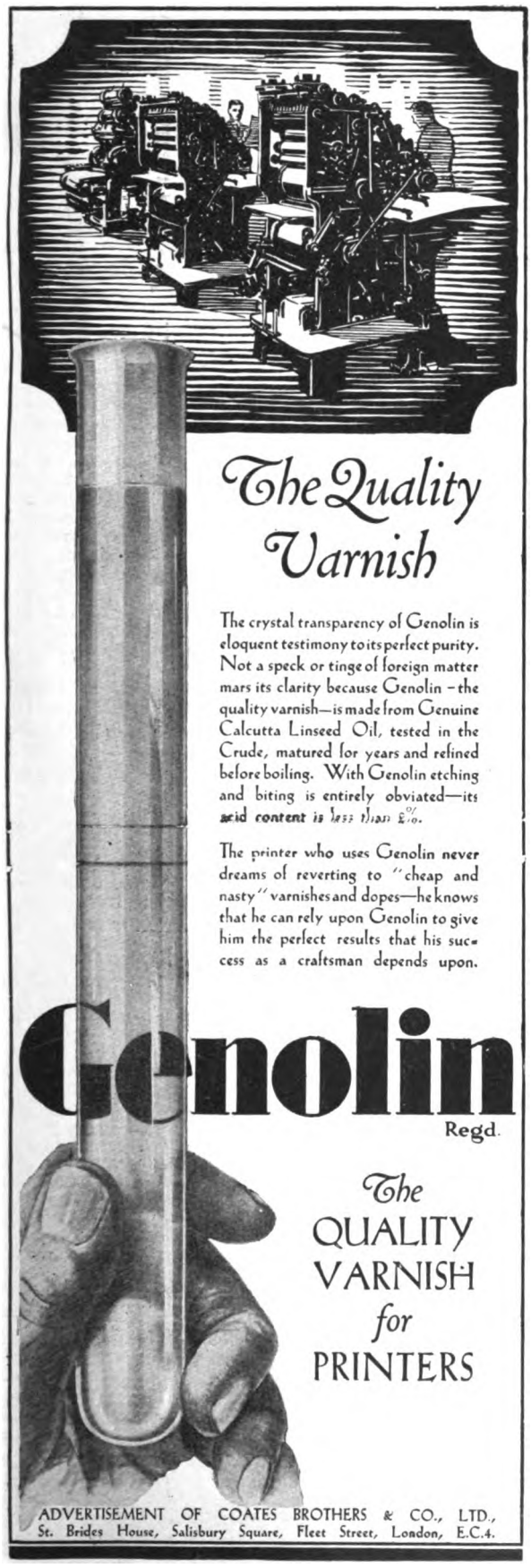
In most cases when acids have been used on zinc, the best method to neutralise any traces of acid is to dust the plate with pure chalk, such as whiting. The chalk being calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, it is readily attacked by acids and forms calcium compounds of such a neutral character that no further action takes place.

Of the various acids, such as acetic, tartaric, oxalic and citric, their effects on zinc are so feeble that they are not of any value in practical work. Although phosphoric acid etches are used in working on aluminium, there is no call for using them on zinc. In fact, it would be much better to abolish the use of phosphoric acid from planography, as it is injurious to the craftsmen. In the same way, the use of potassium bichromate or chomic acid should be avoided as far as possible, to prevent personal injury. The old-fashioned use of gallic acid as an etch is both effective and less injurious than chromic and phosphoric acids. These acids do not attack the zinc plate, but are used to neutralise the alkali in the transfer inks and liberate the fatty acids of the transfer inks to strengthen the combination with the zinc and form the ink-retaining surface from which to print.

Cost of Aluminium

According to the latest information published, December 31st, the Alliance Aluminium Co. has re-

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duced the price of aluminium by £5 per ton, thus making its present price £80 per ton.

As aluminium is so light, this reduction can scarcely affect the price of printing plates. One sheet of aluminium, B.W.G. 19, 20in. by 30in., weighs 2.388 lbs. The normal weight of aluminium plates, 20in. by 30in., works out at 916 sheets to a ton, so that at the best, the reduction could scarcely reach ¾d. per sheet after manufacturing.

The Alliance Aluminium Co. of Britain and Canada has a capital of £1,400,000, and firms in France, Germany and Switzerland are interested.

Mr. Blumenfeld Helps Lithographers

Chairman of Auxiliary Concert

Mrs. K. F. Nicholson (W. R. Nicholson, Ltd.), who has succeeded Mr. Frank Heywood as president of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, bids fair to be as successful as her predecessor in the choice of chairmen for the various concerts held by this enterprising Auxiliary. In these days it is especially difficult to secure men or women willing to undertake the onerous task of raising funds for charitable purposes, and this is one of the reasons why Mrs. Nicholson can justly be congratulated on securing such a well-known personality as Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld to occupy the chair at the next concert of the Auxiliary, to be held at the Cannon Street Hotel on January 19th. Last season this Auxiliary contributed £790 to the funds of the Corporation.



MR. R. D. BLUMENFELD

This is not the first time that Mr. Blumenfeld has lent his practical support to printing and allied charities. In 1929 he took the chair at the 42nd anniversary festival dinner of the Lloyd Memorial Home, and as a result of his efforts on that occasion a sum of £3,400 was collected. It is interesting to recall that at this dinner the toast to Mr. Blumenfeld was proposed by Mr. F. O. Roberts (then Minister for Pensions in the Labour Government), and in his reply Mr. Blumenfeld remarked that it was strange that as the founder of the Anti-Socialist Union, he found one of His Majesty's Ministers praising him.

Mr. Ralph David Blumenfeld is, of course, one of the best-known journalists in the English-speaking world. He was born in the United States in 1864 and was the son of a well-known editor, from whom he no doubt inherited the flair for journalism. He was a special correspondent on the "New York Herald," for which he came to this country to report Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Several subsequent visits to this country made a strong impression upon him, and he was ultimately led to become the London correspondent of the "Herald." He was afterwards associated for some years with Alfred Harmsworth in the early days of the "Daily Mail" and later identified with the late Sir Arthur Pearson. His prominent association with the "Daily Express" (as editor and chairman of the company) has naturally brought him into touch with leading figures in many spheres of life. The experiences he has thus gained over a long period of years are interestingly set forth in his diary, which was published by Heinemann in 1930.

Mr. Blumenfeld, it may be added, is Master of the newly-formed Company of Newspaper Makers.

Chester Printers

MR. R. STEWART-BROWN, M.A., F.S.A., in an address to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire on "The Chester Stationers, Booksellers and Printers, to the year 1800," said that in 1534 the stationers of Chester were incorporated into a city company, together with the painters, glaziers and embroiderers, these four bodies of craftsmen having been responsible for the presentation of "The Shepherd's Play" at the Chester Pageants. The original charter seems lost, but an enrolment has been discovered. The art and faculty of cutting, folding, binding, and selling books, was alone to be practised by the members of the company, and many instances were cited, where outside stationers were driven away from the city, or forced to join the company. Printing, then in its infancy, formed no part of the Chester stationers' work, and was controlled by the London stationers. Mr. Stewart-Brown dealt also with the earliest known examples of Chester printing, and with the early presses there. His paper was in no sense intended as a bibliography of Chester printing, but included notices of nearly all the local printers to 1800, with biographical notes of them, and the early stationers and booksellers of the city.

THE death has occurred of Mr. George Cain (79), for 50 years on the staff of Messrs. William Byles and Sons, printers and lithographers, Bradford.

MR. WALTER STOTT CARRUTHERS, who has died, aged 87, at Silloth, in Cumberland, retired 25 years ago from the editorship of the "Dewsbury Reporter." He was previously chief reporter of the "Leeds Mercury," and had served on the staffs of the "Yorkshire Post" and the "Manchester Guardian."

MR. JOHN NIX PENTELOW, of Carshalton, Surrey, editor and proprietor of "Cricket," and editor of Ayres's "Cricketers' Companion," who died on July 5th, aged 59, left estate of the gross value of £2,479, with net personalty £1,162.

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Artists' Lithographs for Posters

Are They Out-of-Date?

Lithographs by artists are becoming extinct, and artistically lithographed posters are hunted for by collectors. This is neither the artists' fault nor that of the method, but that of our mechanised era which expects from the artist a design, but a lithograph from the lithographer, and the printing done by the printer—writes T. Schalcher in "Offset- Buch- & Werbekunst" (Leipzic).

Of the three methods of reproduction—engraving, wood-cutting and lithography—which offer the possibility of original work to the artist, lithography is the easiest to be learned. Engraving, with its variable results of chemical actions, often proves a hard experience for the artist; and wood-cutting does not demand less patience. Lithography in its beginnings requires nothing but that the artist knows drawing. The lithographic chalk is so full of expression and yet so pliable and simple in its handling, that a good drawer must also be a good lithographer.

Past Artistry

What Germany and France produced during the time when lithography was at its height has never been reached again. We recall Menzel who lived at the Berlin Court, Hosemann, Kriehuber, W. Reuter and others, who a few years after the invention created works which the collector nowadays guards like pearls.

Of course, there is no road leading from these delicate pieces of art to the modern poster. But take some lithographs of Daumier and Gavarni! France shows us that even the artists of posters do not leave a well-founded tradition. Chéret goes back to Gavarni, Toulouse-Lautrec to Daumier and Guys. In Germany drawing on stone remained unknown till it became fashionable again for the adornment of walls, as still visible in many houses. As a poster it was a singular phenomenon. The famous poster of Emil Orlik for Hauptmann's "Weavers" is an exception and a masterpiece at the same time. The new style must have been so surprising even to artists that it was not sufficiently repeated to constitute a change. Later on, a few artists founded a studio in Berlin with a litho press of their own, among whom we find Georg Belwe, F. H. Ehmcke, and F. W. Kleukens. In their functions these artists were no lithographers, as their later work has shown, and also were no poster designers in the strict sense of the word. Although they may be called pioneers of modern typography, and although also their joint studio was often imitated, artistic lithography has received no impulse from them.

War-Time Revival

Only the Great War gave reason to develop lithography in Germany. Artists who had become soldiers found their way to the printing departments of the staff and availed themselves of various opportunities. Franz Pfeffer created a wonderful original poster for a chapel. As a head of a military printing department he did all the drawing and lithographing himself and even supervised printing. Lithographed postcards sold so well that a remarkable surplus could be offered to the national fund.

The War also here united once again specialised working operations in one man; the artist was his own lithographer and printer, because craftsmen were lacking or disposed of for other needs. It very soon became obvious that War Loan posters created in the vicinity of the trenches surpassed those made at home in all such virtues as impressiveness and immediate appeal. Also our former adversaries saw that such a direct method as original drawing on stone speaks a stronger language in tempestuous times. They developed the style, although less compelled by lack of men and of material. Pennell wrote a booklet on his Liberty Loan poster, Philadelphia 1918, in which he explains the artist's attitude.

And herewith we reopen the discussion about artistic lithography at the present time. An artist who can lend to his ideas the shape which the material demands, will surely produce a more powerful design with the lithographic stone before him. In the measure that the public mind gets obtuse from reproduced advertising, an original lithograph will be carried through by a psychological advantage. Our present rationalised business life cannot be in favour of the style proposed; but it is helping real art, at least, to try it.

Litho Posters Aid Unemployed

Lithographic poster advertising has recently been proving to the whole of the United States what a great advertising medium it can be, not only when used by enterprising private concerns, but when used by a nation in a time of stress—in the present case to alleviate the sufferings of the unemployed during the coming winter. A number of American lithographing firms together with a paper company have contributed a large number of unemployed posters to President Hoover's committee for the relief of the unemployed.

Lithography to the Fore

Mr. Joseph Deutsch, of the Edwards and Deutsch Lithographing Co., of Chicago, discussed with Mr. H. E. Fisk, general manager of the Outdoor Advertising Association, the subject of unemployment relief. The question of utilising posters was agreed upon, and the problem of securing the necessary posters for display was given to Mr. Deutsch. As a result of his energetic efforts and a desire to prove again the value of outdoor posters, the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. contributed fifty tons of paper, and ten well-known litho houses in different parts of the country gave the use of their plants and services. Thirty thousand 24-sheet posters were very soon printed and appeared in more than 17,000 towns and cities throughout the country.

The poster in question was drawn by Howard Scott and ten full-size reproductions of the original sketch were quickly made and forwarded by air mail to the co-operating lithographers. The railway company expedited paper shipments and every obstacle was removed to get the posters out on time. They reached their various destinations without mishap, and the litho industry has shown its generosity and business value.

Appreciation of the sterling efforts of the lithographers and the Outdoor Advertising Association was expressed in a message to the president of the last named Association, on behalf of the U.S.A. President's organisation for unemployment relief, which read "You and your business associates have made possible a very powerful advertising campaign in seventeen thousand five hundred cities and towns, and I regard this as a most substantial contribution to the success of our work."

"Wonderful Co-operation"

In a letter to Mr. Deutsch enclosing the telegram the president of the Outdoor Advertising Association said, "It is my firm belief that when the drive is over it will be realised and acknowledged that the posters displayed throughout the country represented the backbone of the publicity campaign by the national, as well as the local, relief organisations. It is a source of great satisfaction to realise that there are represented in the paper and lithographing industry those who have a sense of public duty and responsibility. . . . The speed with which this campaign was designed and the posters made and shipped, exemplifies a wonderful spirit of co-operation and an excellent example of organised effort."

Mr. J. Deutsch, who commented on the above, said that the action taken by the poster lithographers evidenced the influence and effectiveness of that outstanding medium in reaching the masses.

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A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

ALL OFFSET SUPPLIES

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ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E. Tel. New Cross 1209 Transfer Paper. Graining Materials and all Sundries for the Lithographer.

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD, 61 & 63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C. (Phone: Bishopsgate 1469.) Felts, Moleskins, Flannels, Marbles, Pumice Powder, etc., etc.

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CARLAW, DAVID, & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

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CUNDALL FOLDING MACHINE CO., 25 and 26, Shoe Lane, London. E.C.4. Phone: Central 8166. Works: Luton, Beds. Makers of the all-British Cundall Paper Folding Machines.

IMITATION BOOK CLOTH

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN LTD., 40, South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8, Telephone Reliance 2922 Sole Manufacturers of FIBRETTE the Best Quality Leather Paper; and CLOTHETTE a Durable Imitation Book Cloth.

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CRABTREE, R. W. & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

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PAPER FEEDERS

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"ELLESS" PILE AUTOMATIC FEEDER. Sole selling Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Water Lane, Leeds.

H.T.B. LTD., Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, E.17. Sole Manufacturers and distributors of H.T.B. Full Automatic and Semi-Automatic FEEDERS.
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Sole Agents: John & Wm. Burt & Sons. Ltd., 156, Caledonian Road, King's Cross, N.1 (Tel North 3487/8).

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PRESS BLANKETS

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LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J. 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4, 'Phone: Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

MONNERY and CO., LTD., W. G., 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Central 4751. Makers of finest British blankets since 1800

PRINTG. IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO., LTD., Clifton House, Worship Street, London, E.C 2. Printers in Russian, Polish, Czecho Slovakian, German (Gothic), and all Foreign and Eastern Languages. Tel.—Bishopsgate 8121 (3 lines)

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

JOHN & WM. BURT & SONS, LTD., 156, Caledonian Rd, London, N.1 (Tel: North 3487/8) Sole Agents for "Auto-Phoenix" Two-Revolution, Stop Cylinder and Platen Presses.

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KNIGHTON & CUTTS (the Expert Engraving Co., Ltd.), Denman Place, Ham Yard, Piccadilly Circus, W.1. Telephone — Gerrard 9941 (6 lines). Experts also in Typesetting, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, offer a Complete Service to Advertisers We are makers of the guaranteed K. & C. Galvano for Colour Work.

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Offset Pressmanship

Rules for Four-Colour Printing in Register

Good register, that fundamental requisite in successful lithographic printing, is, of course, dependent upon many factors, not the least of which is the condition of the paper to be used for the job. Amongst other things that are important in conducing to good register are thickness of plate, properly balanced pressure, correct damping, and method of laying-out work. Some practical advice relating to these matters is given in an article in the "National Lithographer" (New York), by Mr. Charles F. Geese. By way of example he takes a four-colour close-fitting job, and proceeds to show the correct and incorrect application of each of the above-mentioned factors.

The plates used on each colour may, he says, vary in thickness, either due to regraining or variation of thickness in manufacture. Regardless of reason each plate must be micrometered by the pressman and should be built up to the proper thickness required for the press.

Thickness of Plates

Care should be taken not to run overthick plates, as this will distort the correct periphery of the cylinders and result in a misfit job from the beginning. The work on each of the four plates must be laid out so that the same distance of position can be secured, without the necessity of moving the cylinder to meet this condition to any noticeable degree on each colour. The same rule applies to the pressman in registering the second plate to exactly the same marks on the cylinder that he used for the first, and also for the remaining plates. That a plate can be stretched by excessive pulling and twisting is true. Even iron will give in stretch; so it is logical that thin zinc or aluminium can be stretched.

It is easy to gauge the proper amount of tension needed on a plate if we will watch the crease on the back end of the cylinder as we pull it tight. The plate, when loose, will show a roundness and, as it is drawn tight, a slight crease will show itself across the cylinder end. To make sure the plate is tight tap a small wrench lightly on the extreme outer edges of the plate. A solid tone will give this assurance. To pull any tighter is inviting trouble of stretch and tear.

The Requisite Pressure

In governing the proper amount of pressure needed without causing stretch, it is safer to ink up the plate solid while it is under gum, with just the inking rollers (no dampers). Remove enough packing from under the blanket so that when the pressure is applied to the solid inked surface of the plate no print will show on the blanket. From this point we can gradually replace a thin piece of packing at a time until a solid print shows itself across the entire blanket when pressure is thrown on. Low spots in the blanket will show themselves by this method, and patches of thin tissue used to build slight variation. With the correct thickness plate on, and the blanket pressure ascertained by the method described above, we can easily check the paper cylinder pressure.

Back the pressure screws away about .010 on each side of the paper cylinder. Put the pressure motion on (in printing position). Place a strip of paper the thickness you are going to run and about 1½ in. wide between the blanket and paper cylinder, on the outer edges, within the packing edges. The paper cylinder should now be brought nearer or further away as the case may be, until the two strips will pull out with a slight but even tension on both sides. Remove the strips and add about .003 to .004 more pressure for printing. This is usually governed by three or four faces of a hexagon nut, each face being .001, or by the micrometer adjustment gauge on some makes of presses.

This method constitutes the correct setting of pressure for the entire job; in fact, the only other alteration needed on your next job would be for the difference of thickness in stock used or change of paper cylinder pressure.

Correct Damping

As damping affects otherwise properly seasoned paper, it is proper to assume that excessive moisture produced by overcharged water rollers will cause a stretch in paper. We must start with a minimum of water and ink to assure the safety of the job. If new dampers are needed, try to put them in at the start, if possible one new damper at a time, to avoid excess of water. Good judgment used in the carrying out of proper pressure needed, minimum damping, seasoned paper trimmed properly, run through an accurate registering press—these are the governing rules if tricks are to be avoided.

Tricks may become a necessary help where the paper has stretched or shrunk on either of the colours for some unknown reason. In the case of stretch the print can be lengthened by removing .002 or .003 from underneath the plate packing. We might mention here that it is a help to use plates at least .004 under thickness of press requirement in register work to allow for just such an emergency. The difference of packing removed from under the plate is added under the blanket, and the excess of paper cylinder pressure added by this procedure is taken away with the pressure screws of the paper cylinder. This procedure will lengthen the printing circumference to meet a slight stretch in paper. The opposite method of increasing plate circumference and decreasing blanket circumference, adding the difference in paper cylinder pressure, will draw in or shorten the print.

Lithographic Papers

Laboratory studies of the deformation of lithographic papers relative to misregister of printing, are being made at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, to supplement information of this kind secured by observations in printing plants. The changes in dimensions of representative commercial lithographic papers caused by variations in humidity and tension are being measured with apparatus developed to obtain a high degree of accuracy.

The test strip of paper is subjected to the desired humidity in a cabinet, and tension is applied to it by weights suspended outside the cabinet. The change in the length of the strip is read to an accuracy of .001 millimetre by means of a horizontal microscope equipped with a micrometer eyepiece.

Miss R. M. Cobb, formerly chemist of the Lowe Paper Co., U.S.A., has been appointed research associate to the Bureau of Standards by the Lithographic Technical Foundation, to participate in the co-operative studies of these organisations relative to the standardisation of lithographic papers. Miss Cobb has resumed the study of relation of paper and printing operations to misregister in the offset printing process, at the printing plant of the American Lithograph Co., Buffalo, N.Y. This study was initiated a year ago, but was interrupted by lack of personnel. The reactions of various types of papers to the printing operations are being correlated with properties of the papers determined by tests in the Bureau laboratory.

"IT costs £5 a minute to produce the 'Daily Express,'" announces that newspaper. "Every minute of the day and night, seven days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, the 'Daily Expres' spends £5 for the instruction and entertainment of its readers. The cost of producing the newspaper is more than £2,500,000 a year. Of this amount one-half goes in wages, salaries and news-gathering expenses."

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Lithographic Trade Review

Notes and News

A visit to lithographic centres in London does not reveal any lifting of the clouds in conditions lithographic and, so far as one can gather, there are unfortunately no signs of improvement anywhere to be seen. The Society of Lithographic Printers report a steadily-increasing unemployment figure, one that never shows the slightest abatement. It is quite true to say that this union has never known such a black period—so far as unemployment is concerned—in the whole period of its history.

* * *

THE Lithographic Artists appear to be similarly placed. At the present time this union has something like 500 on the books, the majority being on the process side. We understand that last year a sum of £25,000 was paid out to unemployed members of this union from Society and Chapel funds. What is causing anxiety to the trade union officials is the unprecedented persistency and the dead weight of unemployment amongst the members. The value of the work of the unions at the present time in giving financial assistance to their unemployed members is not generally realised.

* * *

THE next concert of the Lithographers' Auxiliary, to be given on Monday next, the 18th inst., at the Cannon Street Hotel, promises to be a great success. Mr. W. Herring is again acting as musical director and the chairman, as already announced, will be Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld. Biographical notes relating to Mr. Blumenfeld will be found on another page.

* * *

A BALLOT is now in progress amongst members of the Lithographic Printers to elect an assistant secretary in place of Mr. F. Boaler, who moves to the position of secretary, as successor to Mr. Thomas Sproat (retired). Six candidates are being placed before the members, five from the provinces and one from London.

* * *

A CALENDAR that does credit to photo-litho-offset printing is one we have received from Messrs. W. S. Cowell, Ltd., the well-known Ipswich printers. A sailing ship in full sail seen against a sunset sky provides a subject in which brilliant offset colours are used to great advantage, the picture standing out vividly against a dark blue background. The work has been admirably done, picture and lettering being clean and sharp. A daily tear-off pad provides not only the day's dates, but also a series of wise and witty sayings.

Printer Goes to Prison

Mr. J. Edward Francis, formerly proprietor of the "Athenæum," and at present proprietor of the "Athenæum Press" and Warden of St. Martin's Hostel, voluntarily went to prison on Friday for 28 days rather than pay a fine imposed upon him for not carrying out certain alterations at his editorial and printing offices demanded by the L.C.C.

Mr. Francis protests in a pamphlet that "the work is obviously not immediately necessary and that slums and extremely dangerous buildings should receive prior attention."

He was fined £10 and £6 6s. costs at Bow Street on December 18th and fourteen days was allowed in which to pay.

POSTPONEMENT is announced of the proposed Advertising and Marketing Exhibition to be held at the City Hall, Manchester. The management has made this decision in view of the present economic situation. It is proposed to review the position in March, and to hold the exhibition in October, 1932.

A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

RUBBER OFFSET BLANKETS

ALCO FOR QUALITY — ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E Tel. New Cross 1209 All Sizes and Calipers

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD., 61 & 63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C. (Phone: Bishopsgate 1469.) Blankets stocked in all sizes, suitable for British, American and Continental Machines.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator-Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete Lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S., 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. "DIXOTYPE" THE ONLY BRITISH MADE DRY FLONG. Also Tissue Blotting and Backing for Wet Process.

STEREO DRY FLONG

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL." Dry Flong for Hand-casting and "CLEARTYPE" Dry Flong for Machine Casting.

PETERS, W., LTD, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. "WET FLONG" and "CITOTYP" for hand casting. "STEREO" and "PERFECTA" for machine casting. "PICTURE FLONG" for colour work and half-tones.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTOPLATE (Reg. TradeMark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & Co., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TINPLATE DECORATG. MACHINES

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of the "ENSIGN" Standard and Speedy TIN PRINTING MACHINES AND COATING MACHINES.

ZINC AND ALUMINIUM PLATES

ALCO FOR QUALITY — ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E. Tel. New Cross 1209. All sizes suitable for British, American and Continental Machines

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD, 61 & 63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C. (Phone: Bishopsgate 1469.) All sizes and gauges in stock, ready for immediate delivery.

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Litho Cost

New Average Rates

After careful consideration and much investigation, a new series of hourly rates for lithography has been issued by the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers. There are many changes in the rates, and these call for careful examination. They are not average rates in the sense that a collection of used rates were added together and divided by a number—the Committee reports. This was the basis of the original issue of these hourly rates, and the method was tried for this issue but abandoned as hopeless and useless.

This issue is based on the average *expenses* of firms using the Federation Costing System, plus the agreed wages for each grade, and on the basis of 80 per cent. productive time. If the normal productive time of any member-firm falls below 80 per cent. then its rates will be higher than those published, unless the expenses generally be less. If wages paid be higher than the agreed amount likewise a higher hourly rate may be expected, but in this case one would expect a greater output, and by this be assured of a lower unit cost.

These new rates do not carry any expenses that ought to be recovered more directly through some other channel. For instance, the designer's rate is meant to carry the expense of unused speculative sketches, the effect being that the customer whose work calls neither for an original sketch nor for the skill of a designer, but for the craftsmanship of the reproducer, is not mulcted in any expense for designing. Another example of a direct charge is that for work on original stones, which is not included in the rate for transferring, and *new* work thus escapes an unfair charge.

For the first time there are separate scales for stones and plates, experience having proved that the costs are different. Plates, apart from the original outlay, are treated as a direct departmental expense of the graining department. Every plate of any order, therefore, needs to be accounted for on the cost sheet, and if for any reason more plates are used than was originally intended, there must be no evasion on the part of the transferring department.

Another point to be remembered is that all material should bear a "handling" charge of 20 per cent., as the rates are made up of the balance of the expenses after 20 per cent. on materials has been deducted.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that every lithographer should find his own hourly rates, and there is now no ground for excuse, inasmuch as the Federation Costing System has successfully stood the test as being as efficient for the lithographer as it is for the letterpress printer and for the bookbinder, and as it can also be for the newer branches of the printing industry—for example, photogravure.

Thames Board Mills Additions

We are able to announce that contracts have been placed for considerable additions to plant at the Thames Board Mills, Purfleet. A large new machine house is being erected and part of the existing factory remodelled.

The new board machine, which, it is believed, will be the largest of its kind in the world, and embodying all the latest improvements in board manufacture, will be constructed by the well-known British makers of paper and board machinery, Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., Ltd., of Bury, Lancs. The machine will have a trimmed width of 165 inches and an output of many hundreds of tons of board per week. The new boiler house and electrical generating station also are being further extended to provide the additional power required. These extensions to buildings and plant will involve an expenditure of approximately half a million pounds.

When the projected additions and alterations are finally completed, it is estimated that the total output of the Thames Board Mills will be somewhere between four and five thousand tons of board per week.

"Master Printers Annual"

The 1932 edition has just been published of that valuable reference book of the printing and allied trades, the "Master Printers Annual and Typographical Year Book." The editorship of the present volume has fallen entirely upon Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, owing to the retirement of Mr. Gerard Meynell, who has shared the responsibilities of editorship for twelve years.

Each section has been brought up to date, and the various alterations in agreements have been incorporated. A fresh paragraph has been added to the Legal Section respecting the right to print the Bible, and the Bye-laws of the International Bureau of the Federations of Master Printers have been inserted for the first time.

The book contains, of course, a section dealing with the Joint Industrial Council, a large section giving the constitution of the British Federation of Master Printers and the Alliances, with a directory of all members of the Federation. Then there are the agreements with trade unions, the directories of kindred associations and trade unions, etc., a "Who's Who in the Printing Trade," and much other useful information.

An appropriate frontispiece, in photogravure, is a portrait of Mr. H. G. Clarke, the president of the Federation of Master Printers.

The usual style of presentation has been adhered to, making a sound and attractive volume. It is published by Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., 1, New Street Square, E.C.4, at 12s. 6d. (post 13s. 6d.).

L.M.P.A. January Meetings

The following meetings have been arranged for January by the various District Associations of the London Master Printers Association:—

TUESDAY, 12, AT 6.30 FOR 7 P.M.—Bridge House Restaurant, London Bridge. Address: "Creative Plant for the Printer," by Mr. Edward Swann, art director, the Haycock Press, Ltd.

TUESDAY, 12TH, AT 6 FOR 6.30 P.M.—Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, E.C.2. Address: "Is Applied Science of Value to the Printer?" by Dr. G. L. Riddell, Ph.D., A.I.C.

TUESDAY, 19TH, AT 6.30 P.M.—Lysbeth Hall, Soho Square, W.1. New Year's Party, arranged by the West and North-West and North District Associations; admission by invitation.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH, AT 6.30 P.M.—Mecca Cafe, 9/10, Mark Lane, E.C.3. First of series of three talks on "Printing for Profit," by Mr. M. C. Badcock. Y.M.P.'s are specially invited.

Successful P.M.A. Concert

A successful concert was held at the Tower Hotel, Walthamstow, last Saturday, under the auspices of the Walthamstow Musical Society, on behalf of the fund created to endow beds at the Printers' Medical Aid Convalescent Home, Hastings. On this occasion it was hoped to complete the sum of £100, of which £44 was still required, whereby the "C. W. Bowerman Bed" might be endowed, and it is gratifying to know that the amount required to complete the £100 was obtained.

Mr. Bowerman presided over a large gathering, and an excellent programme was provided. Others present included Mr. W. G. Quantrill (chairman), Mr. E. W. Spackman (treasurer) and Mr. J. E. Baker (secretary).

In a short speech Mr. Bowerman thanked the Musical Society for the honour paid him, and said he hoped to continue working on behalf of the P.M.A. and the Society for many years to come. Mr. Baker also said a few words, explaining the objects of the concert. He stressed the need of support for the separate endowment funds in order to relieve the general benefit fund from the heavy expense due to the mortgage of £6,000 on the Hermitage Convalescent Home at Hastings. Concluding, he thanked the Musical Society for their support.

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New British Patents

Full copies of published specifications (1s. each) can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2

Applications

Blitz, H. Preparation of printed papers for copying. 34,823.
Copeland-Chatterson Co., Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 35,209.
Fuykers, T. Forme cylinders of copper intaglio printing machines. 34,711.
Gegusch, O., Hartschuh, F., and Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig and Bauer Akt.-Ges. Apparatus for trimming, etc., blank spaces in stereotype plates, etc. 34,822.
Kings Patent Agency, Ltd. (Aktiebolaget Westerlin and Co.). Suction feet for paper-separating devices. 35,195.
Le May, A. G. Printing in colour photogravure. 34,576.
Schnellpressenfabrik Frankenthal Albert et Cie Akt. Ges. Sheet-delivery devices for printing machines. 34,953.
Schoening, H. Edge reinforcements for paper, etc., sheets, and apparatus for applying same. 34,885.
Sloan, J. A. Gummed paper tape damping and cutting machine. 34,634.
Sloan, J. A. Delivery machine for moistening gummed labels, etc. 35,174.
Timson, A. R. Mechanism for folding paper, etc. 34,955.

Specifications Published

1930

Brehmer Geb. Method of and mechanism for automatically severing the terminal threads of a stitched book. 362,863.
Chertemps, C. A. Manufacture of rollers for relief printing. 363,057.
English, F.G.S. Tabulating or like printing-machines. 362,913.
Goss Printing Press Co. of England, Ltd., and Smith, E. J. Web controlling or braking mechanism for printing presses. 362,936.
Holmes and Co., Ltd., J. H., and Travers, D. Le M. Web tensioning mechanism of printing machines. 362,946.
Robinson, L. T. A. Impression cylinders for printing machines. 362,919.
Robinson, L. T. A. Printing cylinders, and design sheets for use therewith. 362,983.
Robinson, L. T. A. Printing cylinders. 363,035.

1931

Anders, E. R. (trading as Seelig and Hille, R.). Machines for making, filling and closing tea and like bags. 363,268.
Brehmer, Geb. Method of and mechanism for automatically severing the terminal threads of a stitched book. 362,864.
Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt.-Ges. Pile-delivery devices for printing machines. 363,214.
Schmidding, W., and Schaefer, A. Plant for producing printing varnish. 363,190.
Sessions, Ltd., W., and Scott, J. H. Collapsible cardboard and like display stands. 363,202.
Speiss, Dr. G. Processes and devices for feeding sheets to machines. 363,187.
Strecker, G., and Gockel, T. Rotary machines for cutting paper and like webs into sheets. 363,302.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Graf, M. Method of and apparatus for making drawings, especially photographic prints. 34,363.
International General Electric Co., Inc. Arrangements for feeding the paper web of rotary printing machines and the like. 33,917.
Krupp Akt.-Ges. Friedrich-Alfred-Hutte, F. Sheet piling. 20,680.

New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Lithographic Printing Plates

A lithographic printing-plate for offset printing, as patented by Mr. O. Kohn, is prepared by first producing the plate with the design in relief and then applying to the non-printing areas an ink-repellent coating of such a thickness that the design is left slightly in intaglio. A plate 11

FIG.2.

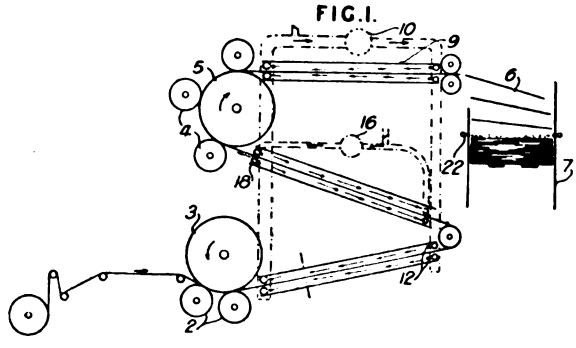


of zinc or other suitable material, preferably formed with a grained or stippled surface 13, is provided in any suitable manner with a photo-mechanical half-tone printing surface 15, and the non-printing areas are then provided with a coating 16 of nickel, chromium, copper, zinc or other suitable material which may retain moisture and repel ink. The coating is slightly thicker than the depth of the non-printing areas, but is sufficiently thin that the graining or stippling of the surface 13 is reproduced on its surface. A bath suitable for depositing a coating of nickel electrolytically may be prepared by dissolving 82 lbs. of nickel sulphate and 27½ lbs. of citric acid in 375 gallons of water, adding caustic potash until the solution is only slightly acid, and then adding 54 lbs. of potassium citrate.—344,005.

Preventing Offsetting

Mr. T. F. Pinder has patented a method by which offsetting in printing processes is prevented by subjecting both sides of a freshly-printed web first to a current of hot air and then to a current of cold air. The hot air has a polymerising and oxidising effect on the ink, and the oxidation is completed by mixing ozone with the cold air

FIG.1.



After perfecting, the web is again treated with a current of hot air, and, after cutting into sheets, is delivered to a receptacle wherein it is subjected to a spray of water mixed with ozone to bring the paper to its original moisture content. The web may be printed on one side by the plate and impression cylinders 2, 3, and then passed between curtains 9 mounted on spring rollers, wherein it is subjected to the action of hot air delivered by a blower 10 to nozzles 12, the air blast travelling in the opposite direction to the web. The web then returns between other curtains 9, wherein it is treated with cold air laden with ozone delivered from a blower 16 to nozzles 18. After perfecting by the cylinders 4, 5, the web is again subjected to a blast of hot air, and is then cut into sheets 6, which are delivered to a receptacle 7, wherein they are sprayed from nozzles 22.—348,760.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 8s. 9d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 80, 79½; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. deb. 82¾; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 11s. 1½d., 10s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 15s., 14s. 11¼d., 5½ p.c. deb. 82; Associated Newspapers 20s. 7½d., def. (5s.) 10s. 1½d., 9s. 10½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 6d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 103; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 2¼d., 2s. 4½d.; J. Dickinson 5 p.c. cum. 2nd pref. stk. 87; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 13s., 12s. 6d.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 11¼d., 6s. 6d.; Kelly's Directories red. 6½ p.c. deb. 99½; George Newnes (10s.) 17s. 6d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 80; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 6d., 6 p.c. pref. 15s.; Hugh Stevenson and Sons prefd. (13s. 4d.) 4s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck 12s. 3d., 12s. 4½d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 2s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 19s. 6d., 4 p.c. pref. (cum.) 12s. 6d., 12s. 3d.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 12s., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 6d.

Dividends and Reports

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Interim at rate of 20 per cent. per annum on deferred for quarter payable January 15th. Last year 40 per cent. per annum.

"FINANCIAL TIMES."—Owing to financial depression, directors are compelled to postpone payment of dividend due on January 1st on the 7 per cent. preference stock.

New Companies

H. S. AND L. RAIMENT, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a reproduction specialist, photo-lithographer and photo-engraver, now carried on by H. S. R. Raiment, at Oxford Chambers, 6-12, St. Steven Street, Bristol, as "H. Sidney Raiment," and to carry on the business of manufacturing printers and publishers, dealers in all kinds of printers' and publishers' sundries, paper manufacturers and dealers in all materials used in the manufacture of paper, envelopes, bag, box and carton makers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. S. R. Raiment (managing director) and Mrs. Emma E. B. Raiment. Registered office: 96, Redcliffe Street, Bristol.

PENNY AND HULL, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. F. Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Thompson and W. Scroggue. Registered office: 2, St. Clare Street, Minories, E.1.

THOMAS W. FULTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: T. W. Fulton and W. McLauchlan. Registered office: 180, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

FLEET ILLUSTRATING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares; artists, designers, draughtsmen, photographers, photographic and general printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. Cronin and F. Cockayne. Solicitors: McKenna and Co., 31-4, Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

ARTHUR UPTON (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; lithographic and letterpress printers, publishers, bookbinders, newspaper and magazine proprietors, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: H. A. Upton (permanent governing director) and F. H. Lacey. Registered office: Aldine House, 10, Bedford Street, W.C.2.

"POTTERIES POST," LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, journals and advertising sheets, etc. Private company. Directors: A. C. J. Sherwin and H. Eaton. Registered office: Foundry Street Printing Works, Foundry Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of general press agents now carried on by Plough Agency, Ltd., at 19 and 19A, Cursitor Street, E.C. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. Borwick and G. N. Black. Solicitors: G. B. Black, 61, Wigginton Road, York.

NATIONAL CREDIT TRUST, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, advertising and publicity specialists, etc. Private company. Directors: Ethel Williams and H. Besser. Registered office: 2, Little Sussex Place, W.2.

INDEPENDENT PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; exporters, factors and merchants of and dealers in paper, waste paper, shoddy, mungo, rags, and waste substances, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. L. Levy and R. G. Katz (181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.).

BRITISH AND EXPORT PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, block makers, newspaper proprietors, art, literary and press agents, advertising contractors or agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. Evans, A. S. Watson, A. Simpson, M. H. Jenkins and A. C. Griffin. Solicitor: H. Clifton, 4, New Court, W.C.2.

ABBOTT PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising contractors, publishers and printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. C. Drew (first director) and Rita Ronson. Registered office: 6, Gerrard Street, W.1.

HOSPITALS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital £200, in 1s. shares; raising money for hospitals and any other charitable purposes, including competitions of skill and judgment; and advertisers and advertising agents, newspaper proprietors, printers, publicity experts, photographers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. H. Francke and Margaret Gray. Registered office: 124, Baker Street, W.

Mortgages and Charges

UTOPIA PRESS, LTD. (44, Worship Street, E.C.)—Particulars filed of £2,000, debentures authorised November 10th, 1931, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to first debentures authorised October 15th, 1923), the amount of the present issue being £1,000.

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £100, on November 1st, 1931, of 2nd mortgage debentures authorised January 21st, 1922, and registered February 6th, 1922. (According to the register of

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mortgages, the 2nd debentures registered February 6th, 1922, originally secured £2,000).

KEALEYS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., 2, Johnsons Court, Fleet Street, E.C.)—Bill of Sale dated December 14th, 1931, to secure £250, charged on certain furniture, tools and machinery. Holders: Printers Plant, Ltd., 25, Oxford Street, W.1.

ROBERTS BROS. AND MOGRIDGE, LTD. (manufacturers of dolls' heads, manufacturing stationers, etc., 32/36, Portland Square, Bristol.)—Debenture dated December 15th, 1931, to secure £3,150, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to first charge of same date). Holders: H. C. Leonard and G. Tryon, Albion Chambers, Bristol.

J. LAWRENCE STEPHENS, LTD. (press photographers, etc., 2, Mitre Court, E.C.4.)—Debenture dated December 18th, 1931, to secure £175, charged on the company's property, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. T. B. Eldridge, 149, The Vale, Golders Green, N.W.11.

Receivers Appointed or Released

DOWGATE PRINTING CO., LTD. (13, Broad Street Hill, E.C.)—G. W. Roberts, of 10, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2, ceased to act as receiver and manager on December 10th, 1931.

OLD HALL PRESS, LTD. (41, North John Street, Liverpool.)—R. F. Frazer, of 41, North John Street, Liverpool, ceased to act as receiver on December 18th, 1931.

WILLIAM LYON, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., 17, High Cross, Street, St. Austell.)—J. W. Shaffery, C.A., of 11A, Fore Street, St. Austell, ceased to act as receiver and manager on December 18th, 1931.

From the London Gazette

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—C. D. Greaves and H. M. Hurst, printers and manufacturing stationers, 133, Wellgate, Rotherham, under the style of Greaves and Hurst, and as the Listerdale Press, at Listerdale, near Rotherham.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926. RECEIVING ORDER.—P. H. Bacon, 14, Cadbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham, and carrying on business at 23 and 24, Somerton Buildings, John Bright Street, Birmingham, publisher.

Federation of Master Printers

Forthcoming Events

Jan. 6.—Y.M.P. Committee, 2.
,, 7.—J.I.C. Apprenticeship Committee, 11. J.I.C. Organisation Committee, 2.30.
,, 11.—Finance Committee, 2. Secretaries' Meeting, 5.30. Annual Meeting, National Committee of M.U.A.s, Trocadero Restaurant (Evening).
,, 12.—Federation Council, Holborn Restaurant, 10.30.
,, 13.—J.I.C. Quarterly Meeting, Montagu House, 10.
,, 19.—London M.U.A. Committee, 2.30.
,, 25 to Feb. 13.—Exhibition of Publicity Printing at Charing Cross (Underground) Station.
,, 26.—Wages Sub-Committee, 10. Labour Negotiating Sub-Committee, 12.
,, 27.—Photogravure Committee, 2.30.
,, 28.—Publicity and Selling Salesmanship Book Sub-Committee.

Death of Mr. C. P. Scott

One of the most honoured men in the newspaper world passes away with the death, which occurred last Thursday night at his home, near Manchester, of Mr. C. P. Scott.

Mr. Scott, who was 85 years of age, had been gravely ill since the previous week-end, when the chill which had confined him to bed for some days before Christmas was followed by congestion at the base of one lung and the condition of the heart began to give cause for anxiety.

Mr. Scott had been editor of the "Manchester Guardian" for 57 years when he retired from the editorship in 1929. He continued to be governing director and took an active share in the working of the paper until the last.

National recognition of his position in the world of journalism came in 1921, when the "Manchester Guardian" reached its centenary and Mr. Scott his jubilee as editor. The King's telegram, referring to the "courage and high-mindedness" of his editorship, was followed by messages and speeches from political leaders and from public bodies and societies.

His eightieth birthday, in 1926, also was the occasion of a striking tribute, when a bust of him by Epstein was presented to Manchester.

Mr. Scott leaves two sons—Mr. J. R. Scott, managing director of the "Manchester Guardian" and "Evening News," Ltd., and Mr. E. T. Scott, who succeeded his father in the editorship of the "Manchester Guardian." His only daughter is the widow of C. E. Montague.

The funeral took place at Manchester Cathedral on Tuesday before cremation at Manchester Crematorium.

WITH its issue of December 31st, "Action," the official organ of Sir Oswald Mosley's New Party, ceased publication. The "Saturday Review" has agreed to give space for the new Party's political articles and announcements.

GOOD PRINTING
deserves
GOOD CARDS

We stock them!

MENU CARDS
DANCE CARDS
MASONIC CARDS
WEDDING CARDS
HAND MADE CARDS
GILT EDGED CARDS

and every sort of fancy Card

Baddeley Brothers
(LONDON) LIMITED
CHAPEL WORKS, MOOR LANE, E.C.2

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Calendars, etc., Received

THE Leighton-Straker Bookbinding Co., Ltd.—of Standard Road, Acton, N.W.10—issue a calendar very appropriate to their section. The daily tear-off pad is mounted on a stout board covered in black bookcloth with lettering and rule-work blocked in gold.

AN unusual calendar is that which comes from Messrs. Slater and Palmer, Ltd., of 4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. A monthly tear-off pad is mounted on a background printed by photogravure by the use of the firm's photogravure blue-green ink No. 7. A delightful picture of masonry amongst foliage is well reproduced. together with smaller views of the company's mills. Along with the calendar is a royal quarto sheet of M.G. poster paper, on which is a colour circle demonstrating eight of their poster inks, which they recommend as of good body colour and most economical in use.

Two calendars are issued by the Reader Printing Co., Ltd., of Sanvey Gate, Leicester, one a large, bold monthly tear-off, the other a daily pad, each sheet of which bears a Shakespearian verse. The two are in similar style, the mount being a very stout board printed in two colours and gold and neatly corded for hanging. Accompanying these is a beautiful example of colour printing by the Reader Printing Co. It is a realistic reproduction of a water-colour drawing by J. H. Mole, V.P.R.I., entitled "The Mussel Gatherers."

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER, LTD., 4, Wine Office Court, E.C.4, have sent us a very convenient and useful diary-calendar for the desk in the form of a neatly-ruled pad. Each page provides for a week's entries, whilst in the top right-hand corner is a calendar for the month. It is excellent for noting appointments and engagements. Postal information and the complete year's calendar are on the back of the pad.

A USEFUL daily tear-off calendar has been issued by Messrs. Wilson and Jubb (Leeds), Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds, suppliers of printers' metals. It is adapted to stand on the desk, or can be hung from the wall. Each leaf bears a quotation by a popular writer.

MESSRS. ALLEN, DAVIES AND CO., 8-10, Nelson Street, Bristol, send a monthly calendar with large tear-off sheets. It is particularly useful for the general office in that it shows the previous, present and next months' dates.

THE handsome calendar sent by Robert K. Burt, paper-makers' agent, of 21, Farringdon Street, E.C.4, has as its main feature an excellent actual photograph of a beautiful scene on the Thames taken by Mr. Burt himself. This is attractively displayed on a stout board with, underneath, a monthly tear-off pad.

REFERRING to comments in "The World of Print To-day" in our issue of December 31st, when a suggestion was made for a calendar of a design to give more extensive information than usual at a glance, Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., the London Printers, send us an interesting example. Their calendar is certainly unusual in its comprehensiveness. Four months' dates are presented to the eye on each sheet. Thus the first sheet bears the complete dates of January and February in fairly bold figures, whilst accompanying these in small type are the dates for December, 1931 and March, 1932—a useful combination for many calendar-users.

AN out-of-the-ordinary calendar comes from Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., 82-3, Chiswell Street, E.C.1, consisting of six differently coloured cards loosely corded together. Each card has two months' dates, one on the front and one on the back. The text on each side is set in different types, thus providing a set of type specimens.

About that "NON-"

Non-productive time, though usually made up of small items, is often the deciding factor between profit and loss. Constant study and a wide range of managerial experience and re-organisations, have fitted me to help you solve this problem. Out-of-pocket expenses only for preliminary visit. *Write BM/YYV6, W.C.1*

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOOKSHOP MANAGER required.—Expert Salesman (or woman), with good education and personality; substantial salary, plus commission —Apply Box 15607.

SITUATIONS WANTED

APPOINTMENT WANTED.—Young Man, good technical and practical knowledge; Estimating, Costing; has had managerial training; real energetic worker.—Box 15603.

ENGINEER (public school man), with long practical experience of all types of bookbinding, printing and box-making machinery, desires situation.—P. F. Woodman, 52, Melbourne Road, Chatham. 15604.

MINDER, 30 years' experience Wharfes and Two Revs.; all classes of work; knowledge Auto Feeder.—Box 15608.

OVERSEER-COMP., etc., seeks change; good Organiser; Lay out for Mono, and high-class work; modern ideas; supervise mass production of seal work, seeks post where enterprise appreciated.—Box 15605.

WANTED in Africa, India or Jamaica, a position for Master Printer's son; five years practical experience in Comp. and Mach, also knowledge of Federation Costing, Estimating, Representing, etc.—Box 15606.

YOUNG MAN desires sit. as Binding Overseer or Deputy; Pamphlet to full Bound Cundalls, Clevelands (Quad crown to Demy) Cutting Machines, etc.; efficient executive.—Box 15602.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

Tenders for Printing.

THE SHOREDITCH BOROUGH COUNCIL Invite Tenders for the printing required by the Council for the three years commencing April 1st, 1932.

Printing schedules containing form of tender can be seen or obtained on application at the Town Clerk's Office, at which Office samples of the printing to be executed, and the books and paper to be supplied, can be seen.

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Printing," and addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.1, and delivered not later than Thursday, February 11th, 1932, at 3 p.m.

Town Hall,
Old Street, E.C.1.
December 24th, 1931.

R. CYRIL RAY,
Town Clerk.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4027 (3 Lines)
AVERYS' SERVICES LTD.

BOOKBINDERS

The FISHER BOOKBINDING Co., (1912) Ltd.
St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24
Managing Director
Miss G. V. Woodman
Watch for the special Fisher Bookbinding announcement.

DATE BLOCKS

"OXFORD" Series of
DATE BLOCKS
WIDDOWSON & Co., LEICESTER.

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE—SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H.E.W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE MIND COURT FLEET ST LONDON E.C.4

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight; free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; HOP 0361 (3 lines)

PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS
1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
"Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet St. London, E.C.4
Telephone: Central 6678
Telegrams: "Printauct, Fleet, London"
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PRINTERS' NEWS

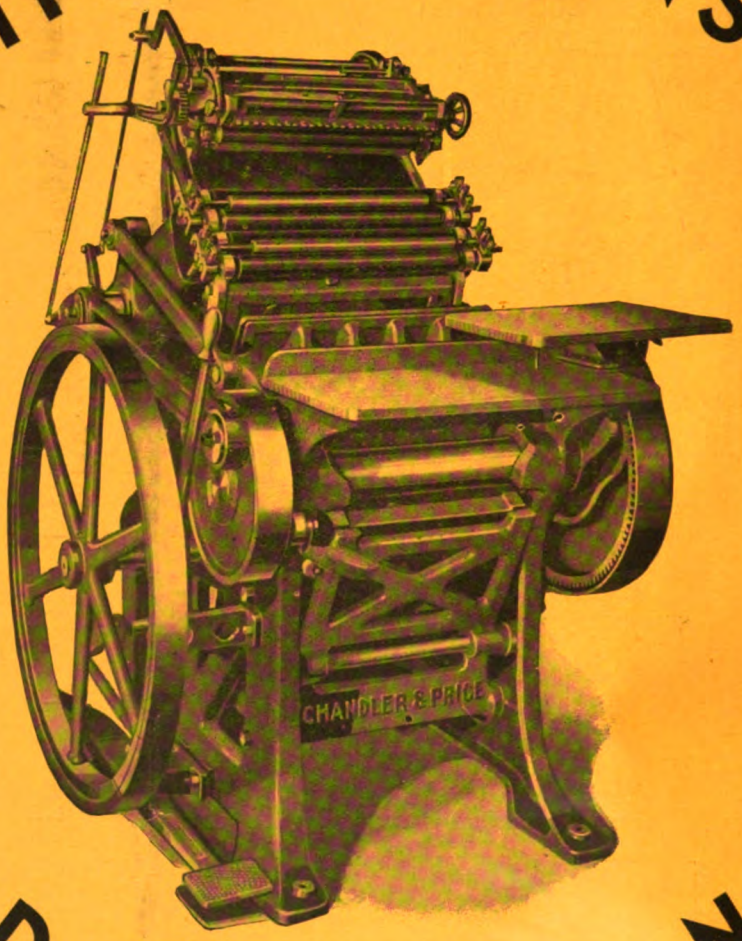
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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 39)

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FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 168

LONDON : JANUARY 14, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers has recently circularised its members on the subject of "Selection and Recommendation of Apprentices."

* * *

Choosing Apprentices

IT is pointed out that much has been said about the need for a higher standard of education and intelligence among boys who desire to enter the printing industry, and it is observed that the scheme inaugurated by the Council was precisely designed to meet this and other equally important requirements. The committee in charge makes it its business to hand-pick qualified candidates after careful investigation and examination. The committee is linked up directly with the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Education Committee, from which source recommended boys (desirous of becoming printers) are listed. Other boys apply at the Association headquarters and, if found suitable, are added to the list. The scheme begins to be successful when master printers, having vacancies for apprentices, apply to the secretary of the Association for boys to be sent along for interview or trial. Unfortunately, the response from the employers' side is not so good as it ought to be, having regard to the amount of discussion that the apprenticeship question has evoked these last ten years or more. It is in response to the demand for a deeper grappling with the problems of apprenticeship that schemes such as this one in Manchester have been set afoot, and as far as possible they should be supported by those for whom they have been inaugurated.

* * *

An Attractive Industry

ONE of the reasons why there is not more resort to the filed list of candidates for apprenticeship is because almost every master printer has his own list of applicants, including almost always the sons of employees or friends. Then, again, it is well enough known, or seems to be, that the printing industry ranks high among the industries of the country in importance, in status, in steadiness of employment and in terms of compensation. Not many journeymen draw the wages recognised as standard in our own industry, nor are there many directions in which better conditions are the subject of agreement. The Hours and Holidays charter is a great thing in our industry, and has done more to bring along a better type of entrant than all the aims of apprenticeship committees. There are two things which are fundamental in this matter. The first is that the ordinary boy of to-day is far better provided for in education than ever was the

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	26
British Industries Fair— Printing Trade Exhibits	28
Death of Mr. H. C. Bolton	28
Modern Salesmanship— By Albert E. Baker	30
Stationers' Hall Lecture— An Important Research Subject ...	32
Bookbinding Leathers & Deteriorat'n— By R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C.	34
Death of Mr. W. Ward	40
Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd....	40
Cornwall Press Athletic Club ...	41
Process Engravers' Club	42
Home Counties Alliance	42
Trade Notes	43
Trade Union Matters...	43
Printers' Managers and Overseers ...	44
Binders' Overseers Association ...	44
Stereo Overseers Association ...	44
Country News	45
Commercial Review	46
New Inventions	47
Calendars, etc., Received	48

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boy of the pre-war era, and therefore the general level of intelligence and education is naturally higher. The second thing is that the printing industry is the best of all our industries now.

* * *

An Effect of the Depression

THERE is a third thing that has a big bearing on the question of organised selection of apprenticeship candidates, and that is the dearth of vacancies for boys leaving school. It is one of the issues of the depression through which we are passing that many boys are quite unable to find employment of any kind. Conditions are so serious that boys cannot remain content to have their names on a waiting list: they must actively and persistently endeavour to find an opening on their own account. Every employer in the country is inundated with applications for apprenticeship, and every employer or manager has the utmost confidence in his own ability to come to shrewd and correct judgment of the calibre of candidates. The confidence may often be misplaced, but there it is—the human element.

* * *

What of Trades Unionism?

WE cannot help feeling that there is something wrong about the trades union end of apprenticeship. We fear that too often the interest that our trades unions show seems to be aroused just at the end of the apprenticeship. There are boys who even find it difficult to gain trade information from the journeymen they work with. Too often, it would seem, the one aim of trades unionism during the period of apprenticeship is just to see to it as far as possible that the apprentice does not encroach too far on the journeyman preserve. The apprentice becomes an important person during a strike or lock-out. This is the time when the employer wants him to be very useful, and the trade union wants him to be of no use. The trade union would like to control apprenticeship at that juncture, but only to be negative. There are, we believe, great possibilities lying here before trades unions: they could exert a remarkable influence for good if there were a continued and controlled interest in the progress of the youth, bearing in mind that he is not only qualifying for a post as journeyman compositor or machineman, but also qualifying for ultimate admittance to the trade union concerned. There is loud complaint from the employing side about the incompetence of what should be skilled labour; and there is equal dissatisfaction on the trades union side with the lack of training and opportunity accorded to apprentices in many places. An ill-trained apprentice becomes a trade unionist journeyman, and in the event of unemployment becomes a charge on the trade union. It is the province of some employers to ill-train apprentices and always to discharge them on completion of their term of indenture. We need not pursue further the anomalies of the present conditions under which apprentices are taken on, trained, treated and terminated. It is obvious, however, that a fruitful field for thought and action lies here ready to hand.

Personalia

Lord Riddell was a speaker at a meeting at the Institute of Hygiene on Monday when a committee was elected to consider the formation of an association to push Britain's coast resorts from a health point of view. He said they had to convince the British public of the advantages to be derived from using British resorts.

Mr. P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.P., the Minister of Transport, wrote the introduction to the "Safety First" supplement published by "Municipal-Engineering" with its issue of January 7th.

Mr. William Graham, whose firm, Nicholson, Graham and Jones, have been solicitors to Associated Newspapers, Limited, for many years, has been elected a director of that company.

Mr. Charles E. Evans, well known in the Derby printing industry, has retired from the post of general manager of Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby. For many years he represented the firm on the Derby Master Printers Association, and for some years has organised the technical lectures for apprentices and craftsmen.

Mr. W. Lake, well known as a master printer at Derby, has settled down in retirement at Teignmouth. Mr. Lake is a native of Devon.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the well-known journalist, made a forceful speech at a luncheon given last week by the London Commercial Club at the Trocadero Restaurant. He vividly contrasted the journalism of to-day with that of the past, and strongly deprecated the efforts of newspaper proprietors to usurp the task of governing the country.

Mr. M. C. Badcock is to address the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London on Wednesday, January 20th. Taking as his subject "Printing for Profit," he will deal particularly with the problems of the small commercial printer in these difficult times when underselling is so prevalent. The lecture, which begins at 6.30 p.m., will be held at the Mecca Café, 9, Mark Lane, and will be the first of three, subsequent lectures being planned for February 17th and March 16th.

Mr. Ernest Williams has been appointed editor of the "Carlisle Journal" in succession to Mr. James Steel who is retiring. The "Carlisle Journal" is one of the oldest provincial newspapers.

Mr. B. A. Cooper, the executive editor of the "Drapers' Record," has just completed twenty-five years' service on that periodical.

Mr. George H. Green, for thirty-six years on the staff and for many years mining editor of the "Financial News," has been made the recipient of a silver tea service and tray from his colleagues on his retirement from that paper.

Mr. Tom Tweeddale, the head stereotyper of the "Yorkshire Evening Post," has been presented with a set of bowls, and a wristlet watch for Mrs. Tweeddale, on retiring after forty years' service. The gifts were handed over by Mr. Ernest Osborn, joint general manager.

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British Industries Fair

Printing Trade Exhibits

Ten thousand copies of the advance overseas edition of the British Industries Fair catalogue were dispatched by the Department of Overseas Trade on Friday—over six weeks before the opening of the Fair—to prospective buyers abroad.

The advance catalogue, which is not circulated at home except to the Press, contains descriptions of the displays of the 1,100 exhibitors in the lighter trades exhibiting at Olympia, London; a full list of the 130 firms in the new combined Textile Section of the Fair which is to be held at the White City, London; and a booklet containing the names of manufacturers in the "heavy" section of the Fair at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, with a summary of the scope of the exhibits in the ten industrial groups there.

The Largest Fair

This will be the eighteenth British Industries Fair, and it will be the largest of the series. The floor space of the various halls will amount to nearly 30 acres, and the stand frontage will run to about 16 miles. The area of the stands alone, excluding gangways, will be 623,000 square feet—300,000 square feet at Olympia, 243,000 square feet at Castle Bromwich; and about 80,000 square feet at the White City. The number of exhibitors will probably exceed 2,200. The Fair opens in London and Birmingham on February 22nd, the closing dates being: Olympia, March 3rd; Castle Bromwich, March 4th; White City, March 5th.

Printing Machinery

There will be a better showing than ever before of printing machinery. The following firms are to be represented, and many of the machines mentioned will be seen working:—

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.—Manufacturers of printers' machinery, including the Linotype; The Miehle, Centurette, Perfector and Two-Colour Letterpress Machines; Intaglio; and the following stereotyping machinery: Automatic Autoplate, Junior Autoplate, Pony Autoplate, Autoshaver, Matrix Mangle, etc.

Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43 and 44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.—Manufacturers of the Monotype Composition Typecasting Machine, Super-Caster, Display Type Machine, the Monotype "D" and also "DD" Keyboards.

Camco (Machinery), Ltd., 63, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.—Manufacturers of high-speed "Cleveland" and "Camco" Paper-folding Machines, with and without automatic feeders, suitable for every printer and bookbinder; also Paper Conditioning Machines, Baling Presses, Bundling Presses; Type-high Gauges.

Cundall Folding Machine Co., Hitchin Road, Luton, Bedfordshire.—Manufacturers of a wide range of Paper Folding Machinery for printers and bookbinders, Office Machines for folding invoices, statements or letters; Section Folders for account books, ledgers, note books and educational stationery.

The Williams Engineering Co., Ltd., Nodis Works, Julien Road, Ealing, London, W.5.—Manufacturers of the "Nodis" (Registered Trade Mark) Typecaster; casts types, spaces, quotations, etc., from 3 to 72-pt., for all classes of printing. The "Nodis" Fudgeplate Caster, casts plates ready dressed for machine.

John Shaw and Sons, Ruling and Perforating Machine Works, Honley, Huddersfield.—Manufacturers of Perforating Machines, Ruling Machines and Folding Machines, "Imperial."

William Crosland, Ltd., Bredbury, near Stockport, and 35, Old Street, London, E.C.1.—Manufacturers of Cutting Machines for paper and cardboard, and Cardboard Box-making Machines. Specialities—"Advance" Self-Clamp Guillotine Machine, and Cutting, Creasing and Embossing Machine for making folding boxes and cartons.

Hampson, Bettridge and Co., Ltd., 2/4, Fann Street, London, E.C.1.—Manufacturers of Machinery, Tools and Materials for the printing, bookbinding and allied trades.

John Jardine, Ltd., Nottingham.—Manufacturers of the Jardine Platen Printing Machines, models 7, 12, 14 and 21; also guillotining and printing machine accessories.

Phillips-Thackeray, 15, Lowesmoor, Worcester.—Manufacturers of the "Phil-Rack" Mould (Patent No. 336187) for casting printers' metal furniture; also the "Sortie" Type-Caster (Patent No. 348185) for duplicating founders' types.

Yendall and Co., Ltd., Riscatype Foundry, Risca, Monmouthshire.—Manufacturers of "Riscatype," and pioneers in a new process of typefounding which, it is claimed, "produces printers' type of the very highest quality at half the cost of type manufactured by older methods."

Emboss-It Co., Ltd., 26-28, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4.—Manufacturers of Showcard Machines (Patented). Emboss-It Super Power Patented Showcard Machines made in England, are claimed to "save 80 per cent. of all showcard bills, improve displays and increase business."

Supplies and Stationery

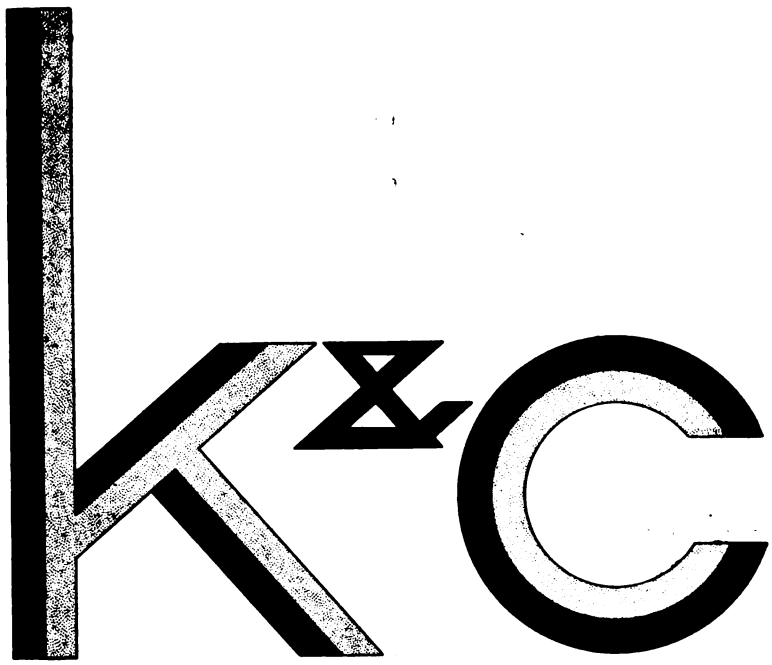
A large number of printers, printers' suppliers, and allied firms will be exhibiting in the section devoted to "Paper, Printing, Publishing, Stationery and Office Appliances." Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.—Eclipse Works, Tottenham Hale, London, N.17, Registered Office: 31-4, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4—will be showing printing inks of all descriptions, varnishes and sundries for printers. Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd.—Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4—will exhibit their noncurling gummed paper; coated paper, including art, chromo, enamels, surfaces, metal papers, art, chromo and folding box boards; gummed tapes and sealing machines for parcel sealing; also "Nulli Secundus" stationery products. Amongst the many other exhibitors will be: Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., Thos. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., Gale and Polden, Ltd., Barclay and Fry, Ltd., Millington and Sons, Ltd., Sandle Bros., Ltd., Wm. Sessions Ltd., Hudson, Scott and Sons, Ltd., and Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd.

Death of Mr. H. C. Bolton

We greatly regret to learn as we go to press of the death of Mr. H. C. Bolton, managing director since the formation of the company of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., the well-known London printing ink manufacturers. Mr. Bolton passed away peacefully on Tuesday, and his death comes as a shock to his very wide circle of friends in the printing and allied trades. We must wait until next week to record something of Mr. Bolton's useful and beneficent career. Meanwhile we express our sincere sympathy with Mr. Bolton's family, business colleagues and staff in the sad loss they sustain by his passing.

M. FRANCOIS COTY, the Paris newspaper magnate, is contemplating the disposal of his "Figaro," the society organ, and the popular "Ami du Peuple." M. Coty launched the latter a few years ago, publishing it at 10 centimes instead of the 25 centimes of other newspapers. The result was refusal to circulate by publishers and boycotting by advertisers, resulting in expensive legal actions, in which M. Coty was triumphant, receiving millions of francs in damages and achieving a three-quarters of a million circulation. He now contemplates amalgamating the "Ami du Peuple" with the "Petit Parisien." The joint paper will start numerous dailies in the provinces. Also he negotiates to sell the "Figaro" to M. Favard, a well-known Paris publisher and owner of two weekly papers. It is also reported that the daughter of the late M. Loucheur, now the principal proprietor of the "Petit Journal," is thinking of asking the Vatican to take a financial interest in that paper.

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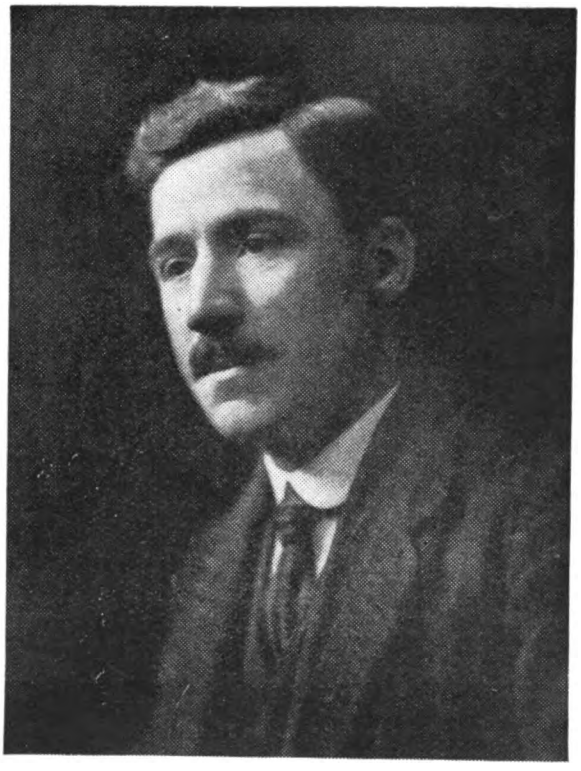
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Modern Salesmanship

Importance of Good Printing and Advertising

By ALBERT E. BAKER*

Salesmanship is the conscious and deliberate employment of one's powers of persuasion to induce in the customer the DESIRE TO BUY. Personal contact between the salesman and the buyer seems necessary for this, but before that personal contact comes about the interest of the prospective customer in the goods that are to be offered must be created, and possibly the "prospect" has yet no knowledge of them. The sequence, therefore, is to make the goods known or to attract attention to them, to interest the "prospect" in them, to create a desire to possess, and



MR. ALBERT E. BAKER

finally to complete the sale by the personality of the salesman.

There are many ways of attracting attention to one's shop and goods, but the silent method of the printed word has proved itself the most effective. The advertisement or the printed matter must, however, be of the right kind and quality, as it has to convey to the reader a correct impression of the business it represents and the goods it offers. Will its appearance suggest a firm of long experience in handling the best quality of goods or will its dowdiness convey an idea that the articles it speaks of are poor and trashy? It is particularly important, therefore, that the advertisement or the printed traveller—that piece of direct-mail advertising which goes to the breakfast table or to the manager's desk under the guise of correspondence—should be well dressed and smart in appearance, attractive in its manner, and be able in two seconds, as it were, to speak out briefly and yet clearly the reason for its coming. Clear presswork and sharp new type are to the advertisement, the leaflet, the folder, the booklet, or whatever form the silent printed traveller takes, as important as a clean shave and a good suit of clothes are to the salesman; and the type-face itself is no less important than a human voice with a pleasant accent. If this printed salesman appears "in modern dress" as far as display and decoration go, it immediately creates a good impression in the mind of the reader and gets his or her undivided attention for a few moments at least.

Essential Qualities

The text of the leaflet or booklet and of all kinds of advertising should be written in short sentences with one thought or point in each separate sentence. The truth only should be told with no exaggeration of any kind, but it should be written with enthusiasm for the article offered, for without faith in his goods a salesman will go nowhere. The matter should be written to impress the reader and not to express oneself. The use of pictures, wherever possible, helps the readers more quickly to form an idea of what the goods are like and leave a stronger impression than mere words.

It should be remembered that it costs just as much to send out printed matter or to buy space in a newspaper that will be useless as regards selling as it does to use that space profitably and to send out matter that will mean increased sales. Therefore, the salesman must spend money wisely by making his advertisements attractive, and he should insist on having the best printing obtainable.

The printing which is produced to stimulate trade, whether in the form of announcements—leaflets, booklets, folders, and showcards—or for wrappering and packeting, is a department of the printer's craft that calls for more thought in its preparation, more invention and greater care in the selection of materials, than any other. The "commercial printer" of to-day can supply every kind of printing that is used by the manufacturer or merchant in the marketing of goods, and he has been encouraged to strike out in new ideas and methods of both design and production because the salesman and the advertiser has responded in a spirit of adventure and progress that has made for co-operation on both sides. It is in the fuller understanding of salesmanship as an art in itself that the designer of printing has made the most pronounced advance in recent years. The printed matter is created to serve a definite purpose, and although it may have beauty and intrinsic value it must also have the power to sell the goods.

Fine Illustrations

The developments that have been made in processes of reproduction have strengthened the hands of the salesman and made it possible for him to have the work of the artist reproduced with utmost faithfulness and present the goods with exact precision. The use of photography and the coming of direct-colour photography have removed the barrier between the manufacturer and the purchaser—it is almost as though one saw the goods themselves on the catalogue page. Processes of printing have allowed the printer to use paper that has an agreeable surface and texture. Colour is appreciated, and ink-makers have progressed no less surely than the others who have contributed to the advancement of the craft of commercial printing.

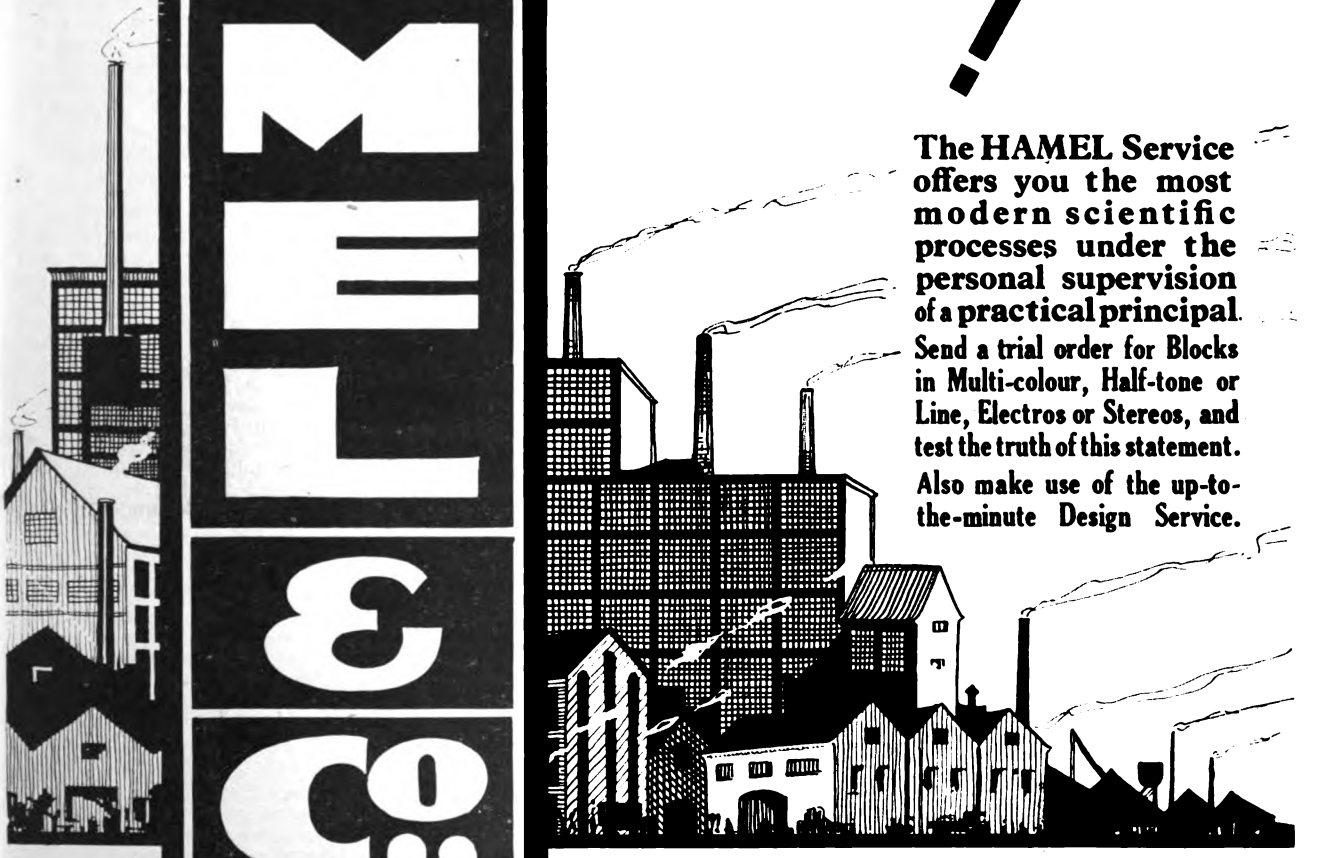
The silent salesman—printing—can lighten the task of the human salesman by creating interest in advance and by following up a prospective customer, in that it enables him or her to read at their leisure and within the comfort of their home or office further selling points or arguments that the salesman wishes to make. The most important thing, though, is the printed matter, and the advertising must be of the kind that is a credit to the firm or house sending it out, and be fully representative of its standing and quality.

*Writing in the "Western Mail and South Wales News."

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Stationers' Hall Lecture

An Important Research Subject

The bookbinding section of the printing and allied trades being blessed with many awkward problems, it was not to be wondered at that a large audience gathered at Stationers' Hall on Friday to hear Mr. R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C., of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association give the fourth lecture of the session, entitled "Bookbinding Leathers and their Deterioration." The lecturer dealt with the subject in masterly fashion, the great interest evoked being evident in the subsequent discussion. The chairman was Mr. L. G. Kitcat, of G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., who was supported by Mr. E. B. Judd, Mr. T. Harrison, Mr. F. S. Hayes, Mr. Ernest J. Zaehnsdorf, and Mr. J. R. Riddell.

Leather Trade Enterprise

The chairman briefly introduced the speaker, and pointed out the difference between the binder of to-day and his prototype of years ago. To-day, he said, the binder was alive to the problems involved. Leather manufacturers in the last few years had, at very great expense, instituted a Research Bureau with a laboratory which from day to day was engaged in the scientific exploration of leather. Mr. Innes was one of their experts. Mr. Innes had arranged along the front of the platform in cases some very interesting examples of leather in various stages of deterioration, and with the aid of these examples he explained the conclusions so far arrived at by other investigators and himself. The lecture is being reported in full, and the first part will be found on another page of this issue.

The chairman, opening the discussion at the close of the lecture, said it interested him very much to observe that the Leather Research Association was definitely and scientifically tackling the problem.

Questions and Discussion

The first question came from Mr. Frank Colebrook, who asked if Mr. Innes could tell them anything about how skins for vellum and parchment were split. He also asked if there was anything special to be learned from the condition of leathers, parchments, vellums, etc., in the National Record Office.

Mr. Innes said the sheepskin was put through a special machine fitted with rollers. As the skin came through the rollers it met a pointed knife. The skin was fed mechanically and was split very evenly. With regard to the Record Office he had been in co-operation with a Mr. Hilary Jenkins there. It was Mr. Jenkins who had told him much about the Nigerian leathers.

A query was next raised by Mr. F. W. Booth regarding the difficult question of oxidisation and the rotting of leathers. The lecturer said they only got rotting where there was oxygen plus sulphuric acid. Though he (the questioner) had said sulphuric acid in London was high that was a very relative term, and only by continued absorption and retention of sulphuric acid could it amount to 5 to 8 per cent. in leather. The amount of sulphuric acid in the London atmosphere was comparatively high, yet it was present only in very small quantities.

Mr. C. Levitt next asked whether, when a special varnish was used causing a very hard coat, it kept out the sulphuric acid, or injured the leather. Mr. Innes had, however, not gone very far into the subject of the preserving coat. He said he felt his time was better spent in getting to the root cause of deterioration.

Effect of Grease and Dyes

Mr. Evans (of the British Museum) then spoke with regard to greasing of leathers. He pointed out that a greasy book, one that was handled a lot, lasted longer. Mr. Innes said he had found that a number of old leathers that had withstood decay remarkably well had been greased, whilst others had rotted quickly and yet the grease content was comparatively high. He was aware that well-handled and obviously greasy books withstood deterioration. The results were contradictory. Seal leather he mentioned as having a low grease content.

Mr. Zaehnsdorf then took up the discussion on the question of seal leather. He mentioned a personal case where a seal leather had been used on an armchair. Its colour was mid-French-red. After seven years it was found to be in a very fragile condition of deterioration. After analysis by the firm who supplied the leather, the deterioration of that particular sample was stated to be due to the dyes used to produce that particular shade of red. He also stated that in 1903 he bound and polished a book in Nigerian morocco. It had been stored at his office in London and his house at Watford. It was as perfectly sound now, he said, as the day it was bound in 1903. If sulphuric acid was present in those leathers, why was it that books bound in the 18th century in morocco had not deteriorated, but were perfectly sound, while books which had been bound recently had already faded? Mr. Zaehnsdorf went on to speak of the chemical reaction between the leather and the dyestuffs. The reaction of the various dyes, he suggested, might be a possible cause of decay. Answering, Mr. Innes said he had not tackled the question of dyes yet. "It is on the list, however," he added.

Mr. Hayes next asked if Mr. Innes would tell them which, in his opinion, of the binding leathers procurable to-day were the most suitable, durable, and approached nearest to the ideal. Mr. Innes said Mr. Hayes could answer that question as well as he could. Nigerian leather, which had such a good reputation, deserved its reputation. Certain firms, he said, dressed this leather and improved it and made it a better looking article. He was sorry he could not tell them whether the so-called improvement was an improvement.

Mr. Capell spoke with regard to the various stuffs put into leathers. There was one applied to leather known as tree or mottled calf. He recently came across a ninety-years-old book bound in sheepskin and trimmed. It was in as good a condition as they would expect after a couple of years; and it was bound in tree calf. Following this, brief mention was made of cellulose as applied to leather, and also to the ozone in the air in connection with oxidisation.

Mr. Riddell expressed the opinion that the lecture was one of the best they had had.

A Disturbing Problem

Mr. Harrison, who proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, humorously referred to the finisher as one of the elements in leather deterioration which had not been mentioned. Seriously, he said it was a matter on which they could all get together. It was very disturbing after they had made up their minds that they could tell the customer that the leather would stand almost anything, to find the leather coming back in a year or two. He hoped they would get together and thoroughly thrash the matter out. He thought a great deal of benefit would come from that night, and he concluded by saying that some of the trouble came with the leather, and not all after it.

Mr. Hayes seconded, and described the lecture as very interesting and illuminating. They would undoubtedly arrive at the truth, he thought, and find what they wanted. It was possible to-day to procure leathers that had nearly reached the standard they wanted.

Mr. Innes, in making brief response, said he was wrapped up in his work. He appealed to them whenever they got examples of leather rotting in a short time to send them along to him to examine. Mr. Innes also proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, whose response brought the proceedings to a close.

IN connection with correspondence in "The Times" on the durability of paper, Mr. George Michael writes to suggest "that the application of tin might well be considered as a cheap but effective substitute for gold in coating the edges of books in order to prevent their disfigurement by indelible soot."

A PAGEANT of Postage Stamps is being held at Dorland House, Lower Regent Street, London, W., and will remain open until January 23rd. Noteworthy among the exhibits are three postage stamps which are probably the world's three most valuable stamps—the 1 cent. British Guiana of 1856, the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius of 1847. The British Guiana copy, the only specimen known, is the world's rarest stamp, being valued by its owner at nearly £15,000. It is crudely printed.

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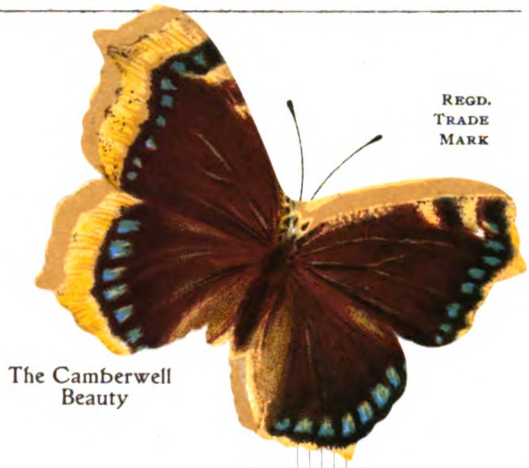
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Bookbinding Leathers and Their Deterioration

By R. FARADAY INNES, F.I.C.

*(Of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association)**

When I was approached some months ago by Dr. Riddell to address you on this subject, I welcomed the idea with open arms, although not especially practised in the art of giving lectures.

So far as I know, it is some considerable time since the subject of the deterioration of bookbinding leathers was publicly ventilated, and it seemed to me that a brief review of the present position would be really welcome to bookbinders, librarians, leather manufacturers, Government departments, depôts and stores.

As I am one of those who have been investigating the problem of the cause of leather deterioration in recent years, I readily agreed to Dr. Riddell's proposal that I should put forward my views in public. I hope by that means that I may be prevented from wandering so deeply into the wood that I cannot see my way for trees. I also hope that my remarks may receive plenty of criticism and thus lead me to take into account many points which up to now I may have overlooked.

Introduction

There is no need to emphasise a fact which is only too well known to everyone, namely, that under certain—or rather uncertain—conditions, leather goods are likely to become unsightly, decayed and useless in a comparatively short time, much shorter than our ancestors were accustomed to expect. It is going too far to say that no modern leathers will survive twenty-five years' storage, e.g., I have a leather-bound prayer book, which was given me in 1903, which is still in a perfect state of preservation, although it has not been stored in specially favourable conditions since that time. But my four-volume *Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry*, presented to me in 1911, no longer possesses backs at all The worst case that has come to my knowledge was leather taken from the arms of an armchair which had to be re-covered four years after it was sent out of the workshop.

Before proceeding further with the deterioration of bookbinding leather it will perhaps be well to consider what leather is and how it is made.

Leather—Definition and Description

Leather may be defined as unhaired hide or skin treated in such a manner that when wet it will not putrefy and when dry it is pliable.

Its sole source of origin is skin, and it may be prepared from the skin of many kinds of creatures: buffalo, ox, calf, walrus, pig, goat, sheep, birds, reptiles, and even fishes, and during the French Revolution the skin of freshly-guillotined men is stated to have been used for making leather breeches.

Leather has properties which are unique, and the old tag, "There is nothing like leather," still applies, in spite of innumerable attempts to make something like it which is "just as good." For instance, it is one of the very few materials which will allow water vapour but not liquid water to pass through it. Rubber will prevent the passage of water in the liquid form but it will also prevent its passage in the form of vapour. The reasons why rubber soles to footwear are unhealthy is that they tend to suffocate the feet and do not allow them to "breathe" freely.

In the case of leathers for bookbinding purposes there is no doubt that leather is the strongest and the most attractive material there is, and when we have reached an understanding of how premature rotting is caused, and how it can be prevented, it will again be considered as the most suitable material for binding all books which are worth keeping fifty years.

Unique Character of Leather

The reason for the unique character of leather is to be found in the remarkable structure of the hide or skin from which it originates, a structure which is maintained in the finished leather if it has been correctly manufactured.

Let us consider the structure of an ox-hide. Starting with the grain layer, from which the hair grows, we have a fibrous structure of a very fine degree of fineness stretching down to about one-tenth to one-fifth of the thickness of the hide. As these very fine fibres emerge from the grain layer into what is known as the corium, or leather substance, they become coarser and woven into bundles. The corium constitutes eighty to ninety per cent. of the thickness of the hide and is essentially a closely woven network of fibre-bundles about one to three-thousandths of an inch in diameter. Each fibre of a bundle is made up of many fine fibrils (as the strands of a rope) so that the leather substance in hide may be said somewhat to resemble a number of pieces of rope standing close together and intertwined in all directions into one fabric. The fibres comprising the bundles are surprisingly long. I recently saw a piece of ox-hide about half an inch in thickness from which had been isolated many single fibres, some of which were over five inches long. This shows that the fibre bundles do not simply go straight from grain to flesh, but twist and turn many times in their course.

Importance of Structure

It is the maintenance in the leather of this ordered though closely interwoven structure of long-fibred material in the skin, which is responsible for the unique characteristics of the former.

If the structure of hide is destroyed by mechanically scratching and tearing a piece of unhaired hide to pieces, as in hide powder, you have a very different product, one which might, if tanned, make a kind of felt or a kind of paper, but never a tough, strong pliable leather. If the structure is destroyed by boiling, the hide becomes ordinary glue which, as you know, has no structure and is not pliable.

If a piece of raw hide or skin is allowed to dry it retains its structure to a great extent. It is, however, still not pliable but hard and rattly. Parchment is another form of dried skin and is prepared by splitting a dewooled sheep skin in half horizontally, i.e., parallel to the grain, and drying the lower or flesh side. Vellum is similarly prepared from a calf skin. In fact, parchment and vellum are made by processes similar to the early stages of preparing skins for leather making, but are dried without immersion in a solution of tanning material.

It is evident, therefore, that we must not pursue this analogy of the pieces of rope too far, because if we were to soak this material and let it dry it would be quite pliable, whereas we have seen that skin dries out non-pliable.

Skin is unique, not only by reason of its fibrous structure but also on account of the material of which the separate fibres consist. They are composed of a very complex substance called collagen ("glue-generator"), which has very interesting chemical properties. It is both basic and acidic in character and can, therefore, combine with acids and bases. Advantage is taken of these properties in leather-making.

The Making of Leather

In order to illustrate the difference between dried skin and tanned leather, I have here a piece of dried goat skin, a piece of goat leather, and some pieces in intermediate stages. I will now describe briefly in what way this unpromising, ugly material can be converted into full-feeling, pliable, tough and attractive bookbinding leather.

This hard, unworkable material is, first of all, softened by immersion for about three days in cold water containing certain salts. This soaking should render the skins perfectly soft and flabby. In order to remove the hair, the roots must be loosened from the sheaths to which they are attached. This is effected by immersion for a week or more in a pit of lime water containing an excess of suspended lime and probably some sodium sulphide. The hair is now easily removable and is detached either by machine

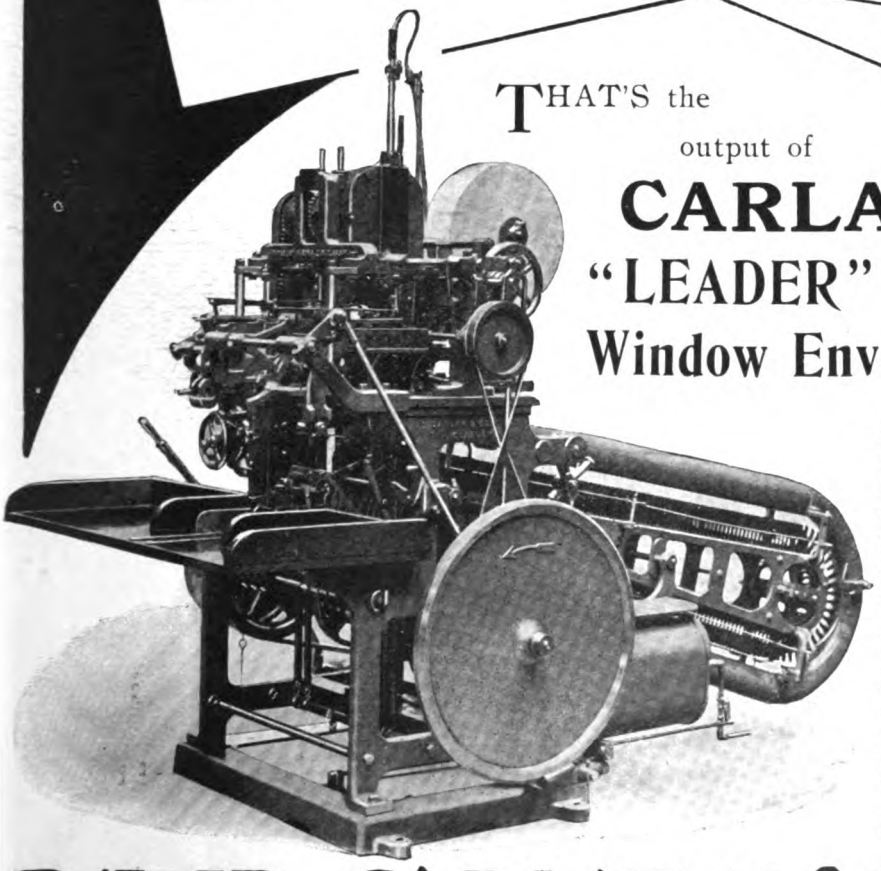
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or by scraping with a blunt knife, the skins themselves being very plump and swollen owing to the water and lime they have absorbed. The next process known as puering or bating is in some tanneries a most disgusting one, and was one of the chief causes of tanning being classed among the offensive trades. The skins are paddled in a warm infusion of fermented dog dung (obtainable from hunting kennels). Puering was until recently a mysterious process, and even now it is not fully understood, though in many tanneries a clean, artificial substitute for the dung is used with success. It will perhaps suffice here to say that the lime is removed from the pelts, causing them to lose their plumpness, and that this action is accompanied by a certain partial "digesting" or dissolving of the pelt, without which the resulting leather would be firm and harsh grained.

The Tanning Process

The pelts, now free from hair and free from lime, are ready for the actual tanning process, which in itself is comparatively simple. The materials used for the tanning process comprise barks, woods, leaves, nuts, pods and roots of various plants. Some of these yield tans belonging to the chemical grouping known as the catechol class, which produces reddish coloured leathers which darken on exposure to daylight. Others, slightly more acidic, belong to the pyrogallol group which makes a sort of buff-coloured leather, which darkens only very slightly. I shall refer again to these two types.

In the case of leather for books an infusion of ground sumac leaves is frequently used, the goods being paddled in this for several days. During this process the weak acids of the tanning material combine with the weak base of the collagen of which the skin fibre is composed. The skin-tannin compound thus formed differs from hide in that it dries more readily and is non-adhesive during drying, so that when dry the fibres and fibrils are free to move (relatively to each other) and the leather is supple.

The skins are then removed and dried gradually over a period of eight hours or so, and are then known as crust leather.

In order to convert crust leather into the finished article, it is re-wetted, treated with an emulsion of oil to make it still more supple, and dyed by immersion in a tray, revolving drum or paddle, after which it is finally dried out. I have purposely omitted details and only given the broad outline of the leather making process..

Porosity of Leather

There is just one property of leather to which I should make reference which will make a special appeal to bookbinders, and that is the porosity of leather. Even when apparently dry, leather may contain up to twenty per cent. of moisture, and never less than nine per cent. This depends on the type of leather and on the dampness of the atmosphere in which it is stored. If the moisture in the leather is excessive, if stored in the dark and in a stagnant atmosphere, leather being slightly acid material, these conditions in conjunction will cause mould to grow, especially if the leather contains much fat. The best way to keep mould growth in check is to store the leather in a dry atmosphere. It is frequently only necessary slightly to raise the temperature of the store room.

Early Investigations on Deterioration

I believe the earliest published record of any trouble with leather deterioration is to be found in a lecture given in April, 1843, by my ancestor, Professor Faraday. For those interested, the original is in the keeping of the Royal Institution, where I was kindly allowed to peruse it. He was consulted by the Athenæum Club as to why their armchairs and books had become so perished. He ascribed the damage to the heat and sulphur fumes emanating from the illuminating gas used, and recommended more thorough ventilation by a system of leading the products of combustion from each burner to a central chimney.

Since then, little work of importance was published until by the end of the nineteenth century the position had become so bad that the Royal Society of Arts, through the promptings, I believe, of Mr. Douglas Cockerell, invited a number of prominent men interested to form a committee. This committee included some of the leading scientists, librarians, and bookbinders of the day, and was requested "to enquire fully into the subject and to report on the durability of the leather now used for the purpose of binding books." It was formed in 1900 and published its report in final form in 1905. I expect you are all familiar with the conclusions which the exhaustive labours of this committee led to.

R.S.A. Committee's Report

They confirmed that prevailing impression that modern bookbinding leathers were inferior to those employed fifty years ago, but that there was no valid reason for this, and that it was possible to make durable leather if their recommendations were followed. They attributed some of the blame to mechanical causes, but more to the injurious effect of light and most of all to gas fumes, especially in leather tanned with tans of the catechol class—i.e., those producing leathers of a reddish colour. They considered that with proper conditions of ventilation, temperature and dryness, books might be preserved without deterioration for very long periods on open shelves, that glass cases conduce to their preservation, and, finally, that it was neither possible nor desirable to establish any formal or official standard. Unfortunately, in order to be concise, it was not possible to publish the analytical work on the rotted leathers, so that comparison with modern work is impossible.

In spite of the enormous amount of carefully planned work which was carried through and the detailed nature of the recommendations made, and although some improvement must have been effected, it must be admitted that leather bound books do continue to deteriorate to the utter despair of librarians and all concerned, even when the leather has been tanned with a pyrogallol tan. It is evident that some entirely unsuspected factor had been overlooked by the Royal Society of Arts Committee, but at the same time it would be most ungracious in us not to acknowledge the value of this pioneer work in the early attempts to tackle a very complex problem.

Recent Work on Rotted Leathers

My attention was first drawn to the whole problem while investigating the truth of a statement freely made in the leather trade that the tensile strength of vegetable-tanned leather for belting is liable to considerable decrease if it contains sulphuric acid. This work showed the necessity for evolving a reliable method for testing leathers for sulphuric acid, and among those submitted to the new test were various bookbinding leathers. Modern progress has been rendered possible by the use of this new method of testing.

One of the first points of interest was the confirmation of an observation made in America in 1926 that the backs of some books stored in libraries devoid of gas had rotted, and further that they contained more sulphuric acid than the sides. On examining an English book, which had been bound in 1907 in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Society of Arts Committee, I found 0.78 per cent. of sulphuric acid in the sides and 5.7 per cent. in the back. This particular book had been kept in a London library which was illuminated only by electric light or daylight. As the leather covering back and sides was all in one piece, there could be no suggestion that such a contrast in acid content had applied in the original leather or had been caused by uneven applications of a possibly acid paste. Absorption of sulphur compounds from the atmosphere is the only tenable explanation of this. It is not definitely known whether the sulphur is absorbed in the form of sulphurous acid and then oxidised to sulphuric acid, or whether it is absorbed as sulphuric acid direct. The question as to the form in which sulphur compounds exist in the atmosphere is being studied by the Atmospheric Pollution Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. That this is not a simple problem is at once apparent when it is realised that sulphur determined as sulphur dioxide in the air rarely exceeds one part per million. Whatever may be the mechanism of formation, there is no doubt that many leathers after prolonged and free exposure to polluted atmosphere do contain sulphuric acid in the free state, whereas the same leathers protected from free exposure to the atmosphere for the same duration of time do not.

An Unsuspected Factor

In my opinion, this is the most important of the unsuspected factors which the Royal Society of Arts Committee overlooked. The samples of leather exhibited inside the

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cover of the Report, which were prepared in accordance with the conclusions of the committee's report, are still in excellent condition after twenty-six years, but they have thus been protected from the action of the atmosphere. It would have been of extreme interest to see if they would have resisted the effect of free exposure to a polluted atmosphere for the same period.

Another observation which arrested my attention in the early days of this work was the sight of two books supposed to be uniformly bound within a year of each other and stored next to each other on the same open shelf. In spite of apparently identical conditions of treatment, one was in excellent condition and the other was chipped and liable to crumble, producing a red powder when scratched.

Table I

Date of binding	1882	1883	1890	1891	1907	1908
Condition ...	Sound	Rotted	Sound	Rotted	Sound	Rotted
Percentage sulphuric acid—						
Protected ...	0.81	3.25	1.20	1.40	0.49	1.49
Exposed ...	4.71	7.65	3.17	6.86	2.23	5.43

In Table I will be seen a comparative analysis of three pairs of such books, and the conclusions to be drawn from it are three. Firstly, in every case the rotted backs contain more acid than the sound backs, from which it would appear that the more acid is absorbed the more rotting takes place; secondly, leathers vary widely in their absorption of acid; thirdly, some leather will resist rotting even after fifty years and containing 4.7 per cent. of sulphuric acid.

At first glance, consideration of these three pairs of leathers might lead one to the conclusion that the marked difference in durability could only be due to difference in the nature of the tanning material. In the light of experience gained since that work was done, I am no longer of that opinion.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to a group of four leathers, removed from folios kept at Windsor Castle and very kindly given to me by permission of the librarian. Three of them, (A), (B) and (C), were bound in 1903 with leather from the same delivery. One of them (C), remained in Windsor all its life and is apparently perfectly sound. The other two, (A) and (B), are obviously badly rotted. They were stored only half their life at Windsor; for the remainder of the period they were kept at Buckingham Palace.

I must confess that I at once jumped to the conclusion that if analysed (A) and (B) would be found to contain considerable amounts of sulphuric acid and that (C) would contain very little, if any. Analysis, however, established the hard fact that, although (A) and (B) contained five per cent., (C) contained as much as three per cent. On making

Table II

Town.	Population. 1891.	Population. 1931.	General condition of books
London	5,000,000	8,100,000	Bad
Coventry	54,000	167,000	Bad
Windsor	19,000	20,000	Very fair
Aberystwyth ...	7,000	9,000	Good
Uppsala (Sweden) ...	22,000	30,000	Good

further close visual examination of (C), it was found to be actually showing the first signs of deterioration, and this condition was confirmed chemically by determining the proportion of the leather which has been rendered soluble in water. The proportion of a leather soluble in water has been found to run parallel to the extent of the rotting.

The lesson to be learned from this small section of the work is that even in small towns (the population of Windsor in 1921 was 20,000) the atmosphere is much less pure than would be imagined. According to a well-known authority, the domestic hearth in large numbers is a greater offender in polluting the atmosphere by smoke than a few factory chimneys.

With regard to leather (D), it is quite free from any visual sign of deterioration and contains only two per cent. of sulphuric acid, although exposed freely to Windsor atmosphere for double the length of time. This supplies another

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example of the variation in the absorbing power of different leathers for sulphuric acid.

On the question of the effect of polluted atmospheres, it appeared to me a significant point that when visiting the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, I was not able to obtain typical examples of rotted leathers. Although the library was only completed in 1912, books bound about that time would have had ample opportunity to evince signs of decay in nineteen years, but they have not done so. Another institution where red rot is unknown is the Royal Library at the University of Uppsala. Let me read you a letter which I received recently from the librarian, Dr. Lundberg. For my introduction to him I am indebted to the kindness and keen interest of Mr. Douglas Cockerell.

"Practically we have never rebound a book because of leather rotting, and crumbling to a red powder does not occur. We have no glass book-cases, and dressing greases are not used. Uppsala is not a manufacturing town burning much coal. Private houses still to a large extent use wood for domestic fuel. The library building has a high and free situation."

Speaking broadly, then, Table II may be said to represent fairly the effect of various atmospheres on books.

Sulphuric Acid in Tanning

Some six years ago, the old suggestion was still being made and the idea still being fostered that decay in such libraries as that of the British Museum, where no gas had ever been burnt, was due to the use of sulphuric acid by the tanner in the preparing or dressing of the leather.

I have examined some hundreds of samples of deteriorated vegetable-tanned leathers, and in no single case has the acid content been less than three per cent.—generally five to eight per cent. I think no one would venture to suggest that such colossal amounts of acid would be put into the leather by the tanner. Furthermore, such an idea is at once refuted by the fact that the sound, unexposed portions of all these leathers mostly contained less than one per cent., and it is more than likely that even this small amount could be accounted for by slow absorption of sulphuric acid from the atmosphere over a prolonged period by the more or less protected portions.

(To be continued.)

Printers' Whist Drive

Under the auspices of the South-West London Master Printers' Association a successful and enjoyable whist drive and concert took place last week at the new restaurant of Messrs. Arding and Hobbs, Clapham Junction. It was a happy inauguration of a new session. There was a very good attendance, and Mr. J. H. Quinn (the president), who was accompanied by Mrs. Quinn, received the visitors.

The first part of the evening was devoted to a whist drive, Mr. A. Spring again acting as M.C. with his usual breeziness. At the conclusion of the drive the prizes were presented by Mrs. Quinn as follows: Ladies—1st, hand-bag, Mr. Kennard (playing as a lady); 2nd, fancy cloth, Mrs. Evar; 3rd, hand-bag, Mrs. A. Spring. Gentlemen—1st, fountain pen, Mr. Porter; 2nd, Eversharp pencil, Mr. F. Mason; 3rd, letter-case, Mr. Payne. Mystery prize—diary, Mrs. E. A. Spring.

Following an interval for refreshments, during which Mr. Quinn and Mr. Guy Harrison (president of the L.M.P.A.) wished all a happy new year, the company settled down to enjoy the concert, the programme being assisted by Miss Ethel Chivers and Mr. Laurence Mead, the efforts of both these representatives of the local Association being very warmly received.

KINGSTON'S TRANSLATIONS INSTITUTE publications include useful price equivalent tables per gallon and hectolitre at stabilised exchanges for the various European countries. The range is from ¼d. to 60s. per gallon. In order to meet the new conditions existing since September 21st a set of factors is provided permitting of the sterling prices being converted into prices per hectolitre in any currency at any rate of exchange.

A Startling Innovation

Photo-Electric Engraving

(From a Special Correspondent)

Photo-engravers in the United States have been great sufferers by the business depression there. Now inventors of two engraving machines to do their work by electricity have scared the engravers still further by threatening to decrease the business they now get from the country newspapers. These new machines were suggested evidently by the ones developed in both New York and London whereby a news photograph wrapped around the cylinder of a sending machine would be received as a negative in line in another city any distance away. The best example of this was shown in "Penrose's Annual" some five or six years ago.

These new photo-electric engravers use the same principle of the photo-electric cell to raise and lower a V-shaped cutting tool in an engraver's ruling machine so as to engrave lines in a polished sheet of zinc secured on the bed of the machine. The graver reciprocates back and forth, cutting on the forward stroke, and is raised out of contact with the zinc on the return stroke. The bed steps sideways at each stroke a pre-determined distance so as to keep the lines equi-distant.

The claims of these inventors are, as usual, preposterous. A single-column cut is engraved in five minutes and a double-column in ten minutes, and the cost is one-twentieth that of photo-engraving. One inventor is promised £1,000 worth of business the first year from a single client.

It has proved practical in New York State to connect up typewriters in the police stations of the chief cities so that an alarm for an escaping motor-car, for example, if written on one typewriter will be repeated by all the machines connected in the circuit. The inventors of the telegraphic engravers expect to connect up their machines in 10,000 of the country newspapers, so that a news picture engraved in one office will be duplicated on all the other machines.

It is claimed that these machines will engrave in relief line drawings, signatures, Ben Day tints and possibly half-tones; so it will be interesting to watch further developments. At present the whole photo-engraving business is much disturbed over the innovation.

Printers Sue for Payment

At the City of London Court recently Judge Shewell Cooper awarded Mr. H. Davall, trading as Messrs. Davall and Chown at 19, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4, £100 and costs against Mr. J. Tagg, late of 1A, High Street, Barnes, now of 213A, High Street, Kensington, for printing work. Plaintiff's representative said that he quoted for a number of club fixture cards. The front covers were to be gold blocked, and the back covers metal blocked. It was explained that metal blocking was the same as gold blocking, with the exception that an alloy was used. The goods were delivered as ordered, and no complaint made until defendant was pressed for payment. He then alleged that the back covers were to be gold blocked, which was untrue. The defendant did not appear, and an award was made as stated.

MR. E. G. YATES, organiser of the Typographical Association for the Home Counties area, reports to the executive council that the new printing works at Andover are nearing completion. "The building is a delightful structure," he states, "and the convenience of the worker is being studied in every way."

RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS.—A correspondent reports the receipt of a catalogue in English of the newspapers and periodicals appearing in Russia in 1932. These deal with various subjects, technical and otherwise, and as many as eighteen languages are used in connection with the publication of different periodicals.

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Death of Mr. W. Ward

Messrs. F. Howard Doulton & Co., Ltd.

The death of Mr. William Ward, managing director of Messrs. F. Howard Doulton and Co., Ltd., of 73/75, Minories, E.C.3, with which firm he had been connected for over 35 years, occurred recently at the age of 62, and is deeply regretted by many in the printing trade in which he was widely known and greatly esteemed. Although he had been in indifferent health for a long period the end came rather suddenly.

Mr. Ward was one of the earliest members of the Lion and Lamb Lodge of Freemasons, and possessed a most genial and kindly disposition which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was a keen supporter of all charitable causes in the Hampstead Garden Suburb, where he resided for over 16 years.

The burial took place at Kensal Green Cemetery after a very largely attended service held at St. Jude's Church, Hampstead on the Hill, conducted by the Vicar and Curate. An address was given by the Rev. Basil G. Bourchier, of St. Anne's, Soho (former Vicar of St. Jude's), who paid testimony to the very kindly nature of deceased and to his great philanthropic work.

Many representatives of the trade were present, and the company was represented by Mr. A. E. Brooke, Mr. A. Albury (an employee of the firm for over 45 years), Miss Merralls (the secretary), and many others of the staff, who also sent several beautiful floral tributes.

Mr. Ward is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

The firm of F. Howard Doulton and Co., Ltd., has been established in the City of London for 71 years, and only removed to its present larger and more spacious premises some thirteen months ago. Although the many plans and various details had been approved by Mr. Ward, his long illness had prevented his taking any active part in other than the preparatory work, with the consequence that all the organising of the various departments in the new building and the removal had to be undertaken by his colleague, Mr. A. E. Brooke, upon whom the finality of the new scheme devolved. With the able assistance of all the employees, who were most loyal throughout that strenuous and difficult period, the scheme was brought to a successful fruition and on the first anniversary of the removal as a mark of appreciation of the excellent services carried out by Mr. Brooke he was the recipient of a handsome clock suitably inscribed from the officials of the company. During this "All British" slogan period principals and employees of the Doulton Press feel confident that prosperity is before them, this belief being based on the great activity and loyalty now manifesting itself in the new building which, unfortunately, Mr. Ward did not survive long enough to see or even to occupy the new office which he had chosen for himself.

Messrs. E. J. Arnold & Son, Ltd.

The 43rd annual staff dinner of Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Leeds, was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on Tuesday evening of last week, when the representatives, heads of departments, and senior male staff, were entertained by the directors.

The usual loyal toast having been duly honoured, Mr. E. G. Arnold, chairman and managing director of the company, presented to Mr. E. Wood the silver cup which he had won in the company's annual golf tournament.

The toast of "The Company" was then proposed by Mr. N. Dickinson in an excellent speech, in which reminiscences and present-day experiences were both included, and in which he emphasised the very cordial relationship that always prevailed between directors and staff, and referred to the fact that so many of those present were long-service men, compared with his own short period of 24 years.

The toast was responded to by the directors, Messrs. E. G. Arnold, H. Wood, Edmund Arnold, and Edmund Wood, who expressed their appreciation of the good feeling that undoubtedly existed, and dealt with various phases of the company's activities.

A musical programme brought to a close a very pleasant and successful function.

Then on Thursday evening last the usually somewhat sombre-looking Crypt of the Leeds Town Hall presented a festive appearance, when 520 of the staff and employees of Messrs. Arnold and Son sat down to tea at the invitation of the directors. The tables had been decorated with flowers made by the girls themselves, and the various caps and other favours, which were soon in evidence, added to the gaiety of the scene.

Tea over, Mr. L. J. Swaine, head of the stationery department, on behalf of the staff, thanked the directors for their hospitality, to which Mr. E. G. Arnold and his co-director, Mr. H. Wood, responded.

All tastes were catered for in the evening's enjoyment. There was dancing in the Victoria Hall, a whist drive in the Robing Room, and a concert party in the Civil Court. After supper, the prizes won for the whist and in various competitions were distributed by Mrs. E. G. Arnold, to whom the thanks of those present were conveyed by Miss Wood. Dancing was then resumed, and one o'clock came all too soon to put an end to a very pleasant evening.

A Brief Story of Playing Cards

The date of the origin of playing cards is not actually known, although it has been said that they were invented about the twelfth century for the amusement of the concubines of Seun-ho, a Chinese Emperor. In India, round playing cards of known antiquity are preserved in museums.

The date of the introduction of playing cards into Europe is also obscure, although they were supposed to have been mentioned about the middle of the thirteenth century. In spite of this, however, they are not referred to by Petrarch, Boccaccio, or Chaucer, although these authors wrote about contemporary games. It may therefore be assumed that they were introduced into Europe about the middle of the fourteenth century, possibly by the Crusaders, but did not become popular until about half a century later.

It has been much disputed whether the earliest cards were printed from wood blocks, but it has been definitely established that the card-makers of Ulm, Nuremberg, and Augsburg (1418-1450) printed their cards from wood blocks. It may be that the demand for playing cards stimulated the development of the art of wood-cutting. The suits of the earliest (German) cards were hearts, bells, leaves, and acorns. On early Italian cards swords, bâtons, caps, and money were used, and these are still used to-day in Italy and Spain. The French card-makers adopted a series of suits, which are to-day used generally in France and England, of cœurs, trèfles, piques, and carreaux. A *cœur*, of course, is a heart; *trèfle*, though called so from its similarity to the trefoil leaf, was no doubt copied from the German acorn; the *pique* from the leaf of the German suits (although the actual name seems to have come from the sword, *spada*, of the Italian suits); *carreau* is diamond.

The trade of manufacturing playing cards was, during the latter half of the fifteenth century, chiefly carried on at Lyons, where dealers controlled the bands of hawkers who wandered all over France. The Lyons merchants were also able to control North Italy and the Rhine Valley by means of their river traffic.

There recently came into the English book market a complete set of Lyons playing cards dating from the latter half of the fifteenth century, printed from wood blocks and afterwards hand-painted. This set of cards had been used by a bookbinder for a binding, and although broken in two the break was clean and the edges untrimmed. This example was priced at £1,500.—"L. & M. News."

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The Cornwall Press Athletic and Social Club

Annual Dinner

So popular have become the annual dinners held in connection with the Cornwall Press Ltd., Athletic and Social Club that for this year's function (held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Saturday) there was a large application for tickets beyond the 180 prescribed as the limit, and, although there were some absentees owing to the prevailing epidemic of influenza, the company which assembled was fully representative of all departments.

Mr. J. Griffiths (a director of the firm and president of the Club) was in the chair, supported by Mr. V. L. Morris (secretary of the company), Mr. S. G. Baker (deputy works manager), and a number of the managerial and office staff.

Sports Activities

The president, who was in very cheery mood, in submitting the toast of "The Club," adorned his remarks on the Club's achievements with humorous and witty quips which caused much amusement. He especially commented on the prowess of the football section, whose first team, up to the present, had only lost one match during the season, and he also made reference to the activities of the swimming, cricket, and billiards sections, as well as to the successful sports meeting held in the summer. He hoped, when the difficulties of finding a range had been surmounted, that they would start a rifle-shooting section. In conclusion the president paid a tribute to the work of the hon. secretary (Mr. E. C. Jeffery).

The honorary secretary, in reply, mentioned that the membership of the Club had increased during the year from 300 to 500, and that should sufficient support be forthcoming a tennis section would be formed during the coming season.

Mr. A. J. England having given "The President," a toast drunk with enthusiasm and accompanied by musical honours, Mr. Griffiths, in response, expressed the pleasure it gave him to assist the Club in every way.

Prizes Presented

A handsome collection of prizes (together with challenge shield and cup for inter-departmental contests) were then presented to the winners of events in the various sections as follows:—

SWIMMING: Messrs. F. Bird, Bird, junr., I. C. Seager, R. W. Webb, G. Stump, J. Beadon, G. Holman, G. Pearce, and G. W. Pond.

CRICKET: Messrs. A. V. Godwin and D. Graves.

SWIMMING SHIELD: Machine Department.

BILLIARDS CUP: Warehouse Department.

The prizes for the sports were distributed at the meeting in the summer.

With Mr. E. Blogg as leader and Mrs. Blogg at the piano, there followed a short interval of community singing, and afterwards the room was cleared for dancing, which was maintained with vigour until midnight.

The arrangements were very satisfactorily made by the hon. secretary, assisted by the treasurer (Mr. F. Marchant), and the following stewards: Messrs. F. Bird, J. C. Davies, F. Marchant, J. W. Sealey, and A. Henley. Altogether it was a most successful gathering.

BERLIN PRINTERS' STRIKE.—Owing to an unauthorised strike of machine hands in the printing office of the Ullstein Publishing Company, the "Berliner Zeitung am Mittag," could not be published last Thursday. The strike was directed against the wage reductions ordained by the last Reich Emergency Decree. Evening editions of Ullstein newspapers appeared late, but in their usual make-up.

THE December number of the "Studio," which includes the index for the last six months' issues, gives first place to an article by Waldemar George on "The Spirit of French Art," specially written in connection with the Exhibition of French Art now being held at Burlington House.

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Process Engravers' Club

Annual Meeting

A very well attended meeting of the Process Engravers' Club was held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., on the evening of the 7th inst., with the president, Mr. Andrew Dargavel, in the chair.

After dinner, the first business was the holding of the annual general meeting. The hon. secretary, after giving a brief report of the Club's meetings in the present session, called upon the members to choose their president for the year. Needless to say, it was immediately proposed and seconded that Mr. Dargavel be asked to continue in office. This was unanimously carried, to the evident satisfaction of members present. The president expressed his thanks, and said he would be happy to continue to further the interests of the Club to the best of his ability. The vice-presidents, Messrs. F. E. S. Perry and E. W. Hunter, having signified their willingness to act in support of the president, they also were unanimously re-elected. Mr. Perry made suitable response on behalf of himself and Mr. Hunter, the latter being unfortunately unable to be present. The duties of the committee, including the hon. secretary and treasurer, having apparently been satisfactorily carried out, the harmony of the proceedings was further enhanced by re-electing them en bloc.

This concluded the business of the annual general meeting, and the company then settled down to discuss current affairs relating to the Federation which, being of a private nature, cannot be made the subject of a report.

The officers of the Process Engravers' Club are now as follows: Mr. Andrew Dargavel (president), Messrs. F. E. S. Perry and E. W. Hunter (vice-presidents); committee, Messrs. E. Bellingam, L. W. Dalton, T. S. Barber, J. T. Scrivens, A. Dix, T. C. Eamer, G. S. Lines, W. G. Briggs, with Mr. A. Knighton as hon. secretary and treasurer.

B.I.F. Poster Competition

There opened to the public last Thursday, at the Alpine Club Gallery, Mill Street, Conduit Street, London, an exhibition of posters by art students who were invited by the Department of Overseas Trade to compete for the design of a poster suitable for advertising the coming British Industries Fair.

The winning design is the work of Mr. Timothy Madden, a student at the Chelsea Polytechnic School of Art. He is only eighteen years old, and has been at the Polytechnic for just over two years.

The second prize goes to Miss M. Palmer, of the Liverpool City School of Art, and the third to Mr. C. W. T. Page, of the Luton Technical Institute. Mr. E. Bellingham (Liverpool City School of Art), Mr. D. W. Fricker (Harrow School of Art), Mr. F. Lee (Bradford College of Art), and Miss C. Murphy are each awarded honourable mention.

The posters were judged by a group of well-known London art critics, who expressed the opinion that the standard was surprisingly high. There were 246 entries, representing most of the important schools of art in England and Scotland.

Taking the exhibition as a whole the two salient criticisms are that the students are inclined to err too much in the direction of cubism, and that they are tempted to overcrowd their posters with detail. That the judges have demanded simplicity is manifest in the work of the winner of the first prize, a bold design in blue and rose, depicting a classic helmet with ideas of mechanism worked into it.

THE monthly meeting of the London Society of Compositors Jobbing Guild was arranged for yesterday (Wednesday) at the L.S.C. Board Room, "The Alphabet Days and Modern Type Expression" being the title of an address by Mr. E. H. Hooper.

Home Counties Alliance

Week-End Conference

The 1932 conference of the Home Counties Alliance of Master Printers has been arranged to take place at Southsea, from February 12th to 15th. The venue of the conference will be the Queen's Hotel, and the express purpose of it is to discuss "Printers' Problems." It will be open to members of the Alliance, members of the Young Master Printers' group, and also to firms' executives if introduced by members. These conferences have been held annually since 1925 and have been very successful.

The programme of events is as under. A civic welcome will be extended by the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Ald. F. G. Foster, J.P.) at tea on Friday, after which Mr. Wm. Amison, the president of the Alliance, will open the conference with a talk on "Problems we Have to Face." Later in the evening Problem I, "Ourselves and Our Trade Organisation," will be a subject for Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the British Federation of Master Printers.

On Saturday morning Problem II, "How to Recognise, Avoid, or Handle Undesirable Customers," will be discussed by the junior vice-president of the Alliance, Mr. S. Hudson. Then Mr. A. J. Dixon, hon. secretary of the Isle of Wight (East) M.P.A., will speak on Problem III, "Is It Really Worth While to Use the Costing System to its Fullest Extent?" The afternoon will open with Problem IV, "The Printer and His Insurances," which will be introduced by Mr. F. H. Bisset, secretary of the Federation, and further considered under the heading "Fire Insurance—A General Survey," the speaker being Mr. S. J. Baker, of South Wales. In the evening there will be a meeting of the Young Master Printers' group.

On Sunday evening, the Y.M.P. group will discuss Problem V, "How to Deal with Customers and Their Orders," and a little later Mr. F. G. Hewitt, president of the Portsmouth and District M.P.A., will open Problem VI, "The Young Master Printer—His Training and Necessary Equipment," after which Mr. A. E. Owen-Jones will speak on Problem VII, "How to Make a Good Principal, or Amend a Bad One."

Monday morning will be occupied with Problems VIII and IX. Mr. V. E. Goodman, director of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., will tackle the former, "The Economic Selection and Rejection of Plant," and the latter, "How to Make Use of This Conference," will be dealt with by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the senior vice-president of the Alliance.

A feature of the conference will be an Exhibition of Continental Printing loaned by Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing. Members are requested to make early application to the H.C.M.P.A. secretary, 7-10, Old Bailey, E.C.4, from whom full particulars are obtainable.

Sheet-Fed Gravure

Used for Book Illustrations

In view of the keen competition amongst the various illustration printing processes, it is interesting to learn from America that in a recently published book, "The Sword of God," by Guy Endore, Messrs. Farrar and Rinehart, the New York publishers, have used very successfully one of the new processes for printing illustrations. This book on Joan of Arc contains reproductions of paintings, photographs of statuary, old wood cuts and copper engravings. The problem of getting good results from such varying types of copy, some of which would normally have been printed from line blocks and others from half-tones, was solved by the use of sheet-fed gravure done by the John C. Powers Co. By this method the fine lines of the engravings were not broken up by a half-tone screen and the line drawings seemed equally sharp and clear. The illustrations were printed on the same antique paper as the text, instead of on coated stock as inserts, and so became an integral part of the book.

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Trade Notes

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, LTD.—Under the winding-up order made on December 21st, meetings will be held at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., on January 21st, of creditors and contributories at 2.30 and 3 o'clock respectively.

WE understand that Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., have made an offer for the Dartford Paper Mills. This is subject to ratification by a sufficient number of shareholders on January 14th.

AT the premises of Messrs. J. & C. Moores, Ltd., printers and bookbinders, Brownlow Street, Liverpool, a safe was opened and money extracted.

JEWELLERY valued at £15 was stolen from the house of Mr. F. Sword, printer, of Roberts Terrace, Jarrow, which was recently broken into. Every room except one was ransacked and left in a state of great disorder.

ITS thousandth catalogue has just been issued by the famous Caxton Head bookshop in Great Russell Street, London, a firm founded many years ago by the late Mr. James Tregaskis, whose business is now carried on by his son. This catalogue contains only 164 items, but describes these so fully that it runs to seventy pages.

PRINTER'S TRAGIC DISAPPEARANCE.—On Wednesday of last week a car crashed into the swollen River Irwell at the Crescent, Salford, and it was later established that the driver of the car was Mr. John Roscoe, aged 48, a director of Messrs. W. A. Rose and Co., printers, of Primrose Street, Manchester. Mr. Roscoe resided at 47, Wellington Road, Eccles, with his wife and seventeen-year-old son. The ill-fated car has since been recovered from the river, but at the time of writing there has been no sign of the body. It is believed that the car skidded across the road, and plunged into the river sideways.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Wallace Henry Hills, for 46 years editor of the "East Grinstead Observer," aged 72.

THE death occurred recently in hospital of Mr. J. Freestone, of Cambridge. He had been in the service of the Cambridge University Press for fifty-three years and was highly respected.

MR. ALEXANDER WILLIAM STILL, J.P., F.J.I., of Belsize Grove, Hampstead, N.W., a former president of the Institute of Journalists, formerly editor of the "Birmingham Gazette," the "Pioneer" (Allahabad), and the "Straits Times" (Singapore), who died on December 3rd, aged 71, left estate of the gross value of £3,720, with net personalty £3,374.

MR. IRVING E. ROBERTSON, senior trustee and managing editor of the "Evening Telegram," Toronto, who has just died, left the paper on trust for a sick children's hospital.

THE "Schoolmaster," the organ of the National Union of Teachers, celebrates its 60th anniversary with its current issue.

THE "Border Standard," Galashiels, has completed fifty years of publication. It was established on December 21st, 1881, under the name of the "Scottish Border Record," since when it has changed hands many times.

THE editor and printer of the newspaper "Liberty," were arrested in Calcutta on Saturday morning. The charge was one of sedition in connection with three articles in the paper.

Trade Union Matters

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS, in the course of a New Year message to the "Natsopa Journal," writes: "If the nations would but strive for peace as eagerly as they have fanned the flames of war, and seek understanding as diligently as they sought excuses for misunderstanding, then peace would be assured. We could give peace to the world if we could but establish between the nations, a Conciliation Committee such as that created by employers and employed in the printing industry, to settle all differences, smooth away difficulties and avoid excuses for conflict. So we commence a New Year. Trouble all around us, economic, industrial, international, and racial. The only prospect of better understanding is the Disarmament Conference. We have disarmed in the printing industry. We have found and are enjoying on both sides the peace that has come from disarmament. Since the reign of the Joint Industrial Council, Natsopa has become stronger numerically and financially: stronger in its service to its members, stronger in its relationship and association with all that matters in the printing industry. The latest war—the tariff war—which our Coalition Government is determined to embark upon, will bring more difficulties and troubles to the printing industry. Happily the industry will join in meeting those difficulties which will but further unite instead of separate us. We are therefore able to concentrate our energies and efforts upon peaceful pursuits, and the benevolent activities that come through Trade Union organisations, and to take less heed of building up fighting funds. I trust that the only fight we shall have in 1932 in the printing industry and in the world will be a fight for peace, by which means alone the world will again regain sanity and obtain that friendly relationship which this industry has so long enjoyed."

NOMINATION forms are now available for members of the London Society of Compositors who are eligible and willing to serve on the Trade Committee, the London Trades Council and as delegates to the various conferences. All forms should be completed and returned to the secretary by February 1st.

THE annual general meeting of the London Society of Compositors takes place at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4, on March 2nd, at 7 o'clock.

SCOTTISH BALLOT ON SHORT TIME.—The result of the ballot of the members of the Scottish Typographical Association on the proposal to suspend the Short-Time Rule for a period of three months has resulted as follows: Against suspension of the rule, 4,144; for, 666.

UNIONS AND THE "MEANS TEST."—Under the unemployment means test Public Assistance Committees are taking into account sums received as trade union benefit. An example of this was given to the "Daily Herald" by Mr. Bernard Sullivan, a member of one of the London committees dealing with claims. An unemployed compositor, with a wife and six children, received from his union 36s. a week less 2s. contribution. Full State benefit would be 35s. 3d., but the authorities have cut this to 20s., saying, in effect, that they take into account 15s. 3d. of the union money. The union leaders are examining the situation carefully.

ONE of the oldest newspapers in the North of France, "Le Progrès du Nord," has ceased to appear.

Free Travel to Leipzig.

LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR 1932.

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Full conditions can be obtained from the leading Travel Agencies and from

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General Sample Fair 6th to 12th March. Great Engineering and Building Fairs 6th to 16th March. Textile Fair 6th to 9th March. Sports Goods and Furniture Fairs 6th to 10th March.

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Printers' Managers & Overseers

New Year Concert

At the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association held their New Year smoking concert. A large attendance of members was presided over by the president, Mr. R. B. Simpson, who was supported by Mr. J. Odell, vice-president, Mr. A. H. Wilson, secretary, Mr. A. T. Walters, immediate past president, and other officers.

Before opening the business of the evening, the president wished all members a happy and prosperous New Year. He also welcomed the immediate past president among them after his recent illness.

The next business was the nomination of three candidates for membership, viz: Alfred William Herbert (Messrs. Offset Litho (1920), Ltd., 5/6, Aberdour Street, S.E.1—overseer, litho. Machine Dept.); Frederick A. Dangerfield (Messrs. A. V. Mansell and Co., Vicarage Road, Croydon—works manager); Joseph Mitchell (Lochend Printing Co., 2, Chryssell Road, Brixton—overseer, litho.). These were duly elected, and a personal welcome was extended to Messrs. Mitchell and Herbert, Mr. Dangerfield being absent owing to illness.

A couple of proposals by Mr. Simpson: (1) That 25 guineas be granted to Mr. A. E. Jarvis for his services as general secretary during the recent critical period; and (2) That Mr. A. E. Caller be elected to the council in place of Mr. Odell who was now vice-president—were carried.

The president next drew attention to the council dinner to take place at the Holborn Restaurant on January 30th. He appealed for help from members and their friends in support of this function.

A member who asked if it was possible to obtain a rebate from income tax in respect of payments to the superannuation fund, was informed that, as the Fund was not recognised by the income tax authorities, a rebate was not obtainable.

There followed considerable discussion of a private nature having relation to Association affairs.

At the conclusion of business, a very enjoyable concert ensued, and the members joined heartily in the spirit of jollity spread by the artistes. The artistes were Mr. Charles Ross, Miss Bertha Willmott, Miss Elsa Monti, Mr. Will Deller and Miss Vera Vaughan (accompanist). A vote of thanks to the artistes was proposed by Mr. Odell, seconded by Mr. Shepherd and carried enthusiastically. Mr. C. Ross then replied briefly on behalf of the artistes.

"Auld Lang Syne" and "The King" brought the evening to a happy close.

Press Fund Concert

The late Mr. Lionel Powell devoted much time and thought each year to the organisation of a Sunday concert in the Albert Hall in aid of some benevolent cause. Just before his fatal illness he had undertaken to arrange an orchestral concert this year for the benefit of the Newspaper Press Fund. One of the last wishes he expressed was that all his commitments for the present season, including this concert, should be carried through. Members of his staff, knowing how keenly he had interested himself in the preliminary arrangements, have enthusiastically taken over the work.

The concert will take place in the Albert Hall on Sunday afternoon, January 24th, and promises to be a most interesting musical event. The London Symphony Orchestra and the New Symphony Orchestra will be directed by Mr. John Barbirolli and Dr. Malcolm Sargent, and both conductors and members of the orchestras have generously offered their services without fee. It is expected that an artist of international repute will also appear in the programme.

A PRESS BALL is to be held at Alexandra Palace, on February 12th, in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the National Union of Journalists. A live pig will be one of the prizes.

Binders' Overseers Association

The first meeting in the New Year of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association—held on Tuesday of last week—brought together a good representation of the members. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Harry Young (vice-president), was held at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4. Quite a new feature in the Association's activities was the holding of a whist drive on the ordinary meeting night. This venture proved entirely successful, the prizes being presented by the Association.

After the confirmation of the minutes the secretary read a number of letters acknowledging the generosity shown by the Association at Christmas time in giving assistance to several members out of employment.

Further references were made to the excellence and the interesting nature of Dr. G. L. Riddell's lecture given at the last meeting of the Association, and a wish was expressed that that gentleman be invited to address them again at the March meeting.

The nomination of officers for next year, which was to have been received, was, by the unanimous decision of the meeting, left over to the annual meeting next month. In regard to this matter, however, the chairman announced that if members had in mind anyone they wished to put forward for any particular office, they should send along names to the secretary before the next meeting.

The remainder of the evening—for the space of about two hours—was very pleasantly taken up by the whist drive. The winners were: Messrs. F. C. Cribb, C. R. Bembridge, A. T. Peake, and E. W. Lord, the scrutineers being Messrs. F. J. Hess and J. A. Esler.

A vote of thanks to the M.C.'s was very cordially carried on the proposition of Mr. J. Fleming.

Stereo Overseers Association

The annual meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Thursday last at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4, Mr. A. Chadwell (president) presiding, supported by Mr. J. Black (vice-president). Except for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the consideration of alteration of one or two of the rules there was little to call for the attention of the members.

Mr. A. Chadwell was unanimously re-elected president, on the proposition of Mr. W. Bullett, seconded by Mr. H. Filkins.

Mr. J. Black was also very cordially re-elected to the vice-chair, this appointment being no less enthusiastic than the re-election of Mr. W. Bullett as the hon. general secretary.

Other posts filled were: Trustees, Messrs. H. Fulcher and A. H. Howell; treasurer, Mr. H. E. Evans; executive, Messrs. S. C. Atkins, J. Craske, W. Crosby, E. H. Clack, W. M. Forsyth, H. Filkins, A. G. Greenaway, and Bernard Titchener.

Several alterations of rules were next put before the meeting for confirmation. These resulted in arrangements for an increased subscription and a larger sum for unemployment benefit.

The secretary announced that the members' informal dinner would be held on Monday, March 14th, at Carr's Restaurant, Strand, and that Mr. H. E. Evans would preside. For this function Mr. G. Turner was asked to act as musical director.

MR. ABRAHAM STONE, Bromley, Kent, Printer, newsagent and fancy goods dealer, left £11,328 (net personalty £10,005).

MR. IRVING E. ROBERTSON, senior trustee and managing editor of the "Evening Telegram," Toronto, has passed away. He was the elder son of Mr. John Ross Robertson, founder in 1876 of the paper, which became one of the most important Conservative organs in the Dominion.

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Country News

BRISTOL

AT the age of ninety-three Mr. J. P. Perry has passed away in Bristol after an honoured connection with that city. He was for many years one of the best known of Bristol journalists. He retired in 1916. Mr. Perry started life as a compositor, and served for some time in the establishment of Messrs. Smith and Elder, the London publishers, where he met Thackeray, who was then editor of "Cornhill Magazine." The knowledge he thus acquired was valuable to him in later life. He returned to Bristol and became a reporter on the "Mercury," which he left in 1870 to join the staff of the "Western Daily Press," a newspaper with which he was connected for the remainder of his working days.

COLCHESTER

THE death took place at Colchester on Saturday of Mr. William Goodwin Wiles, managing director of Messrs. Wiles and Son, of Trinity Printing Works, Colchester, a firm founded by his father, the late Mr. William Wiles, in 1873. Mr. W. G. Wiles, who was in his 74th year, had undertaken much public work in Colchester prior to his illness five years ago. At Holy Trinity Church he was a chorister for nearly 50 years and also a churchwarden for a considerable period. He was a Guardian of the poor for 14 years, a member of the Old-age Pensions Committee in Colchester, and treasurer of the Victoria Lodge of Oddfellows. He leaves four daughters.

EDINBURGH

THE death occurred in Edinburgh last week of Isabella Anderson, who for fifty years was in the employ of T. Nelson and Sons, Parkside Printing Works, Edinburgh.

FROME

THE Printing Department of the St. Aldhelm's Home, Frome, together with many of the old boys, met at the Co-operative Hall, Frome, recently, to make a presentation to the printing master, Mr. C. H. McGonnell, who for 32 years has been in charge of the printing works, and is retiring. Mr. McGonnell was formerly on the staff of "The Cornish Telegraph," Penzance, and was in charge of the publishing of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, which was printed there. Miss Cayley (the secretary of the Home), who presided, presented Mr. McGonnell with the wallet and the address, which had been beautifully illuminated by Mr. Harry Griffiths, the border design including miniature paintings of the Home (showing the printing department), and a printing press and composing sticks.

GREENWICH

"THE leaflets were got up to deceive. It is a pity something cannot be done to the printer." So said the magistrate at the Greenwich Police Court on Monday where eight men were charged with obtaining money from the public by the sale of programmes, falsely represented as official, outside Charlton football ground on Saturday.

GUERNSEY

THE Guernsey Press Co., Ltd., entertained 136 juvenile newspaper carriers from the town and country districts to dinner and tea at the Channel Islands Hotel (Esplanade), St. Peter Port—Mr. F. F. Peek, the managing director, presiding.

KINGSBRIDGE

THE death took place last week with tragic suddenness of Mr. A. Pepperell, of Fore Street, Kingsbridge, who had carried on a stationery and printing business in the town for many years. Mr. Pepperell was on his way to visit his doctor when, in the middle of Fore Street, he fell, apparently in a faint. A doctor was called, and ordered Mr. Pepperell's removal by ambulance to his home at Westville, where he died a short while afterwards. Deceased, who was about 70 years of age, was a member of the old Kingsbridge Board of Guardians, and a former member of the local Council.

LEEDS

MR. J. PAGET, the managing director of the West Riding A.B.C. Publishing Company, has retired, after an association with the company extending to 23 years, for 16 years of which he has been managing director. Mr. Paget, who is now 73 years of age, was formerly on the staff of Messrs. Waterlow, London, and has been manager of the "Leominster News" and of Messrs. E. T. W. Dennis, printers, Scarborough. He also served at Trinidad for 14 years as manager of the Government Printing, Publishing, and Stationery Department. Mr. Paget is a past vice-president of the Leeds Master Printers' Association, and has been a prominent member of the Yorkshire Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

LIVERPOOL

MR. JOHN ELLIS, the oldest employee of the Liverpool "Daily Post" and "Echo," and grand old man of the Liverpool press, died on Monday at his residence, Stanna House, Richmond Terrace, Liverpool, in his eighty-fourth year. For sixty-nine years Mr. Ellis had been associated with the firm and he was held in great respect. He held the position of publisher of the "Daily Post" and "Weekly Post" for over forty years. Mr. Ellis was a supporter of all kinds of sport, and took an interest in various forms of charitable work, being for many years treasurer of the Newsboys' Charity, which came to an end during the war. An ardent church worker, he was closely identified with the Presbyterian Church for over fifty years. In 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis celebrated their golden wedding, when Mr. Ellis was the recipient of a cheque from the firm.

NORWICH

A SPECIAL meeting of the amusements committee of the Norwich and District Printers' Auxiliary of the P.P.C. was held on Sunday, with the president, Mr. A. F. Read, in the chair, supported by the local hon. collector, Mr. C. E. Beaumont, Mr. A. E. Mace (minute secretary), Mr. J. F. Hardy, and Mr. J. Sharvell (hon. secretary). Resolutions were passed in connection with holding two further whist drives at the Druids' Hall, a carnival dance at Spring Gardens Pavilion, and the first annual dinner, at the Haymarket Restaurant. Messrs. B. J. Philo, C. A. Johns, B. Scales, and J. F. Hardy agreed to act as committee in conjunction with the local officials to complete necessary arrangements, and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, closed proceedings.

THE "Eastern Evening News," Norwich, which first appeared on January 2nd, 1882, published a jubilee number and historical supplement to celebrate this year's anniversary. Pictures showing departments at work, including typesetting, stereotyping and printing were a feature of the supplement. The Lord Mayor of Norwich, the Sheriff, and other guests accepted an invitation to witness the production of the paper. They were specially interested in the firm's new all-British rotary press, which is able to print newspapers at the rate of 72,000 copies an hour. Weighing 120 tons, it is 53 feet long and 18 feet high. The visitors were impressed when the big machine, having been set in motion, printed, cut, folded, and delivered copies of the current issue of the "Eastern Evening News" with unerring accuracy and speed.

YORK

ROBERT WILLIAM COCKERILL, printer, of Spurriergate, York, was at the York City Police Court last Thursday, fined 1s. for printing leaflets which did not bear his name and place of business. The proceedings were taken under the Newspaper, Printers and Reading Rooms Act, 1869. Mr. Cockerill admitted printing the leaflets but denied that he had infringed the law. The common interpretation of the Act was that it applied to newspapers and books only. This was the first time in his 40 years' experience as a printer that he had known a handbill to be termed a newspaper. "If I am guilty, then every printer in the kingdom is also infringing the law," said Mr. Cockerill. The imprint was not left off deliberately. After the magistrates had discussed the section of the Act in question, they came to the conclusion that Mr. Cockerill had committed a technical offence in not having his imprint on the leaflets.

A NEW Catholic weekly newspaper, the "Herald," began publication in Calcutta, India, at the beginning of December.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 8s., 8s. 3d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 11s. 3d., 10s. 6d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. deb. 80½, 81; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 10s. 10½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 9d., 5½ p.c. deb. 83½; Argus Press Holdings 19s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers def. (5s.) 9s. 9d., 10s. 1½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 4½d.; British Glues and Chemicals (4s.) 2s. 3d.; Buff Book 20s. 9d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 103, 104; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 1½d., J. Dickinson 28s., 28s. 1½d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 9s. 6d., 9s. 1½d.; Illustrated Newspapers 6 p.c. deb. 89½, 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 10½d.; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 6d., red 6½ p.c. deb. 98; Lamson Paragon 15s. 10½d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 6d.; Linotype A deb. 76½, B deb. 76; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 9d.; Monotype Corporation, 21s. 6d.; G. Newnes 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 6d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 81½; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6 p.c. pref. 15s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 18s. 3d., 18s. 6d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 6d.; R. Tuck 11s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 18s. 9d., 4 p.c. pref. (cum.) 12s. 10½d.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 12s., 11s. 6d.

New Companies

LEE AND FREEMAN, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares: to acquire the business of printers, heretofore carried on by Lee and Freeman at 14, Chatham Street, Leicester. Private company. Directors: A. Rowson (68, Heyworth Road, Leicester), and A. E. Doore.

CHERRETT BROS., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, bookbinders and stationers carried on by T. J. Cherrett and C. H. Cherrett at Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, as Cherrett Bros. Private company. Subscribers: C. H. Cherrett (46, Market Place, Bishop Auckland), and J. H. Cherrett.

OSPREY AND MARTIN, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; showcard manufacturers, stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, photographic printers, paper, paper bag and account book manufacturers, box makers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Selman and A. Selman. Registered office: 27, Old Street, E.C.1.

N. G. WILSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, etc. Private company. Directors: N. G. Wilson and W. F. Morris. Registered office: 14, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4.

W. A. HULME, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of W. A. Hulme, of Mincing Lane, Blackburn, and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. Directors: W. A. Hulme and A. R. Sames. Solicitor: Hy. Whitaker, 44, Ainsworth Street, Blackburn.

BERNARD LEWIS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising and publicity agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. E. Lewis (first director) and B. Lewis. Registered office: 106, High Street, Tooting, S.W.17.

METALLIC WRAPPINGS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in metals, papers or combinations thereof and all articles and materials used in the manufacture of papers of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. A. Barton and G. S. Priddle. Registered office: 7, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.

HENRY COOKE AND CO. (1932), LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper, card and strawboard, papier mache, insulating, cable and kraft paper, cartons, cases, bags, etc. Private company. Directors: T. Lumb (permanent managing director), T. D. Lumb and C. R. Hodgson. T. Lumb and T. D. Lumb are directors of Thomas Lumb and Co., Ltd. Solicitors: Knowles and Harrison, 19, High Street, Skipton.

Mortgages and Charges

SLEENS (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD. (printers, etc., St. John Street, Wolverhampton).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised December 17th, 1931, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

MENDIP PRESS, LTD. (3, Edgar Buildings, Bath).—Debenture dated December 20th, 1931, to secure £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital (subject to debenture dated September 13th, 1929). Holders: Wessex Associated News, Ltd., 3, Edgar Buildings, Bath.

DERBY DAILY TELEGRAPH, LTD. (Albert Street, Derby).—Satisfaction in full on December 15th, 1931, of debenture dated January 31st, 1927, and registered February 4th, 1927, securing £20,000.

ENGLISH REVIEW (1911), LTD. (4, Deans Yard, Westminster).—Debenture dated December 9th, 1931, to secure £1,846, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, and the copyright of the "English Review." Holders: Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., 6, Middle New Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

BAZAAR EXCHANGE AND MART, LTD. (4–8, Greville Street, E.C.1).—Particulars filed of debentures not exceeding £20,000, authorised September 14th, 1931, charged on copyrights of weekly and other publications issued and owned by the company, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £11,500.

BAZAAR EXCHANGE AND MART, LTD.—Satisfaction on December 30th, 1931, of debentures authorised March 31st, 1926, and registered April 12th, 1926. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered April 12th, 1926, originally secured £10,000.)

DUCKWORTH AND HAMER, LTD. (publishers, etc., 5, Andrews Road South, St. Annes-on-the-Sea).—Particulars filed of debentures for not more than £1,000, authorised December 30th, 1931, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,000.

W. H. HENTON AND CO., LTD. (paper merchants, etc.).—Mortgage dated December 23rd, 1931, to secure £3,000,

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charged on 5 and 7, Broad Marsh, Nottingham. Holders: Nottingham Building Society.

KRAFT SACKS, LTD. (Station Road, Wilton, Midsomer Norton).—Debenture dated December 29th, 1931, to secure £1,500, charged on land at Midsomer Norton, and the company's undertaking and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd.

KRAFT SACKS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,000 on December 24th, 1931, of debenture dated November 5th, 1929, and registered November 26th, 1929.

Receivers Appointed or Released

FRED E. RADDAN, LTD. (printers, etc., Exeter).—R. E. Ware, of 21, Cathedral Yard, Exeter, ceased to act as receiver and manager on December 30th, 1931.

NATIONAL PRESS OF WALES, LTD. (Castle Square, Carnarvon).—E. W. Davies, solicitor, of 32, Castle Square, Carnarvon, was appointed receiver and manager on December 29th, 1931, under powers contained in debentures dated December 15th, 1923.

Electrotypes from Rubber Moulds

One of the latest developments in plate-making is sponsored by the General Composition Co., Chicago, and consists of the introduction of rubber as a moulding medium.

An ordinary printing forme consisting of text matter, zincos, half-tones, etc., is put into an hydraulic press and covered with a composition in the form of a rubber sheet—says the "Photo-Engravers' Bulletin." The required pressure and heat are applied and the mould when completed looks very much like an ordinary wax mould and answers the same general purpose. The mould is graphited and placed in a depositing tank and the shell is made in the usual manner. Any number of shells can be made from the same mould.

A number of economies are claimed for this method: the ability to use the same mould for any number of shells required; instead of using prepared anodes, scrap copper is placed in the depositing tanks and nickel shells can be made with the same facility as copper shells. Another outstanding feature is this: in the making of curved plates for newspaper and other rotary presses, the mould is fitted into a curved forme and the shell is deposited on the mould in that fashion. It is then put into a curved casting box and the backing is cast on to the mould. This makes the curving of plates unnecessary and is a great factor in the preservation of register. Flat plates naturally are deposited on flat moulds.

By curving the shell in the depositing tank, stretching and shrinking are avoided. These changes and the corresponding losses and disappointments that follow, generally occur when electrotypes have to be curved to fit a rotary press cylinder. Four-colour newspaper printing, at a considerable saving of time and money it is claimed, has been achieved with electrotypes made by this method, which compare favourably with the curved electrotypes usually employed for that purpose.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between J. H. Lighthown and G. G. Saunders, printers and publishers, Regent Street, Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, under the style of G. G. Saunders and Co.

DIRECTORS of the British Glues and Chemicals state that owing to present trading conditions they have decided not to make any payment on the 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares. This follows the passing of the preference dividend due on July 31st last.

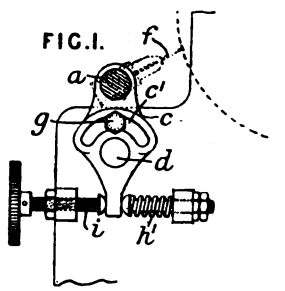
New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Intaglio Inking Apparatus

In an intaglio printing machine, patented by Messrs. T. S. Meldrum and F. C. Lewis, the carrier for the doctor blade is mounted in bearings movable while the machine is running to vary the angularity of the blade, the movement of the bearings in one direction being effected positively against the action of an opposing force. In one form, the

FIG.1.



blade *f* is carried by a spindle *a* mounted on bearings in a pair of plates *c*, angularly adjustable about trunnions *d* by means of a screw *i* and an opposed spring h^1. The plates are clamped after adjustment by studs *g*, engaging quadrant slots c^1. Consequential angular adjustment of the spindle *a* in its bearings may be effected by any suitable means. In another form, sliding members are employed instead of angularly adjustable plates *c*.—342,317.

Printer's Mounting Boards

Mr. J. H. Whitfield has patented an invention that relates to a built-up board, such as a printer's mounting-board or a drawing-board, which will not warp or become distorted by damp or temperature changes; it consists of

FIG.2.



end-pieces 5 extending across the full width of the board and intermediate sections 6, held together by a multiple rib-and-groove engagement 7, 8 along all joints. The faces of sections in contact are of identical form so that the various sections can be interchanged.—349,130.

SIR LANDON RONALD, principal of the Guildhall School of Music, has joined the "News-Chronicle" as music editor.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR of Queen's Press, Manchester, addressed the local centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association on Saturday evening, speaking on "The Modern Demand for Small Printing Machines."

MISS D. P. HEWETT, secretary to the Printing Industry Research Association, in the absence through illness of Dr. Geo. L. Riddell, gave a paper before the Central London Master Printers Association on Tuesday at Stationers' Hall. Miss Hewett took the same subject that Dr. Riddell had been announced to deal with, "Is Applied Science of Value to the Printer?"

MR. PAPWORTH, charge hand compositor at Messrs. Wightman and Co., is retiring after 44 years with the firm, during which period he has never been absent through illness.

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Calendars, etc., Received

A STOUT and impressive calendar comes to hand from the Oriental Leatherette Co., of 14, Sun Street, E.C., makers of coated papers. A strong board is attractively covered, and bears on the bottom half monthly and daily tear-off pads. Above them the name and address of the firm in gold on a black ground, is distinctively sunk in the board.

MUCH thought and ingenuity have been put into the production of the diary for 1932 which we have received from Miss G. V. Woodman, the enterprising managing director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd. It is delightfully produced and excellent for its purpose. Well-finished in leather covers, it has its pages bound together by means of the new " Spirax " binding, an arrangement that enables the leaves to lie perfectly flat when opened, not only facilitating the writing of entries but also making possible the use of the entire page right to the back. By the way, the Fisher Co. are the licensees of this novel and very effective method of binding, an invention which should find wide application in the future for similar publications.

LARGE and attractive is the calendar to hand from Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Co., Ltd., of Leeds and London, makers of " Ensign " Super-Offsets. The feature of the calendar is a winter snow-scene, and the picture is of special interest as being a reproduction, in two operations on a three-colour " Ensign " Super-Offset, of the very first rotary offset colour print. The lower half of the calendar bears a pad showing three months' dates at a glance.

FROM Messrs. E. J. Harrison and Co., the well-known manufacturers of printers' metals, we have received a handy contrivance intended for fixing on to the telephone so as to hold a memo. pad. The attachment is made of art brass and answers its purpose admirably.

THE calendar from Messrs. Langley and Sons, Ltd., is distinctive in form, consisting of half-a-dozen corded cards, each carrying a month's dates on each side. The calendar serves as a reminder that the proprietors of the Euston Press began business in 1860.

WE are again pleased to receive from A. Chris. Fowler, 13, Windsor Street, N.1, his exceptionally useful calendar, which shows at a glance the dates of the previous, the present and the following month. The date pads are neatly attached to a stout board printed in good taste. In addition there is postal information and complete 1932 and 1933 calendars. It is corded for hanging in the office.

WE are grateful for an attractive monthly tear-off hanging calendar which comes from Messrs. Macaire, Mould and Co., Ltd., printers, designers, account book makers, etc., of 5, Victoria Avenue, E.C.2, and 17, Crouch Hill, N.4. The ornamentation above the calendar is in arresting style whilst the lettering and dates are clearly printed. We have also received from the same firm a very useful tear-off desk diary, each slip bearing ample space for entries for the six working days of the week. At the end of the diary is a serviceable calendar for the year.

THE National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants issues a neat calendar on which appears a photographic reproduction of a corner of the beautiful " Old Timers' Garden " constructed at the Natsopa Memorial Homes in memory of James Keep and his fellow members of 1889 who founded the Society.

A MONTHLY tear-off calendar issued by Messrs. James Broadley, Ltd., 2-3, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4, is printed in reverse with dark blue background and large white lettering.

MESSRS. W. H. SMITH AND SON, LTD., send a calendar with large monthly tear-off sheets whose red lettering stands out boldly on a white background, making a very serviceable accessory to the office.

MESSRS. PAGE AND PRATT, LTD., of Great Saffron Hill and Ludgate Circus, London, issue a calendar distinguished by the bold-face figures displaying the dates on large monthly tear-off sheets.

ANOTHER useful monthly calendar is from the Isle of Wight County Press, 29, High Street, Newport, I.o.W. The monthly sheets are boldly lettered in black with ruling in red.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON ***Telephone:*** 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

A PUBLIC SCHOOLBOY, age 17, desires apprenticeship to the Litho or Photo-Litho trade; premium not objected to.—Apply W. Clayton, 92, Mitcham Road, S.W.17. 15609

NORMAN ROBERTS desires situation as Silk Screen Printer; expert work on Showcards, Posters, on any material; some Art and Showcard Writing; please write for samples, 58, Richmond Hill, Truro, Cornwall. 15610

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

MISCELLANEOUS

TO PRINTERS with an EMBOSSING PLANT.—Advertisers desire to get into touch with a British Firm willing to Manufacture and Market Christmas and other Greeting Cards from a series of designs not yet on this market. Blocks and Dies would be supplied by Advertisers on a Royalty basis.—Write Box 806 at Horncastles, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2. 15611

Tenders for Printing.

THE SHOREDITCH BOROUGH COUNCIL Invite Tenders for the printing required by the Council for the three years commencing April 1st, 1932.

Printing schedules containing form of tender can be seen or obtained on application at the Town Clerk's Office, at which Office samples of the printing to be executed, and the books and paper to be supplied, can be seen.

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Printing," and addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.1, and delivered not later than Thursday, February 11th, 1932, at 3 p.m.

Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.1. December 24th, 1931.

R. CYRIL RAY, Town Clerk.

THE " Catholic Times " issued free with its issue of Friday last a twelve-page supplement printed in photogravure. This was royal quarto in size, of good white paper, and the printing was highly creditable. In our copy the folding left a little to be desired, but apart from this we have nothing but praise for an excellent production. The pictures, mostly of churches, were clear and bright, and a particularly praiseworthy feature was the sharpness and strength of the reproduced text. The printers were Messrs. W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS SERVICES LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

BOOKBINDERS

The FISHER BOOKBINDING Co., (1912) Ltd.
St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E. 24
Managing Director
Miss G. V. Woodman
Watch for the special Fisher Bookbinding announcement.

ENGRAVERS

FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co. Ld.
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
PHOTO ENGRAVERS

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H.E.W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE HIND COURT FLEET ST. LONDON E.C.4

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS
1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
"Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet St. London, E.C.4
Telephone : Central 6678
Telegrams : "Printauct, Fleet, London"
Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

TRADE TYPESETTERS

COMPS LTD.
15, Kirby St., Charles St.,
Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—January 14, 1932.

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FEB 5 - 1932

SLACK? THAT'S THE TIME TO CAST FROM DISPLAY MATRICES WHICH YOU CAN HIRE FOR YOUR "MONOTYPE"

PERIODICAL ROOM GENERAL LIBRARY UNIV. OF MICH.

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 169 | LONDON: JANUARY 21, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

Said a Future Master Printer:

"I was just wondering, Dad, what chance a fellow like Tom will have when *he* takes over *his* shop. It must be an awful handicap not to have a 'Mono.' Think of coming into a business and having to go on dissing and picking and patching up old type, as if the old-fashioned methods still paid profits!"

SAID THE M.P.: "I *did* think of that, son, a few years ago, when we were struggling along with obsolete, '1832' methods. And I decided that you should have as modern and productive a composing room as I could afford. I didn't realize, of course, how *soon* the 'Monotype' would take us out of the rut and start making profits. Tom's father doesn't realize that now. He's just afraid to plunge."



THE MONOTYPE CORPN. LIMITED
43 FETTER LANE, E.C.4. CENT. 8551-5

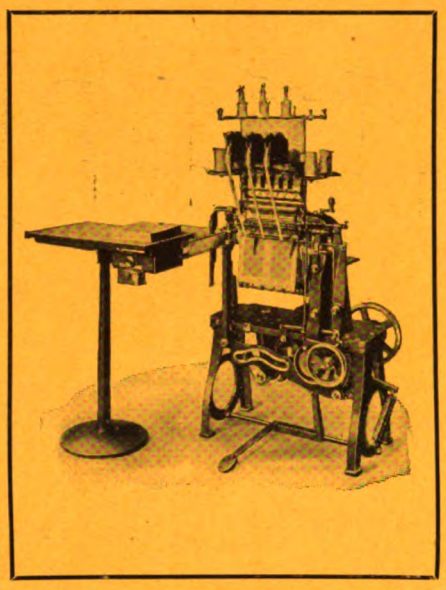
ALL BRITISH—SERIES 110

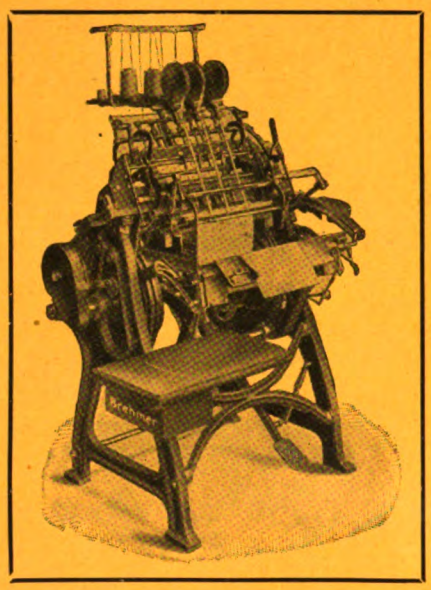
Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. - - EVERYTHING COATED - - EVERYTHING GUMMED Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

"Fryotype" Printing Metals

WHEN STOCKS ARE LOW—Hop 4720

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For BETTER BINDING—

BREHMER No. 138¼
IMPROVED FOUR-ARM
SEWING MACHINE

Is specially for sewing light letterpress work, and has been built to suit the demands of Bookbinders who prefer to use a machine which works with four feeding arms.

For Magazines, Novels, Hymn Books, etc. Specially suitable for "French" sewing. Also sews with tapes. Speed 60/70 sections per minute. Standard and interchangeable parts.

BREHMER No. 38¼
HIGH-SPEED LETTERPRESS
SEWING MACHINE

Will sew any book from nearly 1" square up to 14" x 10". Run at over 80 sections per minute. Sew from one to six tapes and enable you to put four tapes into a 6-in. book. Sew thin and also thick sections. Sew "French" and through or over tapes. Sew tightly. Last a business lifetime. Also, the No. 38¼ has straight needles. Has tape loosening device. Has a silent drive. Is inexpensive to install. Is cheapest to run. Is easiest to operate. Uses up the whole of the spool of tape, and therefore is the machine for the modern bindery.

AUG. BREHMER'S

Telegrams: "Papyrus, Barb, London." (BRITISH) SUCCESSOR LTD. Telephone: National 8877-8

JOHN MILTON HOUSE, 124-125, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.1

Australian Agents—F. T. WIMBLE & CO., LTD., 35-43, Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 59)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 169

LONDON : JANUARY 21, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THERE may be better exports, reduced imports, a higher pound value and increased figures of general employment, but things have not started well this year for paper, print, and publicity. Perhaps we may except the paper-makers who make wrappings behind a fifty-per-cent. wall; anyone can be busy under similar circumstances.

* * *

Year Starts Dull

So far as paper and print are concerned, users do not appear to have started business again since the New Year. The tone is flat, and if there is optimism it is in peculiar places, or dated forward. In the north and in the south things are much the same; business is hard to get hold of and good weeks have gone by without laying any sort of foundation for the year. It is no use beating about for reasons; we are in the era when everybody in half the world knows the reasons for current conditions, and nobody acts upon them.

* * *

Trade Unions and Estimates

WE are well on the way to co-operation when a trade union branch has ideas of deciding by committee the length of time a given piece of printing should take. If, however, the inquiry be interpreted as indicating a question whether a printery administration has ability or the right to estimate, this would prompt the comment that we shall have made strides of a sort when we come to the time that sees the control of estimating pass out of the hands of those whose job it is to estimate into the hands of those whose job it is to control the industrial and foster the political interests of labour. There are signs of nerviness and a too ready ear to club gossip in these days of depression. It will be healthier for all of us when men are working instead of having to kill time getting the days over. Meantime it behoves those in positions of leadership to keep a steady keel.

* * *

Selection of Colour

"GETTING the Best Out of Colour" would be the title for a very helpful address to every printer who occasionally does some work in other pigment than black. One of the things most printers appear to be in need of studying is the selection of colour. In the great majority of offices, a job in colour means black and red, black and orange, brown and green or tint and solid of the same colour. Only rarely do we seem to meet the printer whose first thought in colour is to get away from the stereotyped choice. There is an unlimited field for experiment and adventure in colour selection, especially in the production

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	50
The late Mr. H. C. Bolton—	
A Loss to the Printing Industry... ...	52
Charing Cross Exhibition of Print ...	54
Federation of Master Printers ...	54
Demand for Small Printing Machines—	
By John Taylor	56
Bookbinding Leathers & Deteriorat'n—	
By R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C.	60
How to Letter Narrow Books ...	63
Introduction of Bookbinders' Cloth—	
Who Deserves Most Credit?	64
A Notable 19th-Century Binding—	
By Ernest Zaehnsdorf	65
Science and the Printer—	
Miss Hewett Addresses London Printers...	66
Country News	67
Litho Auxiliary Concert	67
Printers' Managers and Overseers ...	68
Trade Union Matters...	69
Trade Notes	69
Commercial Review	70
Printing at the N.-W. Polytechnic ...	72

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of modern printed publicity. Singularly enough there is a vast amount of technical literature dealing with colour harmony, coloured inks and their application, and the science of colour. In the province of commercial art there is a wealth of inspiration in colour, and even in our ink specimen books there is a sufficient choice of coloured inks and possible combinations to establish any printer as an expert in colour selection and arrangement.

* * *

Colour Cleanliness

PERHAPS the first things a printer ought to know about colour are that a thoroughly clean wash up will ensure a clean colour, and that a cleanly preserved and carefully protected tin will provide a clean and properly conditioned ink. A clean start is almost everything when printing in colour, and it is for lack of a conscientiously clean start that so much of our colour printing is tainted.

* * *

Use of Tinted Papers

THE paper on which colour combinations are to be printed is an element of importance, especially when we get off white. Even in white papers there are blue whites, cream whites, yellow whites and warm pinky whites; but except in extreme cases these casts are fairly easily accommodated. Tinted papers, carefully selected, can act as a third dimension, a helpful colour foundation for further colour, in harmony or contrast as the case may be. It is when we come to the beautiful cover papers of to-day that the printer who can print gets his real chance for experiment and practice in colours of an unusual kind. And it is worth observing that here is where our cover paper merchant specialists set the pace by presenting printers with remarkably fine colour demonstrations.

* * *

Effect of Paper on Colour

IN reference to the question of colour and the part which paper may play in colour representation, there is an aspect which is both interesting and vitally important. We refer to the reproduction of colour by the tri-colour process. Here the final colour effect and value depends very largely upon the paper. Polished coated paper, or art paper as we call it, reflects light and by comparison with a matt coated or an uncoated paper yields a brighter and more faithfully coloured picture. Further, the surface drying of the inks on smooth-coated paper helps to preserve pigmentary values better than the other types of paper which help drying by absorption. The fibrous surface of an uncoated paper absorbs light as well as ink, and dulls the colour of the ink. Apart from the surface effect on inks, there is the very considerable influence of the tone of the paper. A creamy or pinky paper has either to be negatived by the handling of the inks or left to exercise whatever influence it may. So far as tri-colour illustration printing is concerned, the ideal paper is bright white. Some day the question of standardising whiteness in papers for three- and four-colour process printing will be tackled in order to achieve conformity between inks and paper.

Personalia

The Prince of Wales will attend the inaugural banquet of the Company of Newspaper Makers on February 26th. The dinner will be at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor as a guest, and many notable people who have been or are connected with British newspapers will attend.

Sir Thomas McAra, J.P., secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and Sir Harold Bellman, managing director of the Abbey Road Building Society, will be the chief guests at a luncheon of the London Master Printers Association to be held at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, February 16th. Lord Riddell and Sir Josiah Stamp have accepted invitations to be present and to speak to the principal toast.

Lord and Lady Riddell, Lord Ebbisham, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir E. Iliffe, and Sir Gomer Berry were among those present at the memorial service for Sir Howard Frank at St. George's, Hanover Square, last week.

Sir Walter T. Layton, C.H., C.B.E., director of Daily News, Ltd., and other newspaper companies, and editor of the " Economist," was the guest of the Eighty Club at the annual dinner held last week at the Florence Restaurant. Sir Walter made an important speech on the present financial situation and was loudly applauded. Many prominent people were present including Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Clive Bemrose has been appointed general manager of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Limited, printers, Derby, in succession to Mr. **Charles E.** Evans, who has retired after holding that position for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Edward Chattaway, editor, and Mr. T. G. Curtis, general manager, of the London " Star," have been appointed to the board of directors of the Daily News, Limited.

Mr. W. Buchanan-Taylor, publicity manager of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., speaking last week before the Manchester Publicity Association, urged that advertising was an " overhead " expense to be considered as seriously as plant, electric light, etc. If a manufacturer did not believe that, " he had better shut up shop."

Mr. J. M. Rich, formerly secretary of the British Board of Deputies (the Jewish Parliament), has been appointed editor of the " Jewish Chronicle " in succession to the late Mr. Leopold Greenberg.

Mr. George Holmes, a popular member of the staff of the " Sheffield Daily Telegraph," has retired, after thirty-six years' service, from the position of chief electrician. He was presented with a wallet of Treasury notes, subscribed for by employees in all departments, by Sir Charles Clifford,

Mr. E. M. Harwar, a Fleet Street journalist for fifty years, has presented to the London Press Club his collection of first issues of daily and weekly newspapers, weekly periodicals, and monthly magazines, several of which have ceased publication.

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British Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

QUALITY

EFFICIENCY

DEPENDABILITY

with UNEQUALLED SERVICE

Let these be demonstrated in your next purchase of
BRITISH - MADE MACHINES



This sign is your guarantee and is used to denote British Machinery made by members of

THE ASSOCIATION *of* BRITISH MANUFACTURERS
of MACHINERY *for the* PRINTING *&* ALLIED TRADES
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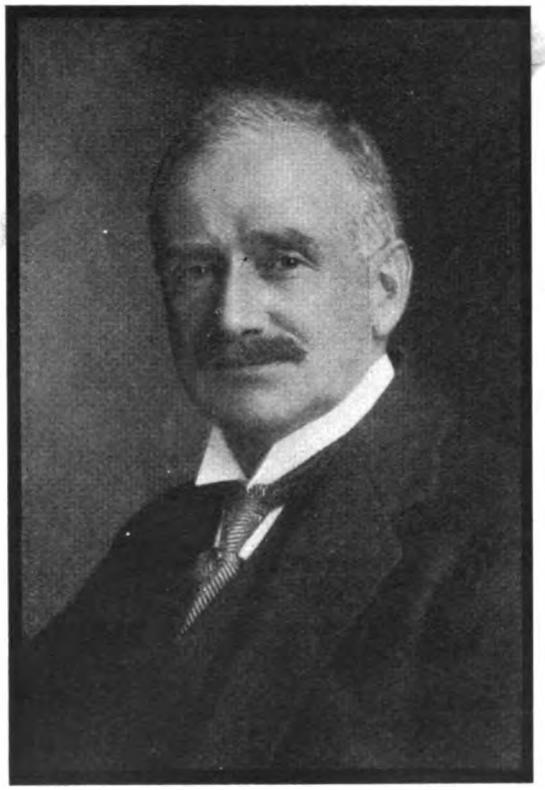
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The Late Mr. H. C. Bolton

A Loss to the Printing Industry

By the death of Mr. H. C. Bolton, life managing director of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.—which occurred on January 12th, as briefly announced in last week's issue—the printing industry loses one of its most valued members and one who was both respected and loved by a remarkably wide circle of friends.

Born in Yorkshire in 1870, the son of the Rev. Francis Bolton—Congregational minister and one of the greatest



MR. H. C. BOLTON

authorities of his time on dead languages—Herbert Cockson Bolton was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster. Subsequently entering the printing trade, he became one of the founders of the printing ink manufacturing firm of Morris and Bolton, Ltd., which was later amalgamated with the English interests of Ch. Lorilleux and Co. The enthusiasm he showed in his business, combined with his generous sympathies, courtesy and broad humanity, had the effect of eliciting confidence and support, as well as esteem and affection, from those with whom he came in contact. His character is, indeed, impressed strongly upon the firm with which his name is associated, and he was responsible in no small measure for the progress it has achieved. Those who attended the opening of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton's new factory at Tottenham Hale in April, 1929, will remember the many evidences then shown of Mr. Bolton's keen and capable managership, and also the enthusiastic personal ovation that was given to him by the distinguished and representative gathering then present.

Mr. Bolton's activities were by no means limited to his own business, but went out to the industry as a whole, and beyond it. He was especially interested in improving the relationships of employers and employed, and in this connection gave his support to the National Industrial Alliance, of whose Council he was a member. Printing trade charities also found in him a willing and powerful helper. His great influence was used, too, in furthering the cause of technical education, an indication of this being found in his election as a member of the governing body of the London School of Printing. He was prominent also in London Masonic circles. He was a Liveryman of the Stationers' Company, and a Freeman of the City of London. His clubs were the Constitutional, the British Empire, Royal Automobile and Aldwych. He was a great lover of the sea, and his chief hobbies were fishing, rowing, rifle shooting, golf and carpentry; in his later years motoring was his chief recreation.

Mr. Bolton leaves a widow, three sons—Norman A. Bolton, Kenneth J. Bolton (a director of Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.), and Dr. Donald H. Bolton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—and a daughter, Miss Effie Bolton.

The funeral service—at the Crematorium, Golders Green, on Friday last—provided further evidence of the high regard and affection in which Mr. Bolton was held. The chapel was filled to overflowing for the service, at which many business associates and friends, and well-known representatives of the trade, joined with the family and personal mourners in paying a last tribute to the deceased. The esteem with which Mr. Bolton was regarded by his workpeople was seen in the presence of over fifty employees. There were, moreover, many beautiful floral offerings. The simple but touchingly impressive choral service struck a note of sincerity thoroughly in keeping with the feelings of those who knew Mr. Bolton as he was, and therefore have cause to mourn his loss.

Book Printers and Publishers

Liability for Property

The British Federation of Master Printers announces the following agreement between book printers and publishers.

I. The following are held by the printer as bailee only:—

(a) Property belonging to or supplied by the publisher, such as paper (printed or unprinted), stereo and electro-plates, wood-cuts, process blocks, moulds, manuscripts, books, designs, drawings, paintings, pictures, photographs, etc.;

(b) Finished goods (in sheet or book form, bound or unbound);

*(c) Standing matter, i.e., the value of composition in standing matter.

II. (a) Where property belonging to or supplied by the publisher is in course of transit from publisher to printer, the printer is not responsible for loss of or damage to it.

(b) Where such property is in course of transit by sea from printer to publisher or his agreed nominee, whether in the free delivery area or not, and the carrier is the agent of the printer, the printer is responsible for loss of or damage to such property until delivery to the publisher or his agreed nominee.

(c) Where such property is in course of transit otherwise than by sea from printer to publisher or his agreed nominee, whether in the free delivery area or not, and the carrier is the agent of the printer, the printer is in the position of bailee until safe delivery of such property to the publisher or his agreed nominee.

III. The printer is responsible for loss of or damage to work in progress, with the exception that his responsibility for property belonging to or supplied by the publisher is that of a bailee only.

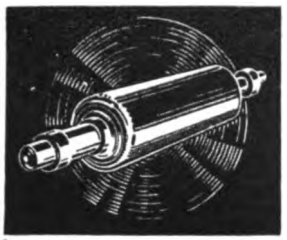
*Note.—Nothing in this Agreement shall alter the existing position as regards standing type.

THE man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—Cavour.

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GESTITE
LITHOGRAPHIC
ROLLERS

Roller Disadvantages
CAN NOW BE SWEPT AWAY



The use of GESTITE Rollers means that Roller disadvantages can now be swept away.

These entirely BRITISH MADE ROLLERS ensure smooth running, sharper and cleaner impressions, and even ink distribution.

GESTITE Rollers are easy to wash up and are unconditionally guaranteed for twelve months.

Hand proofing rollers can now be supplied with GESTITE composition.

Send for details to :

GESTITE ROLLERS LTD.
FAWLEY RD., TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N.17

Telephone : TOTTENHAM 2204
Telegrams : "GESTITE" LONDON
Representative :
HENRY T. MILLS

Over 70 Years Experience of PRINTING METALS

We put this into every ounce of metal that leaves our works. It is actual experience of the requirements of the different Composing Machines and Stereo Plants—not just experience of "metals" generally.

And after 70 years we can say with greater emphasis than ever that Jubbs are

STILL ON THEIR METAL

Telephone : Leeds 25620

T. G. & J. JUBB LTD.
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS

Telegrams : Metals Leeds

London Representative : Glen Steel, 63 and 64 Chancery Lane, W.C.2

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Charing Cross Exhibition of Print

Arrangements Well Advanced

The exhibition of printing at Charing Cross Underground Station organised by the British Federation of Master Printers will open on Wednesday, January 27th (not Monday, the 25th). It will continue for three weeks, and close on Tuesday, February 16th.

The exhibits of publicity printing will be shown in fourteen frames, the size of which will be 4ft. by 3ft. There will be a glass cover to each frame. The specimens will be illuminated by concealed lighting, and special attention has been given to the construction of the frames to avoid shadows.

Folder for Distribution

Fifty-thousand copies of a folder are being prepared for distribution to the public. This folder will be lithographed in two colours before the exhibition and the text matter will be printed letterpress at the exhibition itself.

The paper for this folder is being provided by the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, and the following members of that Association have co-operated: Allardyce and Co., Ltd., L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., Herring Dewick and Cripps, Richard Herring and Co., Ltd., A. H. James and Co., Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., W. Lunnon and Co., Ltd., Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd., Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Spicers, Limited, Edwin Thomas and Co., Ltd., Tullis Hunter and Co., Ltd., Wiggins Teape, and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd.

Exhibits and Exhibitors

The following kinds of publicity will be shown: Business stationery, labels and tags, poster stamps, display pieces, leaflets, blotters, folders, booklets, catalogues, cover designs, calendars, printing in foreign languages, press-and-booklet campaigns, playing card advertising, and posters.

The following members of the Federation have co-operated in submitting specimens: Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. McLay and Co., Ltd., Cardiff; George Philip and Son, Ltd., London; Charles Higham, Hyde; W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London; A. W. Ford and Co., Bristol; W. H. Sessions, Ltd., York; Jordison and Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Webberley, Ltd., Hanley; Williams Lea and Co., Ltd., London; Vase Press, Thrapston; Cullingford and Co., Ltd., Colchester; G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London; Kenrick and Jefferson, West Bromwich; William Clowes and Sons, Ltd., London; Cornwall Press, Ltd., London; Western Mail, Cardiff; George Over, Ltd., Rugby; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., London; E. J. Burrows and Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Curwen Press, Plaistow; J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., London; R. G. Evans and Co., Ltd., Manchester; Nutt and Co., Ltd., Leeds; Sanders Phillips and Co., Ltd., London; Modern Printers, Ltd., Hull; Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Wm. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby; Haycock Press, London; C. F. Ince and Sons, Ltd., London; J. W. Ruddock and Sons, Lincoln; Robert Carruthers and Sons, Inverness; Central Press, Aberdeen; Strange the Printer, Ltd., Eastbourne; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London; John Waddington, Ltd., Leeds.

A special feature of the exhibition will be the moving "Display" sign depicting the link between the manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer.

Charing Cross Underground Station is the busiest station on the Underground lines, 39,900,000 passengers using it annually; 2,800 trains pass through Charing Cross daily. Other exhibitions held on this site during the last two or three years have attracted on the average about fifty thousand visitors per week.

The exhibition is taking place by courtesy of the London Underground Railways. Mr. Godfrey Samuel, architect, has advised on the arrangements and lighting of the exhibition.

There will be a Linotype machine and a Monotype installation at work. These will be supplied and operated by Linotype and Machinery, Limited and by the Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

The press on which the folder will be printed is the new design standard high-speed stop cylinder machine supplied by Dawson Payne and Lockett, Ltd. The folder will be printed at the exhibition with inks supplied by Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

The design on the moving display has been prepared by Wallcousins, the artist.

The conception of the exhibition is very largely that of Mr. Bertram Evans, and in the carrying out of the details he is having the co-operation of Mrs. B. L. Warde, Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Mr. John Charles Tarr, Linotype and Machinery, Limited.

Federation of Master Printers

Important Matters in Hand

At the quarterly meeting of the Council of the British Federation of Master Printers held at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday of last week, at which there was an unusually large attendance, some interesting business was dealt with in addition to routine work.

New Organiser

A decision was made to appoint a Federation organiser with a view to achieving closer co-operation among the Associations, the Alliances and the Federation. The new organiser is Mr. Harry H. Potts who is well known to many members of the industry. He commenced his duties on January 14th.

The report of the Labour Committee was submitted by Mr. J. A. Stembridge. It included a reference to the proposals made to the Typographical Association for rates to men employed on Chambon and similar machines.

Insurance

The report of the Sub-Committee on Insurance showed that the whole question of insurance risks affecting printers was being considered and that meantime in connection with the replacement values of foreign machinery and stocks members had been advised to look into their insurances in view of the effect of depreciation of the pound sterling and other possible contingencies.

An agreement arrived at between Federation book printers and publishers as to responsibility for the property of the publishers was reported as having been approved. (The agreement is printed on another page.)

Accident Prevention

The subject of accident prevention was before the Council on the reports of more than one committee and the Federation is clearly endeavouring to achieve everything possible towards reduction of the number of accidents in connection with moving machinery. In this connection a series of special articles is appearing in the "Members Circular" stressing the urgent need for voluntary safety provisions to avoid the imposition of drastic regulations which besides being burdensome might have less effect towards the prevention of accidents.

Examinations in Costing

A Federation scheme for the holding of examinations in Costing was approved by the Council. It is based on a draft scheme prepared by the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance Costing Committee. It provides for two examinations, a senior and a junior, to be held on a set day in May of each year, the first examinations to be held in May, 1933.

Annual Congress

Arrangements for this year's annual congress were approved. This is to be held at Llandudno from June 11th to 14th. There will be the usual business sessions, but the entertainment programme will be curtailed on this occasion. A registration fee of 10s. for each person attending the Congress is to be charged.

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The Modern Demand for Small Printing Machines

By JOHN TAYLOR

(Of Queen's Press, Manchester)*

In contemplating the purchase of machines, it is essential, if a wise decision is to be made, that one should consider the question with special regard to local requirements. Clever advertising and good salesmanship have given prominence to the products of American and Continental engineers. The alert manager rightly gives close attention to all that is new and progressive, whether it is of home or foreign origin; but it is easy to make a mistake which may prove to be costly, unless the particular demands of the office in question are closely considered.

Question of Length of Run

A printing press that would be a profitable investment in America might be less satisfactory in England. In a country so large as America, where the art of advertising has been more fully developed than in England, large editions of printed matter are the rule rather than the exception. Obviously these long runs demand large, speedy presses, and an extensive use of various classes of duplicate plates. To attempt to compete with these, with small presses, would be futile; but there is a very important place for the small, fast-running printing machine, even in America. It is from the standpoint of the British printer that I would deal with the economic position of small presses in comparison with large ones.

Most printing offices have a modest beginning. Naturally the orders that come along are of the small variety which call for platen machines. Very soon the new beginner feels that he would like to be able to deal with larger work, and eventually he musters sufficient courage to purchase a small cylinder press. This experiment usually proves successful, and the young printer is in danger of assuming that success in his venture is a matter of arithmetic—the larger the machine the more profit. The printer in a small way of business is apt to fear the competition of larger firms. His fears are often groundless but, unfortunately, they might easily lead him to sink unnecessary capital in large presses which will eventually prove to be quite unprofitable.

Unprofitable Large Presses

As secretary of the costing committee I sent out a questionnaire to the members of the Manchester Association of Master Printers in order to ascertain the average hourly rate, in the district, of every type of machine. The information supplied by 30 firms proved to be most enlightening. In every instance the figures indicated that the average productive hours of the large presses were low in comparison with those of the smaller ones. When interest on capital, depreciation, floor space, power, and other incidentals are taken into account it does not need much imagination to realise that unless large presses are kept moving they become a serious drain upon the profits of their owners.

The records of productive and unproductive hours of printing machines, which are essential to the working of a costing system, bear eloquent testimony to the unprofitable nature of large presses in the average printing office.

The printing trade is, and has long been, over-equipped. Machines, to be profitable, must be kept running on work which approximates the size of the machine it is worked upon.

Prolific Source of Loss

A stroll around the average press-room will reveal a serious state of affairs. One will observe machine after machine engaged upon work which could be done on a much smaller one. It is this prolific source of loss that I would like to deal with, as briefly as possible, without boring you unduly with figures.

In these days one hears much about price-cutting. Naturally, in times of depression there is keen competition for the little work there is available. Much of the price-cutting is brought about by the undue amount of standing time of the larger presses in the average printing office.

A Printer's Lesson

A well-known printer's engineer, who was on very friendly terms with the proprietor of a large provincial office, ventured to suggest that it would pay him to instal a demy-folio Wharfedale machine. This the printer treated as a joke, and enjoyed a laugh at the expense of the engineer. Subsequently, whilst walking through the machine room, the engineer was able to point out that a considerable number of machines, ranging from royal to double-demy were engaged upon printing jobs that could have been done equally well on a demy folio machine. The printer learned his lesson, and put his house in order.

On visiting machine rooms in various parts of the country I have been amazed at the extent of the evil of printing small jobs on large machines. It is a wise practice always to work a job on a machine which is capable of printing a sheet a size larger than the one in hand. Beyond that amount of elasticity it becomes unprofitable, for the following reasons: such a practice leads to waste of power, uneven wear in the centre of the inking rollers, an undue amount of fraying of the roller ends, waste of cylinder dressing, extra make-ready time, waste of time in washing-up and changing of colour, waste of ink, and other sources of loss.

How to Estimate

The alert estimator will calculate the cost of producing a job of 5,000 and over in two ways. 1, Worked on a small machine; and 2, if printed double the size on a large machine. This is good in practice and will, I think, prove that in the majority of cases the advantage is on the side of the small machine.

I have in mind a job consisting of half-tone blocks and type, demy 4to. When worked in eight pages (double demy) the make-ready and running of 3,500 copies took nine hours when printed on a double royal machine. When worked in demy (four pages), two formes were done on a royal machine in the same time as the eight pages on the larger one.

You will readily see that in such a case the choice of the smaller machine was a wise one. There was no loss in make-ready time, and the faster running of the small press made up for the smaller number of pages printed. In the case of the royal machine there was a saving of 2s. 6d. per hour on the lower hourly rate, floor space was economised (an important feature in highly-rented city offices), and a fair amount of power also was saved.

(At this point three estimates were submitted to the meeting showing comparisons when the work was done on large and small machines. In each case the advantage was in favour of the small machine.)

Small Jobs on Large Presses

The question will, doubtless, arise: What has an overseer to do if dealing with small jobs when only large presses are vacant? Obviously he must put the small work on the large machines, but he cannot expect the customer to pay for the work at the rate of the machine it is printed on. It must be assumed that the printer is equipped with machines suitable for the work he is handling; otherwise he must accept the consequences of the inevitable loss. On the other hand, if a customer insists upon having quick delivery he must be made to pay extra if his job has to be put on a larger machine, should one of suitable size not be available.

Small presses lend themselves admirably for group driving, a system of electric drive which is admittedly more

* Lecture delivered to the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

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economical than individual drive, as the efficiency of small motors is not so great as that of larger motors.

Engineering Efficiency

As previously stated, printers' engineers, appreciating the utility of small machines, have applied their ingenuity to perfecting them. Great strides in this direction have been made since the War. The fact that engineers were allowed, during the War, to modernise their plant out of profit, has revolutionised engineering practice and has led to increased output without the quality of workmanship suffering. The adoption of mass production has brought about reduced prices. Accurate gear-cutting and the almost universal adoption of precision tools have made it possible to run printing machines at very high speed, and this has demanded the manufacture of automatic feeders, in order that the full advantage of high-speed presses could be taken. The fully-automatic feeder has now passed the experimental stage. The printer has at his disposal British-made feeders which are sturdy, efficient and very reasonable in price.

Small Cylinder Presses

The following is a list of small cylinder presses which have been brought to the front of recent years: AMERICAN—Kelly Auto-Feed Crown Two-Rev.; High-Speed Miller Two-Rev. Auto-Feed; American Miehle Co. Royal Horizontal Auto-Feed and Vertical Miehle Royal Folio Auto-Feed. BRITISH—Waite and Saville Demy and Royal Two-Rev. with Auto-Feed; Linotype and Machinery Co. Demy Two-Rev. Auto-Feed; Furnival Demy Two-Rev. Fully Automatic; Dawson, Payne and Elliott "Standard" Wharfedale, ranging in size from crown onward. The last-named machine is undoubtedly calculated to become a favourite, on account of its silent running and high speed. The distributing and inking arrangements are equal to those of any two-rev. press. It is equipped with many refinements and the price, compared with those of American or Continental machines, is very attractive.

Automatic Platens

The development of fully-automatic platen machines has been somewhat neglected by British engineers. They have allowed the Continental engineers to get a foothold in this country by their introduction of the New Register Model Heidelberg, the Victoria Kobold, the Auto-Zeus, the Auto Phœnix and other similar platen machines. Waite and Saville, of course, have their Auto Falcon Machines, and a Manchester firm has put on the market an auto platen which resembles the well-known Heidelberg. It is to be hoped that the British engineer will emulate his Continental rival, as fast-running fully automatic platen machines are much appreciated by large and small printers the world over.

The pre-War prices of stereos and electros being so low made it possible to use large presses profitably, but the present-day prices of duplicates gives the advantage to small machines. The universal use of steel cylinder bearers on modern presses makes it possible to print very large editions with a minimum wear on the type or plates. Unless a considerable reduction is made in the price of duplicate plates the advantage which large presses had over small machines will be lost.

Tri-Colour Work

Small cylinder machines have a very great economic advantage when engaged upon tri-colour work. Fewer electros are needed than is the case when colour work is printed in large sheets. The life of nickel-faced lead-moulded electros is exceedingly long. They will stand up to very long runs without showing signs of wear; in fact, they are even better in this respect than are copper originals. There is less trouble, in regard to register, on small machines than is the case on large ones. The variable nature of the atmospheric conditions in England is the source of much trouble when colour work is in progress. There are so few printing offices in England which are equipped with air-conditioning plants that it is not possible to handle colour work economically and well in excessively large sheets. This fact is a very potent advantage in favour of printing colour work on small presses. The expensive operation of slip-sheeting illustration work is less necessary on small sheets than is the case with large ones. On long runs a pressman of average ability is able to mind two fully automatic small presses. This is a valuable point in favour of the small machine as it will be readily conceived that a large, fully automatic machine will tax the whole physical and mental resources of a pressman.

Watch Productive Hours!

Criticism which is not constructive is without value. I have been asked by printers who are admittedly over-equipped with large presses, which by their low record of productive hours have ceased to be profitable, to suggest a remedy for the difficulty. In such a case I would advise that the older machines which show a high percentage of standing time should be scrapped and replaced by smaller, fully-automatic modern machines.

To a progressive printer who is still in a small way of business who desires to increase his machine room facilities and favours the introduction of large machines, I would suggest that before launching into serious capital outlay he should, in estimating for work quote for doing it on his existing machine and, as an alternative assume that he possesses the larger machine he proposes to purchase. Unless he has definite proof that he can keep the large press running for an average of thirty hours per week on work that could not be done on the small press he owns, he is not justified in putting down the larger machine. It would be better to print the job on the small machine he has, even at a smaller profit, and wait until he has sufficient orders which demand a large machine, when the large outlay of capital would be justified.

It would be stupid to suggest that there is no place for the large press in English offices. I contend, however, that the fine range of small and speedy cylinder presses which are now offered put into the hands of a progressive printer immense opportunities to print, well and profitably, anything from a cheap handbill to colour work of the highest possible class.

The Size and Cost of Books

Revolutionary Reduction Proposed

Last month Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N. (retired) announced that he had perfected the reading machine on which he has been working for the past twelve years to reduce the cost of the average 65,000-word book to five cents. Admiral Fiske's reading machine is built on the principle of microscopic type read through a magnifying glass, and according to the "Publisher's Weekly" the machine weighs less than four ounces and resembles a lorgnette in shape and size. It is held on the nose and after a page is read instead of turning to the next the thumb of the hand holding the machine turns the screw on the handle and instantly the next page appears.

A book of 100,000 words, for example, can be printed on two strips of paper two and five-eighths inches wide, and twenty-three inches long. On each side of the paper appear 25,000 words. After the first 25,000 words of the book are read, the reader reverses the strip of paper in the machine and begins on the second quarter of the 100,000-word book. The Fiske machine can be made at $1 each.

The process of making a book to fit the Fiske machine is fairly simple. A manuscript is turned over to a typist, who copies it on a sheet of paper about two-thirds the width of an ordinary letterhead. The typewritten copy is then turned over to a photo-engraver, who reduces it to one-twenty-fifth of its size. "And then," said Admiral Fiske, "the author of a 100,000-word book leaves the engraver with four plates of his book in his pocket, goes to the printer and in a day or so he can begin mailing his latest work to his reading public." One of the best printers in America has quoted the price of $557 for an edition of 10,000 books of 100,000 words length printed on a better quality of paper than goes into the average $2 novel. At this price the cost of manufacture on each book would be a little more than 5½ cents, or to be precise, 5.57 cents.

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Bookbinding Section

Bookbinding Leathers and Their Deterioration

By R. FARADAY INNES, F.I.C.

(Concluded from page 38)

Now, if further evidence in support of this polluted atmosphere theory were required, it could be supplied if we could show that if books were stored in a city in such a way that the circulation of the atmosphere in the store were restricted, they would remain in sound condition for, say, fifteen years.

Effects of Atmosphere

I have many examples of such, but will mention only four in detail. A number of books bound in maroon seal leather and kept on open shelves in the Records Room at the Middlesex Guildhall were inspected recently by me on behalf of the firm who had supplied the leather in 1903. After twenty-seven years the books were still in perfect condition. As this result is now attributed to the nature of the storage accommodation, it deserves special mention. The Records Room is a large cellar, illuminated by electric light when required, closed by a steel door at night and ventilated just enough to keep mould growth in check, a steady temperature being maintained throughout the year. By the great kindness and public spirit of the chairman of the Middlesex County Council, Mr. E. S. W. Hart, the whole binding of one of the books was stripped off and handed to me for analysis. The sulphuric acid was found in both back and sides to be 0.30 per cent., thus showing that no acid absorption had taken place over the twenty-seven years of storage. (In a separate experiment this leather absorbed 0.88 per cent. when exposed to burnt gas fumes for three months, thus showing that it was capable of absorbing acid if there was any to absorb.)

A similar case, where conditions of storage have a favourable effect, is the book store of one of the University of London libraries. This is a strong room which is quite dark except when illuminated by a portable electric hand-lamp as required, is only occasionally opened and is of even temperature, being bounded by inside walls. Books stored in this strong room have remained sound during twenty-six years, whereas books bound in the same leather but exposed in a first floor room with open windows have become friable at the edges.

A skin of blue seal leather had been kept rolled up on a shelf of a big bookbinding workshop in London in which there were several rings burning gas every working day. The protected part of the leather inside the roll was perfectly tough and of a full shade of colour, whereas the exposed edges of the roll had become bleached and very easily tearable after twenty-two years, in spite of its being a pyrogallol-tanned leather.

A set of leather bound books had been stored in Bermondsey for twenty to thirty years. In spite of this and of the fact that the leather was of a native-tanned catechol tannage, stripped and retanned and dyed in the presence of sulphuric acid, they are still in perfectly sound condition. I want to emphasise that this treatment is referred to in the Royal Society of Arts Report as being most likely to result in permanent decay. The significant point, however, is that they were always kept in a glass book-case which has evidently been effective in preventing the absorption of additional sulphuric acid.

Although these various points do not constitute a definite proof that the purity of the atmosphere is the sole condition requisite for the prevention of the deterioration of leather on prolonged storage, it may safely be concluded that a polluted atmosphere greatly accelerates deterioration. This view directly confirms the conclusion reached by Faraday in 1843, although it is now realised that an industrial atmosphere is just as harmful as gaslight in a library.

In reviewing recent work on the rotting of leather, I would state that some rather startling results have been obtained in America when comparing the resistance to acid destruction of pyrogallol and of catechol-tanned leathers. It has been found that catechol-tanned leathers are more resistant than those of the pyrogallol type. This confirms some work of my own and is so opposed to the view held on this point for the last 30 years that before accepting it in full one must be cautious and carry out further work. I have made a beginning on this point, and it appears possible that before long we may be able to reconcile these conflicting points of view.

The Worst Possible Example

Now, in order to couple up cause and effect in research work, it is always a good maxim that one should exaggerate the cause and look for a greatly increased effect or select for study an exaggerated effect which of itself should enable one the more easily to discern the cause.

I took the worst possible example of rotted leather that had ever come into my hands and attempted a detailed study of its chemical composition. The leather was so rotted that it broke of its own weight when lifted up. I am indebted for it to the principal of the Leathersellers' Technical College, Bermondsey, Mr. M. C. Lamb, who very kindly cut a large piece of it from the specimen in his museum case.

I found, as I expected, that it was exceptionally acid—to the extent of 6.3 per cent. Fifty-six per cent. of the leather had been rendered soluble in water, and of this dissolved leather one quarter was in the form of ammonia compounds and one quarter in the form of amino acid. The presence of the ammonia can only be ascribed to oxidation and the amino acid to what is known as hydrolysis. Without turning this into a lecture on organic chemistry, I will simply state that the destruction of the leather had been brought about, not by acid alone, but by oxidation as well. This idea has been suggested before, but has never been proved.

On examining ordinary rotted leathers—i.e., leathers deteriorated to a lesser degree than the above extreme case, deterioration has been found in every case to have been due to oxygen and acid, but invariably oxygen has played the more important rôle.

Attempts at Rotting by Artificial Means

It was decided, therefore, to see whether leather could be rotted artificially by treating it with some oxidising agent. A series of leathers was taken and treated so that they contained five per cent. of added sulphuric acid, an amount similar to that found in naturally rotted leathers. A similar series was taken without added acid. Both sets were damped daily with hydrogen peroxide, and a third set was damped daily with water instead.

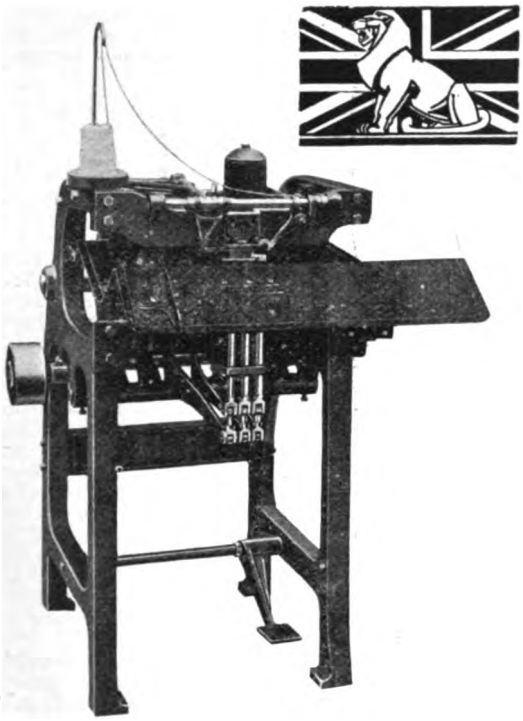
After several trials, it was found that with peroxide alone, although it has a bleaching action in some cases, no rotting was effected. With sulphuric acid alone there was also no rotting in the ten days of the experiment, but with the two reagents acting in conjunction, there was a very marked effect in ten days, most of the leathers being completely gelatinised and structureless.

The logical conclusion from this series of experiments is that rotting may be avoided if leathers can be maintained free from strong acid. This independent confirmation from the laboratory of the practical conclusions already referred to is significant.

Effect of Tanning Material

In order to see whether tanning material had any influence either way on liability to rot, the experiment was repeated on a series of leathers which had been specially tanned with

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pure single tanning materials, including oak-bark, sumac, myrobalans, chestnut, gambier, mimosa, quebracho, etc. Similar results were obtained, but it was observed that the pyrogallol-tanned leathers were more destroyed than those tanned with catechols. This somewhat striking result has already been commented upon. Attention must, however, be drawn to one observation. The rotted leathers did not show the usual red powdery effect, but were mostly black, brittle and structureless. On analysis, the rotted leathers also showed marked differences to naturally rotted leathers. Although the proportion of the leather rendered soluble in water was about the same, there was comparative absence of the ammonia compounds and amino acid found invariably in naturally rotted leathers. It is, therefore, necessary to go cautiously before adopting such a method as a test of durability for new leathers. The great value of having such a test is, however, fully realised, and the method is being studied more closely.

Reference will now be made to other attempts at causing leathers to rot by artificial means.

Gas Fumes Test

Gas fumes have long been blamed (and justly) for the rotting of leather over prolonged periods. The Royal Society of Arts Committee considered it was the worst offender, but some investigators have been able to bring about the rotting of leather by gas fumes in less than two months. My experience in this direction has been somewhat different.

I exposed a series of leathers to the fumes of burnt gas for three months, night and day, with the temperature kept below ninety degrees Fahrenheit, in a very subdued light. At the end of that time, all were more or less darkened, but there was no genuine rotting (red powdering). Analysis showed that, although sulphuric acid had been absorbed up to between 1.5 and 4 per cent., the proportion of leather rendered soluble in water was low—between one-third and one-tenth of that present in naturally rotted leathers.

The experiment was repeated with the modification that it was made more severe. The leathers were exposed over five months and were transferred for some hours each day to the outside air. The idea was that alternate warm and dry, cold and moist conditions might have a more energetic action than uninterrupted exposure in the gas chamber. In this case I also failed to rot the leather. I would greatly welcome any opportunity of exchanging views with those investigators who succeeded in achieving rotting in two months. A difference in conditions of temperature and light might account for the difference in results. A possible difference in sulphur content of the gas is not a satisfactory explanation as comparison of gas analyses over the last thirty years will show.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the statement of the late Mr. Alfred Seymour-Jones, embodied in the Royal Society of Arts 1905 Sub-Committee Report. He gives full details of procedure in his experiments on gas fumes and states that his original experimental pieces " were filed with the Royal Society of Arts for safe keeping for the express purpose of enabling future investigators either to confirm or amend the work so far accomplished."

Exposure to Sunlight

Another reputed cause of decay is sunlight. I collected leathers of all sorts of tannages, finishes and durabilities and exposed them to three hundred and thirty-seven hours of actual sunshine (or heat) spread over fifty-seven days, they being protected from rain by a frame of vita-glass. This resulted in a darkening of the catechol-tanned leathers and a slight tendency to crack, but otherwise there were no signs of the red rot typical of naturally decayed leathers.

In another experiment, similar leathers were dried with five per cent. sulphuric acid and exposed to three hundred hours of sunlight during seventy-four days, the temperature varying between forty-one and one hundred and twenty-seven degrees Fahrenheit. In this case there was considerable rotting in most cases, and analysis showed the formation of ammonia compounds to a somewhat higher proportion than in other artificially rotted leathers, though still not so high as in naturally rotted leathers.

It is interesting to read the most recent work from America, where leathers exposed within a few inches of a west window frequently kept open have rotted badly in eight and a quarter years. These included a leather tanned with sumac, this again indicating that a sumac tannage does not necessarily ensure durability.

Now, I think I have said enough on the subject of the destructive effect of polluted atmospheres on most leathers. For everyone to stop work at this point would be only tackling half the problem.

Attempts to Produce Leathers Resistant to Polluted Atmosphere

I want to consider now what are the chances of making leathers which could stand up to the destructive influence of ordinary city atmospheres for fifty years or more. Let us consider once again the experiments described on artificial rotting with hydrogen peroxide. You may remember that I stated that when treated daily for ten days with peroxide in the presence of sulphuric acid, most leathers were destroyed. There was, however, one type of leather which resisted this very drastic treatment and was not destroyed nor even apparently damaged. This leather was an undyed, native-tanned Nigerian leather.

It is, I believe, generally recognised by librarians and bookbinders that this leather has an outstanding reputation for durability on prolonged storage. Please correct me if this statement is exaggerated. It has been found also that its microscopical structure is of a unique character. The fact that its resistance to artificial rotting is also exceptional is therefore, an observation of compelling interest since it at least provides a kicking-off point in the game of tracking down this secret of durability. I must here point out that although some Nigerian skins I have examined have withstood the above test perfectly, yet some have withstood it less perfectly, but still better than most.

There is one more characteristic of this native-tanned leather which, although not actually unique, is of considerable interest, and that is the analytical figure known as the " degree of tannage."

" Degree of Tannage "

This phrase " degree of tannage " demands a word of explanation. If a piece of leather is washed by being placed in continuously running water, it loses tanning matter at a fairly rapid, uniform rate. As time goes on, the loss of tanning matter becomes slower until it is negligible. But the leather has not been deprived of all its tan by any means. The tan it now contains is more or less fixed, and when the washing of the leather is carried out under certain standard conditions (known as the Official Method of Leather Analysis) that part of the remaining dried, degreased leather which is not actual skin is called the " fixed tan " and the number of units of fixed tan per hundred units of skin is called the " degree of tannage."

I have found this figure vary from about eighty-five down to thirty-five, and I am at present engaged in seeing if there is any relation between this figure and durability. I have noticed many cases where good leathers have a low degree of tannage and where bad leathers have a high degree of tannage, but cannot yet say that this can safely be regarded as a law. What I want to emphasise is that degree of tannage does not merely mean length of time a skin is left in the tan liquor, and it cannot be controlled in this simple way. The Royal Society of Arts Committee state that many old leathers in a good state of preservation show a smaller proportion of tannin to hide substance than is common to modern leathers. Unfortunately, no figures are given, and it is not clear whether tannin refers to fixed tan or total tan in the unwashed leather. They also state that overloading with tannin has been found to be an actual cause of decay, but unfortunately, owing to the need for conciseness, it was not possible to state on what observation or experiment this statement is based. The impression made on reading this section is that degree of tannage is merely a matter of controlling the conditions obtaining in the actual tanning process. I am coming to the conclusion that it is far more important to take into account the condition of the skin before it enters the tan solution. For instance, in the case of the Nigerian leather referred to above, the degree of tannage remained at fifty, in spite of the fact that there was a considerable amount of free tan loose in the leather. I suggest that the inference is that the skin was not in condition to combine with this loose tan; no matter how long the skin had been left in the tan pit or how strong the tan liquor might have been, the fixed tan (degree of tannage).

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would in my opinion, not have become higher and the surplus would have remained removable by washing.

This question of degree of tannage is still being studied. A close study of this Nigerian leather and its method of preparation would appear to be a fruitful line of attack. Samples of materials and the actual liquors used by the natives have been obtained with the help of kind friends. Work is proceeding, and I feel I have gone sufficiently far to say that the secret of resistance to a polluted atmosphere does not appear to be solely dependent on the nature of the tanning material.

Long-Period Exposure Test

Referring once again to the Royal Society of Arts Committee, there was one step they might have taken which would have added still more to the value of their report. I refer to the omission of setting up a long-period exposure test of leathers which they would recommend as good and also of leathers which they would condemn as bad. It is just as important to include the latter. If this step had been taken twenty-five years ago, we should now know from actual experience many factors in manufacture which directly control durability.

Bearing in mind this omission, I have collected a number of leathers of which the details as to cure, methods used in manufacture, analysis, resistance to artificial rotting tests, etc., are known and recorded. Over one hundred of these have been deposited under code numbers with the British Museum and with the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. These national institutions have bound books with them which will be placed on their open shelves where they will have ordinary use and exposure and where they can remain under observation until they fall to pieces. This experiment should, in fifteen years, or possibly less, give us first-hand information as to the comparative effect of pure and polluted atmospheres and of other factors which have been covered in this experiment such as: (1) Method of curing; (2) Methods of preparing for tanning; (3) Nature of tanning material; (4) Grease; (5) Dyestuff; (6) Degree of tannage; (7) Conditions of storage.

It is generally accepted now that bookbinding leathers should be free from sulphuric acid and that pleasing colours can be produced without its use, and leather can now be tested for mineral acid by methods much more reliable than formerly. The question as to the possibility of producing leather of absolutely level shades of colour will, I am afraid, have to be shelved until the major issues are settled.

Summary

To sum up the whole position, then, it would appear that almost any leather book can be protected against rotting provided it is protected against exposure to polluted atmosphere. As this is obviously possible only in special cases and quite impracticable in large libraries, it is necessary to find leathers which are capable of resisting the combined destructive powers of oxygen, acid and time. Evidence that such leathers can be made is forthcoming by the existence of leathers in perfectly sound condition after forty years and longer, although containing over three per cent. of sulphuric acid. In further support of this contention, leathers such as native-tanned Nigerian have been found to withstand treatment with hydrogen peroxide and acid under laboratory conditions which other leathers have failed to withstand.

There only remains to be found now the fundamental differences between resistant and non-resistant leathers to reinstate leather in the unassailable position it once held in the minds of bookbinders and librarians. I am hopeful that this will be achieved at no very remote period.

ON four nights last week the "Newcastle Chronicle" organised a supper and entertainment for two hundred newsboys each night. Mr. A. J. Birkbeck, publisher of the "Newcastle Chronicle," attended the functions.

SIR SIDNEY LOW, whose death occurred last week at the age of 74, was editor of the "St. James's Gazette" from 1888 to 1897, and afterwards literary editor of the "Standard."

How to Letter Narrow Books

On one point of book production there seems likely to remain a disagreement between American and English publishers says the "Publishers' Weekly" (New York). This is the placing of author and title when the lettering runs along the back. The most common American practice is to have the lettering run from top to bottom, the English practice being to run the lettering from bottom to top.

The English trade argues that when books are standing on the shelf it is much more natural to tip the head to the left and read from the bottom up. American designers point out that when a book is lying on its face on the table you cannot read the front lettering and the back lettering both unless it is lettered from top to bottom. They also point out that, if it is lettered from bottom to top, the lettering so to speak runs off the book and is therefore less pleasing to the eye than if it runs down into the book, and, inasmuch as the title is the thing which is read first, it should come first at the top of the spine.

The Book Clinic of New York, sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, took this subject under consideration and decided that they would have to remain in disagreement with their English brethren who have quoted to them the recommendation of the Joint Committee of Booksellers and Publishers as adopted in England July 5th, 1929.

MR. A. F. JOHNSON, Assistant Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, contributes an article on "Old-Face Types in the Victorian Age" to the new number (Sept.-Dec., 1931) of the "Monotype Recorder." This is full of interesting typographic lore, and is worthy of preservation. The article is enhanced by many reproductions of book pages.

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Information on application at the School.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

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Introduction of Bookbinders' Cloth

Who Deserves Most Credit?

Inventions are seldom bestowed upon the world in full-orbed perfection. Mostly they dawn by degrees, like the sun creeping above the horizon: the original inventor introduces an idea in simple or crude form, and subsequently he and others produce modifications, improvements and extensions which may eventually change the idea almost out of recognition.

Nothing New Under the Sun

In case an inventor tries to patent an invention which he has already brought to an advanced stage of development, he is more than likely to find when he searches the Patent Office records that the root idea has been patented long ago. Probably the first inventor held the idea in very crude form, and it may well be that his idea was worthless as it stood and proved incapable of practical application; nevertheless he may have made it impossible for a later and practicable invention to be adequately protected.

For instance, if one can imagine Gutenberg or a contemporary trying to patent the invention of movable types, one can easily visualise an objector pointing out that, although the setting up of book pages in separate types was new, the principle was old. And in proof of his contention he might have proved that some printer of block books had on some occasion used a composite block in which separate wood-cut letters had been put together to spell a word—a very different thing from typesetting, yet exactly foreshadowing the practicable later invention.

Cloth for Book Covers

That the same state of affairs holds good in respect of the application of cloth to bookbinding is made clear in an interesting correspondence which has been running in the "Publishers' Circular." Though we have been accustomed to give Archibald Leighton the credit of being the introducer of bookcloth, it would obviously be absurd to imagine that nobody had ever applied cloth to a book cover before his date. And the evidence that can be adduced with regard to earlier uses of cloth for books is certainly considerable.

In an article on "The Earliest Cloth Binding" in the "Publishers' Circular" of December 12th, mention was made of an advertisement which the publisher Pickering inserted in the "Observer" of July, 1825, which announced the "Oxford English Classics: Dr. Johnson's Works. Nine Vols. Extra *Red Cloth* Boards," and the writer of the article cited evidence that this edition of Johnson was the first work to be bound in cloth on original publication. The writer cited subsequent uses of cloth for books, with lettering and gilding, and added: "With the coming of Archibald Leighton's improved cloth, paper boards were gradually displaced, but it was not till 1830, when Leighton introduced a method of blocking the cases with blind patterns, that the complete revolution took place."

Debatable Dates

Pursuing this subject, Mr. John Carter wrote to the editor of the "Publishers' Circular": "I am entirely in agreement with your contributor on the question of date, and the evidence of contemporary publishers' lists supports his already well-grounded conclusions. I think it not impossible that cloth was used before 1825, but there is not at present any evidence known to me which justifies any such assumption. We have proof for 1825, and we must have proof—apart from mere cloth-bound copies of books of earlier date—before we can push back the date of this extremely important innovation any further."

Mr. T. Stephenson followed with some evidence which led him to state: "I think it is practically certain that we can attribute the introduction of 'publishers' cloth,' like many other improvements in the art of book production, to Rudolph Ackermann. I am aware that many of his books are 'suspect' in so far as he reprinted many earlier books—notably 'The Dance of Life and Death,' 1815-6—which were put out in the well-known 'salmon cloth gilt,' but I think, and have always understood, that he first introduced cloth bindings in 1821."

Archibald Leighton's Achievement

Of special interest is a contribution to the discussion made by Capt. Douglas Leighton, who writes:—

"The claim put forward in my grandfather's circular of 1849 is worded as follows: 'To the late Mr. Archibald Leighton of this firm the public are indebted for the introduction of *bookbinders' cloth*, and for all its improvements since its introduction in 1825.'

"The italics are not mine, but they emphasise the very point I wish to make. Almost any closely-woven fabric can be used for bookbinding purposes provided sufficient care is taken, but very great care is needed, or the adhesive comes right through the material and utterly spoils its appearance. However, it is not impossible that small quantities of books were bound in dress materials prior to 1825, but 'cloth' could never be a success commercially or otherwise till the great difficulty of the permeation of the adhesive had been overcome. Archibald Leighton's achievement was the introduction of a cotton fabric which had been rendered impermeable by a process which was probably similar to that employed to-day, namely, filling and calendering; that is to say, the interstices between the threads are filled with dyed starch, and then the whole fabric is passed between hot rollers. Thus the minute holes are effectively sealed up.

"Archibald Leighton may or may not have been the first to bind books in cotton fabric, but I do say that he was responsible for its proper introduction as a binding material, and its widespread use to-day, with all the attendant advantages to the book trade in general. He was the first 'cloth binder' and the father of the modern trade."

Two Caxtons for Sale

The sale of Lord Lothian's books and manuscripts, to be held at New York on January 27th and 28th, will include two perfect Caxtons, bound together in one volume, "The Chronicles of England" and the "Description of Britain," both printed in 1480. There will also be offered a French translation of Boccaccio, printed in 1476, which is described as "the most important early illustrated book ever put up for auction." A manuscript Latin Psalter, written in England in 1310, will be included in the sale.

New Morison Book

Announcement is made in America that Mr. Stanley Morison, responsible for so many valuable contributions to the history of types and printing, has just issued, through the Macmillan Company of New York, "Ichabod Dawks and His News Letter With an Account of the Dawks Family of Booksellers and Stationers, 1635-1731." Mr. Morison has discovered the original matrices for the script type invented for the composition of Ichabod Dawks' News Letter, which has led him to describe the typography of that period at some length.

MALAYAN IMPORTS OF PAPER.—Imports of paper and paperware into Malaya during the first three-quarters of 1931 represented a total value of £330,877, as compared with £514,353 during the corresponding period of 1930.

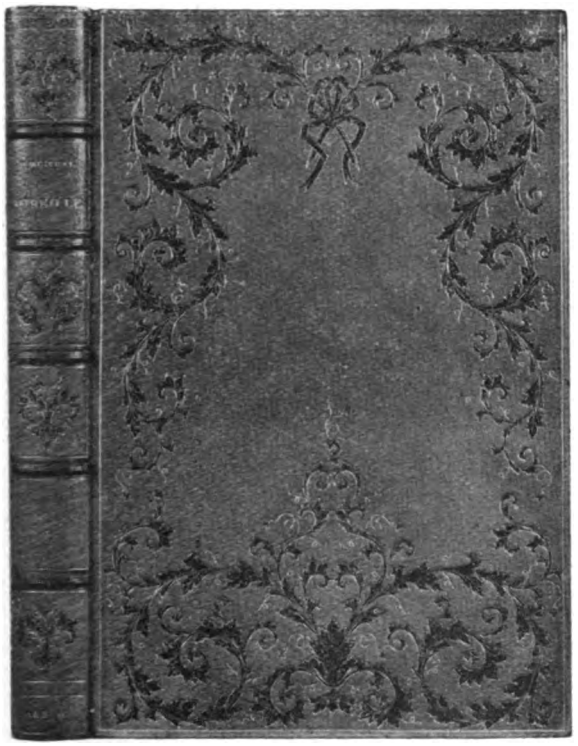
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A Notable 19th-Century Binding

Frenchman's Work in London

By ERNEST ZAEHNSDORF

The British Museum has recently been enriched, through the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Julian Moore, by the gift of a magnificent copy of Mirelle, 1884, bound by Joseph Zaehnsdorf (1814-1886). The volume is bound in orange morocco, tooled with a wreath pattern of acanthus leaves inlaid in green on the covers, and inside with a beautifully worked pattern in the style associated with



Grolier. The technical excellence of the work is such as to provide real pleasure to any student of fine bookbinding.

The Museum authorities were desirous of information concerning this book, and certain inquiries were set afoot. Mr. George Page who joined the firm of Zaehnsdorf in 1888, is positive that the tooling is the work of a finisher employed by Joseph Zaehnsdorf, named Louis Ghent, a Frenchman. Ghent had a reputation in the trade as a fine craftsman, and had lived in London for many years. He appears to have been employed by Joseph Zaehnsdorf from 1859 to 1886. A private notebook concerning employees, kept by Joseph Zaehnsdorf contains an entry referring to Ghent written at the time of the strike of 1872:—

> "Mr. Louis Ghent, extra finisher, 28/9/72. *Left on Strike* in consequence of employing non-Society men and foreigners, he is *himself a foreigner*, and has been thirteen years with me. First class extra finisher and particularly in Inlaying, very industrious when he likes and also very lazy at other times, not over honest. Wages 48s."

What manner of speculation does this note give rise to after 60 years? Here we have a remarkable contrast of racial characteristics. The employer, a man of Teuton upbringing, to whom every day is a working day, full of energy and without respite. The Frenchman, imbued with a temperamental character of an artistic type, working almost feverishly on a book when the spirit moves him and producing a fine result; but when the work is finished, he feels tired and perhaps his thoughts are with congenial companions in a café—certainly not in the bookbinding workshop. His employer cannot understand these moods. The note says "not over honest"—what does this mean? Possibly it means that the nimbleness of the Frenchman's mind permits him to view many everyday occurrences in a very different light from that in which they appear to his employer, who has a stolid respect for the amenities of a business life, very different from his employee, and is inclined to regard some traits as indicating dishonesty simply because he cannot understand and appreciate the Gallic view.

Time is a great healer, and to-day the Museum possesses this book—solidly bound, and in as good a condition as the day it left the workshop—tooled in a masterly manner by a great craftsman, whose name is scarcely known as an executant.

Thos. De La Rue and Co.

A circular issued to the shareholders of Thomas De La Rue and Co. summons an extraordinary general meeting for February 11th. Shareholders will then be asked to sanction a capital reduction which will write off £363,984 as being no longer represented by assets and have the effect of substituting two £1 shares for each five £1 shares now existing. The directors explain that the two main factors rendering the reduction scheme necessary are that many old and obsolete machines remain in the company's books at unrealisable figures, and a large proportion of the company's manufacture is being conducted on premises that are out-of-date and altogether uneconomic in working. The policy of the company is to move as much work as possible out of the City into a modern single-floor factory to be erected at Walthamstow.

AFRICAN YEAR BOOK.—The 1932 edition of the "South and East African Year Book and Guide" just published, is a most comprehensive guide to all things appertaining to the South and East section of Africa. The book appears to give all the principal facts necessary to the successful accomplishment of a business, health, or pleasure visit. Of particular value are the sixty-four pages of maps in colour, constituting, it is claimed, the finest atlas of S. and E. Africa available. The book is priced at 2s. 6d., and is obtainable from the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

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Science and the Printer

Miss Hewett Addresses London Central M.P.A.

A meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers Association was held on Tuesday, last week, at Stationers' Hall, Lieut.-Col. B. L. Hooper (president) being in the chair. Although the attendance was not quite so large as usual, a most interesting evening was spent. Dr. Geo. L. Riddell (technical director, Printing Industry Research Association) was unfortunately unable, through illness, to deliver his paper, "Is Applied Science of Value to the Printer?" Dr. Riddell's place as lecturer was, however, ably taken by Miss D. P. Hewett (secretary of the P.I.R.A.), who dealt with the subject under the same title.

Lieut.-Col. Hooper, in opening the meeting, said they would all be sorry to hear of the illness of Dr. Riddell, and hoped for his speedy recovery to health and strength. He asked Mr. J. R. Riddell, who was present, to convey to his son the best wishes of the meeting. They were indeed grateful to Miss Hewett for coming along at short notice to address them.

Is Applied Science of Value?

Addressing herself to the question, "Is Applied Science of Value to the Printer?" Miss Hewett said her first duty was to express regret at the enforced absence of Dr. Riddell, who had, she said, been looking forward to addressing them himself. Continuing, Miss Hewett said that one of the most interesting points about the printing industry was its variety. Perhaps it was this characteristic which compelled those who had the honour to be engaged in its practice from ever leaving its services—the characteristic which called to many who were outside the trade. There were so many different branches, aspects and conditions in the printing industry that the craft should lend itself admirably to applied science. She had had the opportunity of working amongst printers and bookbinders for a number of years, and was able to appreciate the printer's views on the trade. Through her association with the still quite new Printing Industry Research Association, she had been afforded a little insight into that realm—and a most interesting one it was—where scientists worked, so that she was able to appreciate their views also.

Science had been defined as "organised commonsense." Its chief function was to determine the reason for certain phenomena, or, in other words, find out "how it works." It was surprising when one surveyed the printing industry to find how many processes were done mechanically and without thought.

Research Associations Profitable

There were at the present time, 27 industrial research associations in this country, investigating the problems of their respective industries. During the last thirteen years, over £2,000,000 had been spent on this work, and more than 4,000 firms had contributed towards the cost. The greatest advocate as to the wisdom of this expenditure was the enormous saving which had been effected in some industries. Definite statistics showed that the electrical industry had been able to save 1¼ millions a year. The Refractories Research Association had saved £200,000 a year for the pottery trade, and the Cast Iron Research Association had shown that industry how to save a like amount. With these details there was no getting away from the fact that properly-applied scientific research was a paying proposition.

An argument put forward time and time again on this question of the value of applied science to printing was: as printing was so largely a mechanical operation, how could research help? The printer was supplied with his paper, his ink, his machines and his copy—all he had to do was just print! That, no doubt, would make them smile when they thought of the heartburnings which accompanied some jobs. Didn't that prove that the actual mechanical process of printing ultimately became scientific, in need of examination and improvement? Surely it was better to prevent faults than to cure them?

If they were going to foster this new idea and give science a "square deal," how were they going to do it? There were two ways, both beneficial, and each complementary to the other. These two ways were by co-operative and individual effort. Since many of the problems of printing were common to all, the most economical way to attack them was by a co-operative movement. Problems which ought to be tackled in this way were those on the set-off of inks, warping of boards, etc. These subjects were eminently suitable for handling by a central organisation, where the results of investigation were the property of all members. On the other hand, results of research could be beneficial to one particular firm, and if a firm was prepared to spend money on an investigation of interest to itself alone, then the results obtained were certainly their reward for the labour.

Work of some Research Associations

Printing research associations had now been established in America, England and Germany. America in this instance definitely took priority of place, for it was by the efforts of the Hon. George H. Carter, Public Printer of America, that a Testing Section was established in Washington in 1922. This Section had done a good deal of work in setting up standard specifications for all materials used by the United States Government Printing Office, the largest printing office in the world. Apart from this, fundamental research had been undertaken, in co-operation with the bookbinders, newspaper publishers and electrotypers of America. Research work on lithographic problems was undertaken by the Lithographic Technical Foundation, which had established a laboratory at the University of Cincinnati.

Miss Hewett concluded by referring to the work of the Printing Industry Research Association, which, she said, was constantly extending its usefulness to the industry.

Discussion

In inviting questions and discussion at the conclusion of Miss Hewett's address, the chairman referred to the valuable activities of the P.I.R.A., and went on to say that in America they were more ready to exchange their information than seemed to be the case here. He urged the greater use of the P.I.R.A. by printers.

Mr. J. R. Riddell tendered regrets for the absence of his son, and said he was grateful to Miss Hewett for stepping into the breach. He remarked that the P.I.R.A. was doing most wonderful work, just as good work as that of the London School of Printing. Undoubtedly, scientific research was of great assistance to the craft. He was sure most of them would agree that the profits of the future would come from materials that had hitherto been wasted. They had grown out and away from the methods of rule-of-thumb. The Research Association was essentially a young man's movement, and its investigations were likely to be of great advantage to them.

Mr. E. G. Baker (assistant secretary, L.M.P.A.) touched on several phases of the Young Master Printers' movement. He said there was an impression abroad that the Young Master Printers represented a separate organisation from the London Master Printers Association. That was not so. The intention of the L.M.P.A. was to bring the young master printers together, and to get them to take an increasingly intelligent interest in the industry, so that when the time came they would be able to take over the work of their fathers. He spoke of what was being done socially by the movement, and then referred generally to the activities of the Y.M.P.'s in the direction of getting themselves acquainted with production records and costing. (A meeting of representatives of District Associations in London is being arranged for this month, with a view to carrying out certain recommendations approved by the L.M.P.A. Council, for the reorganisation of the Y.M.P.'s movement in London.)

Mr. W. J. Boyle said he understood that the Wool Industries' Research Association for research purposes, received a halfpenny on every bale of wool that entered this country. If the P.I.R.A. received a farthing on every ream of paper coming into the country, it would indeed be in clover.

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Miss Hewett reminded them of the low subscriptions of the P.I.R.A. compared with other bodies of a similar kind.

Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, in proposing a vote of thanks to Miss Hewett, referred to the wonderful improvements he had noticed over a long period of experience in the different methods of production; all of which he attributed to scientific and technical training.

Mr. Boyle, in seconding, complimented Miss Hewett on the able way she had delivered her paper and the knowledge she possessed of the general work of the P.I.R.A.

Country News

BACUP

THE death occurred last week at his residence, Christchurch Street, Bacup, of Mr. Lord John Priestley, J.P., for thirty years editor and managing director of the "Bacup Times," Ltd. Mr. Priestley, who was eighty-two at the time of his death, was for many years a stationer and letterpress printer in the town, the business being carried on by his son and daughter after he became associated with the "Bacup Times." He had many other business interests, and was a known and respected personality locally.

BRADFORD

THE Finance (Estimates) Committee of the Bradford Corporation have decided to let the printing of tram tickets for five years to a Liverpool firm. This proposal had previously been objected to by the Finance Committee, but it had since been stated that further information had influenced them in confirming the contract.

BRISTOL

MR. H. G. TANNER, managing director of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., and ex-Sheriff of Bristol, left England by the Armadale Castle on Friday upon a business visit to South Africa. Mr. Tanner, who is accompanied by Mrs. Tanner, expects to be away until about the end of March.

MR. A. BROWNING LYNE, J.P., of Bodmin, an ex-president of the Newspaper Society, responded to the toast of "Cornwall our County, and Guests," at the annual dinner of the Bristol and District Cornish Association on Friday. Mr. Lyne predicted that Cornwall's future development was likely to be along residential rather than industrial lines.

THE death took place on Friday, at the age of 66, at his residence at Combe Dingle, near Bristol, of Mr. Thomas King, who was for many years a director of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., but who retired a year or two ago. The deceased gentleman was closely associated with the Adult School movement in Bristol, and in his young days played cricket for the Y.M.C.A. team. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the first part of the service being held at Sea Mills Wesleyan Chapel and the interment following at Canford Cemetery. Sea Mills Wesleyan Chapel is a new building, the organ for which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Tom King.

CREDITON

MR. ALBERT WILLIAM NORMAN, of Courtenay House, High Street, Crediton, who had carried on business as a printer, stationer and newsagent in that town for many years, passed away on Wednesday of last week, at the age of fifty-eight. He had been in failing health for some time. Mr. Norman leaves a widow.

EXETER

AFTER a long and bravely borne illness, Mr. George Liddle, chief engineer of the "Devon and Exeter Gazette," passed away at Exeter on Thursday last, at the age of sixty-four. Born at Newcastle, where his father was engineer in charge of the construction of the high level bridge and other important enterprises, Mr. Liddle came from South Shields to Exeter and for eighteen years had filled the post of chief engineer on Exeter's only morning paper.

STOCKPORT

A NEW printing laboratory was opened at Stockport College last week. Apparatus to the value of £1,000 has been lent to the college through the efforts of the Stockport Master Printers' Association, by Messrs. Furnival, Thompson, Caslon and Stephenson Blake.

Litho Auxiliary Concert

Mr. Blumenfeld as Chairman

Virility continues as the characteristic feature of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, as was very evident at the concert of the Auxiliary on Monday at the Cannon Street Hotel. The enterprise and energy of the president (Mrs. W. R. Nicholson) are shared by each individual member of the committee, and all associated with the welfare of this useful organisation. One evidence of the enterprise of the president is shown from the fact that she was able to secure such a well-known personality to occupy the chair as Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld (chairman of the "Daily Express"), who, by the way, is no stranger to the work of raising funds for the Corporation and allied institutions.

The event attracted a very full house, and amongst those present, in addition to those already mentioned were: Mr. Alan P. Robbins (Parliamentary correspondent to "The Times") and Mrs. Robbins, Mr. Guy Innes (Australian Cable Service) and Mrs. Innes, Miss G. V. Woodman (Fisher Bookbinding Co.), Mrs. Beatrice Warde (Monotype Corporation), the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Crowther, Mr. Frank Heywood (George Mann and Co., Ltd.), and Mrs. Heywood, Mr. J. E. Reeve (R. W. Crabtree) and Miss Reeve, Mr. Woodgate Stevens (Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers), Mr. E. A. Mullins, Mr. Philip Evans (representing the Printers' Pension Corporation), W. Herring (musical director), and G. W. Crane (Auxiliary secretary). As a result of the efforts of the chairman and his friends the handsome sum of £135 was collected on behalf of the funds of the Auxiliary,

During the interval Mr. Blumenfeld, in making an appeal for support to the Auxiliary funds, spoke of the excellent work of the Corporation, and the activities of the Lithographers' Auxiliary, of which it was an important section. From what he learnt from those connected with the lithographic section of the industry, he said, it was more important than the letterpress. (Laughter.) On the programme he noticed his remarks were put down as follows: "No 12. Pray Silence for the Chairman." He asked them to reply to that by giving him "enthusiastic support." Continuing, Mr. Blumenfeld said the printing industry, taken all together was the greatest in the City of London, and it was impossible to think of it without remembering the work which the Corporation was doing. On an average something like £20,000 was collected by the Corporation, but it required £32,000 to carry on its work efficiently and with any sense of proportion. The industry was a growing one, and unless the Corporation received increased support it could not carry on its work successfully.

Mrs. Nicholson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that when she first had the idea of asking Mr. Blumenfeld to occupy the chair, many of her friends said she would not be successful in getting such a busy man as Mr. Blumenfeld to undertake the task. However, knowing that it was the busiest people who nearly always found time to give for a noble cause, she took her courage in both hands, and, by return of the post Mr. Blumenfeld kindly accepted the invitation extended to him. Mrs. Nicholson, in humorous vein, said that possibly when Mr. Blumenfeld came to write another diary he would inscribe in it these words: "January 18th, 1932. Was persuaded by a lady litho president to take the chair at concert. It was a mighty dull affair and bored me. And so to bed." Mr. Blumenfeld, as they knew, was a man of manifold activities, and she was indeed grateful that he had been able to find time to assist them in their efforts.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Philip Evans, who, in the absence through illness of Mr. Mortimer, conveyed thanks from the Corporation to the Auxiliary for the excellent work it was doing.

Mr. Herring (the musical director) excelled his past high efforts in the selection of his concert artistes, each one of whom received a very warm welcome. They were as follows: Harry Brindle, Gladys Cole, Fred Gwyn, Frederick Yule, Bertha Willmott, Louise Selkirk, Leonard Henry, Frank Titterton, Ernest Butcher and Miss Gertrude Mayo.

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Printers' Managers & Overseers Association

Yorkshire Centre Dinner

The eighteenth annual dinner of the Yorkshire Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held at the Griffin Hotel, Boar Lane, Leeds, on Saturday, when about seventy guests joined Mr. B. Gomersal (president), and Mrs. Gomersal, at the tables. The representatives from other Centres were: London—Mr. R. B. Simpson (president) and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. A. H. Wilson (acting general secretary) and Mrs. Wilson; Manchester—Mr. E. C. Balls (president) and Mrs. Balls, Mr. Fred. J. Hughes (secretary), Mr. and Mrs. E. Fisher; Birmingham—Mr. Geo. Milne (president), Mr. W. E. Martin (secretary); Leicester—Mr. A. E. Pickford (president), J. H. Linthwaite (trustee).

A good repast having been enjoyed, Mr. B. Gomersal gave the toast of "The King," this being received with musical honours.

The toast of the evening was entrusted to Mr. A. L. Hamer (Yorkshire), and well did he maintain the optimistic note throughout his dissertation.

Mr. R. B. Simpson replied, mainly dealing with the events of the past twelve months, and giving assurance that when the present depression was lifted, as he hoped it would be in a short time, the Association would go forward as a concern well managed in every sense of the word.

Mr. E. H. Bradley (Yorkshire vice-president) toasted the "Visitors" in felicitous terms, and Mr. A. H. Wilson (London) humorously replied.

Then came the signal for honouring a faithful member, and Mr. B. Gomersal (president) spoke many words of praise as to Mr. F. J. Harvey's good qualities. During the two years Mr. Harvey had been president of the Yorkshire Centre, Mr. Gomersal said, he had gone as the representative of Yorkshire as far north as Glasgow, to London in the south, to Hull in the east, and had then gone west—not in the meaning of the present-day phraseology—but to Liverpool, the home of the first Centre in the provinces. Mr. Harvey had never missed a single meeting, and it was believed that it was a record so far as it related to the Yorkshire presidency. Then there was Mrs. Harvey, who had permitted her husband to be away from her side on every official occasion of the Yorkshire Centre, and to that lady they also wished to give thanks.

Mr. F. J. Harvey stepped forward whilst Mrs. Gomersal pinned the Gold Service Badge of past-president to the lapel of his coat. This being done, the company lustily sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Harvey, replying to the kind words of President Gomersal, said he had been blessed with good officers, and to them most praise was due. He had simply been fortunate in being elected to a post that had given him many hours' enjoyment, had helped him to extend his circle of friends, and the members of the various Centres had always received him well.

Mr. A. H. Wilson (London) gave "The Ladies," and Mr. Fred. J. Hughes (Manchester) replied.

Mr. D. A. Cameron dealt with "The Chairman," Mr. B. Gomersal neatly reciprocating.

The musical portion was excellent, the artistes being Miss Vera Bellingham, Miss Olga Wakefield, Harry Scott, D. A. Cameron and Fredk. T. Morat, M.C., A.R.C.M., and Mr. Arthur Dixon, a most excellent humorist.

The one sad note of the evening was the enforced absence, through illness, of Mr. J. Wigglesworth, and it was the expressed wish of the guests that the invalid would soon recover. Mr. Walter Butler rose to the occasion, stepped into the breach, and is successfully carrying on as secretary.

During the evening thanks for hospitality were given by Messrs. E. C. Balls (Manchester), Geo. Milne (Birmingham) and J. H. Linthwaite (Leicester), and there was a welcome telegram read out by the president, conveying good wishes from Auld Reekie.

Well, all joyful occasions have their endings and so had this. Bonnie Scotland supplied the grand finale, "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?" WEE MAC.

Manchester Centre Lecture

The January meeting of the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates, Manchester, Mr. E. C. Balls (president) occupying the chair. Minutes of annual meeting were read and confirmed, and a vote of sympathy was passed with the Liverpool Centre in the loss they had sustained by the passing of Messrs. J. Flesher and C. Mackie. Association business occupied some considerable time, and then Mr. John Taylor lectured on "The Demand for Small Machines." The lecture (reported on other pages herewith) was followed with close interest, and a practical discussion ensued.

Small Printing Machines

Mr. E. C. Balls said that where feasible it was best not to give a chance for the original plate to get damaged, and a good set of plates under proper care, would stand up to a run of one million. The advantage of working from originals on a small machine, instead of duplicating for a larger machine, depended on the number of runs and the speeds and rates of the two machines. Salesmanship was not always of the best and when the representative failed to get orders suitable for the machines in the office of his particular firm, he was at fault.

Mr. E. Garrett remarked that the greatest difficulty was in arranging the printing where there were large and small orders.

Mr. Thos. Rignall stated that some firms had peculiar ideas, believing that duplicating and working every job on as large a machine as possible was economical. But if the job did not warrant such duplicating it was cheaper to have longer runs on smaller machines.

Adaptability of Verticals

Mr. J. H. Nuttall added that there were vertical machines on the market that beat bigger machines in regard to earning capacity. They were easy and quick to make ready, did good register work, and the greatly-increased speed of the machines over those of the cylinder class helped to cut down the working costs of many jobs worked in duplicate. Also, he wondered why firms having their own departments for duplicating plates were unable to obtain orders when in competition with other establishments that had to obtain duplicates from trade houses.

Mr. E. Murphy had found that a vertical machine could be kept constantly running on account of its adaptability to such a great class of work, the running speed being so much quicker than the ordinary cylinder machine.

Mr. A. Bartlett did not see the advantage of splitting up a 32-page into four 8-page formes, using four minders and four feeders if there were machines with self-feeders capable of taking two 16-page formes.

Mr. J. M. Galbraith urged that, for runs of 5,000 or 10,000, the small machine was most economical.

Importance of Rolling Power

Mr. A. T. Kane spoke on the many kinds of jobs that came into a printing office, saying it was necessary to choose the best machine with good rolling power for hairline register work. When selling machines, the salesman might state that they could be run at 3,000 or 4,500 per hour, but when one took into consideration work of the highest quality, and had to contend with variations in paper, ink and atmospheric conditions, those speeds could easily be reduced to 2,000 and 2,500 respectively. As rolling power was one of the chief factors on the best class of work, some fast-running machines were defective on that score when working a full-sized forme. Whether it was wise or not to duplicate a job depended on the machines available, and if he had a 50,000 job in hand, he would not hesitate to duplicate by good plates for the sake of economy. As the overseer was responsible for running his department at a profit, he should state to the employer the actual position, make suggestions, and he would, in the majority of cases, find the employer willing to listen to reason, as the main object of the employer and the controller of any particular department was to get the customer to return again and again.

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Mr. John Taylor said there were certain firms who made plates that were of the everlasting type, but on many occasions, it would be found that duplicating, extra time for making ready, and the slower running speed of the larger machine might add about one-third to the cost, more or less, compared with what the same job would cost when run direct on a smaller machine, with a much greater running speed. Every printer should have a plant suitable for his particular class of work, and he should not expect the customer to pay for inefficiency. As to vertical machines, there certainly was trouble with rising spaces, but they could be overcome. The fault might be in the setting-up, the dressings, and/or the locking-up of the forme. The person in control should be the best man to know what was required for his department, and his advice should be taken into consideration when adding new plant. The Costing System was all right when properly worked, and where a forme was placed on to a larger machine than was necessary, any loss there might be should not be borne by the customer.

Messrs. F. Burnett, L. Lowe, E. Fisher, J. Ball, Fred J. Hughes, and several others took part in the discussion, after which a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer at the call of Messrs. J. H. Nuttall, A. Bartlett and E. C. Balls, and Mr. Taylor briefly replied.

WEE MAC.

Trade Union Matters

CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS.—A building has been purchased by the Association of Correctors of the Press at No. 1, Gough Square, and so soon as the necessary alterations have been completed the offices will be transferred. The premises have been rebuilt, and comprise three splendidly lighted floors, with ground floor and basement, some portion of which will be let off to suitable tenants. The new premises have been built to harmonise with and adjoin the house formerly occupied by Dr. Johnson, so the Correctors are assured of literary associations.

NOMINATION forms are now available for members of the Association of Correctors of the Press who are willing and eligible to serve on the Executive Committee and as delegate to the Trades Union Congress. All forms must be completed and returned to the secretary by February 7th. The annual meeting will be held at the Memorial Hall on Saturday, March 5th, at 1.30 p.m.

T.A. OUTLOOK.—Mr. T. Dove, the secretary of the Yorkshire group of the Typographical Association, in his monthly report says that to all appearances the number of unemployed members is likely to increase. If trade gets worse, or even if there is no improvement, a very serious problem confronts the Association. Coupled with the shortage of work for journeymen members is the fact that the employers are systematically filling every vacancy for new apprentices.

T.A. OFFICIALS' LONG SERVICE.—An examination of records discloses the fact that the following Typographical Association members have completed over 25 years' service as branch secretaries: Mr. James Pilling, Bury (became secretary in October, 1896); Mr. S. Smith, Exeter (36 years in two periods); Mr. W. Wesson, J.P., Nottingham (33 years); Mr. W. Humphry, Newport, Mon. (October, 1898); Mr. J. Hargreaves, J.P., Chester (February, 1898); Mr. P. Foley, Maryborough (July, 1898); Mr. H. R. Wright, Retford (August, 1898); Mr. H. J. Harvey, J.P., Blackburn (February, 1901); Mr. C. B. Parkin, York (June, 1903); Mr. S. Norbury, Workington (August, 1903); Mr. E. G. Yates, J.P., Watford (March, 1906).

T.A. AND SUPERANNUITANTS.—During the month of December the Executive Council of the Typographical Association passed 26 applicants to be placed on benefit of the superannuation fund, as compared with 34 in the preceding month and 28 for the corresponding period last year. Of the applicants last month 18 were Grade I.

A BETTER outlook is often secured by a critical inlook.

Trade Notes

A NEW publishing enterprise is being launched under the name of "Denis Archer," as a subsidiary of the Search Publishing Co., for the purpose of introducing fiction, etc., while the parent company continues to confine its activities to heavier literature. The address for both companies will be 6, Old Gloucester Street, London, W.C.

MESSRS. ODHAMS publish to-morrow (Friday) a new trade paper, the "Amusement World," edited by Mr. F. H. Robinson.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.—The commercial uses to which colour photography can be put have been well demonstrated at the offices of Messrs. W. S. Crawford, advertising agents, 233, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, by means of an exhibition of examples produced by the process. The many fine specimens included portraits and still life studies which can now be used in posters, the Press, books, decorations for the home, and showcards and cut-outs. The process used was that of Colour Photographs (British and Foreign), Ltd.

LIBEL IN BOOK.—Settlement has been reached in a libel action in which the plaintiff was Mr. E. J. Oldmeadow, editor of the Roman Catholic newspaper the "Tablet," and defendants were Mr. Joseph Thorp, of Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., and Jonathan Cape, Ltd., publishers of Bedford Square, W.C. The libel was contained in a book, "Friends and Adventures," written by Mr. Thorp and published by Capes. The terms of settlement included the payment of an agreed sum as damages and an apology. The defendants expressed their regret, and said that the passages complained of would be altered in any future edition of the book.

MR. DAVID C. PENDRIGH, joint editor-in-chief of Reuter's, died at his home in Croydon last Thursday at the age of 61. For 38 years he was with Reuter's, going to the agency in 1894 from the "Edinburgh Evening News."

MRS. F M. BRAGG, of Cedar Cottage, Mount Street, Taunton, Somerset, who died on October 19th last, widow of Sidney Arding Bragg, proprietor of "Taunton Courier," and a former proprietor of the "Somerset County Herald," left estate of the gross value of £13,642 (net personalty £12,672).

THE latest addition to the catalogue of Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., printers engineers, Water Lane, Leeds, takes the form of a folder illustrating one of their two-colour "Ensign" offset machines complete with "Elless" stream feeder. Messrs. Crabtree will be pleased to send their catalogue to printers interested.

A SPECIALLY "cute" piece of publicity matter to hand from the Monotype Corporation takes the form of a folder of unusual form which, when unfolded, is found to contain four realistic galley proofs. We see a "Rough Proof—from Old Worn Type (a) As the Customer Received It" then the same "(b) As it was Returned by the Customer." Next in contrast is shown a galley proof of the same matter "'Monotype'-Set (a) As the Customer Received It," followed by the same proof "(b) As the Customer Returned It." In the case of the worn-type proof, the numerous corrections—mostly marked battered letters, with a few author's corrections added—present a sight terrifying to the compositor; whilst the "Monotype"-set proof—with only the author's corrections showing—is a marvel of cleanliness. The accompanying text drives home the advantages of the "Monotype" method in respect of the impression created in the mind of the customer.

About that "NON-"

Non-productive time, though usually made up of small items, is often the deciding factor between profit and loss. Constant study and a wide range of managerial experience and re-organisations, have fitted me to help you solve this and other production problems. Out-of-pocket exs. for first visit. Write BM/YYV6, W.C.1

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 9s. 4½d., 10s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s., 14s. 6d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. deb. 80; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 11s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 82, 7 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 4½d., 15s.; Associated Newspapers 19s. 9d., 20s. 9d., def. (5s.) 10s. 9d., 10s. 10½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 9d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 8s. 4½d., 7s. 9d., 8 p.c. pref. 21s. 10½d., 23s.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 102, 104; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 4½d.; J. Dickinson 28s. 9d.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s., 6s. 3d.; Kelly's Directories red. 6½ p.c. deb. 98½, 99; Lamson Paragon 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d.; Linotype A deb. 76, 76½; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d., 16s. 10½d; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 83, 82½; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 8¼d., 5s. 7½d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 19s. 6d., 20s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 3d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 6 p.c. pref. 21s.; Wyman and Sons 6 p.c. cum. pref. 14s.

Dividends and Reports

BENN BROTHERS (publishers of trade journals, etc.)—Interim dividends of 6¼ per cent. on the ordinary shares and 1s. 3d. per share on the deferred shares (the same), payable on February 15th.

New Companies

BERTRAM JOHNSON, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer carried on by Bertram Johnson at 82, Stafford Road, Wallington. Private company. Directors: E. H. Hayes, B. Johnson (11, Manor Road, Wallington).

EDWARD O. BECK, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, art journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, stationers, advertising agents and contractors, printing and other ink manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: E. O. Beck, and A. E. Mousley. Registered office: 11/13, St. Bride Street, E.C.

MULTICOLOR (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £10 shares; manufacturers of colour and sample cards of all kinds, colour process and half-tone engravers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: Rens Borst, and Abraham J. Vandezee. Solicitors: Hutchinson and Bennett, 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

HENRY JAMES AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares: to acquire the business of printers, advertising contractors and poster writers formerly carried on by H. J. Luker and P. Jones at 97, Aston Road North, Birmingham, as "Henry James and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: H. J. Luker (first chairman) and P. Jones. Registered office: 97, Aston Road North, Aston, Birmingham.

C. B. C. LTD.—Capital £2,500, in 1,000 cumulative preference and 1,250 ordinary shares of £1 and 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; warehousemen, printers, stationers, commission agents, manufacturers and suppliers of cartons, wired boxes, books, calendars, dealers in printing and stationery generally, etc. Private company. Directors: H. S. Heath and H. D. White. Registered office: 11B, Chapel Street, Levenshulme, Manchester.

D. R. LYNCH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares (500 "A," 800 "B" and 200 "C"); to acquire the business of an educational, general and commercial stationer, contractor, publisher, bookseller and printer carried on by D. R. Lynch at 281, Chapel Street, Salford. Private company. Directors: D. R. Lynch, J. P. Goldschmidt, B.A. (Cantab) and F. Longshaw. Registered office: 100, Portland Street, Manchester.

FOX, ROGERS AND STROUD, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to acquire the business now carried on at 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, as "Samuel Hancock," and to carry on the business of music printers, publishers and advertisers, general printers, engravers and photographers, managers and producers of plays, ballets, shows, cinematograph films, etc. Private company. Directors: H. Rogers, E. N. Fox, S. Hancock and A. C. Lloyd. Registered office: 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. S. Storm and J. Thomson (1, Valleyfield Street, Edinburgh).

MUSICAL WORLD PUBLISHING CO. (1932), LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of musical journalists, musical publishers and dealers and suppliers of musical instruments, now carried on by the Musical World Publishing Co., Ltd. Private company. Permanent directors: W. J. Carter (managing director) and H. H. Thomas. Registered office: 23, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

Mortgages and Charges

LEIGHTON-STRAKER BOOKBINDING CO., LTD. (Standard Road, Park Royal Road, N.W.10.)—Charge on certain freehold land and factory part of Chase Estate, Park Royal Road, Acton, and freehold land at Merton Road, Southfields, S.W., dated December 24th, 1931, and Land Registration Charge of same date on land in Merton Road, Southfields, to secure £12,000. Holders: Allnatt, Ltd., Chase Estate, Park Royal Road, North Acton.

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printing and stationery contractors, etc., 6A, Suffolk Lane, E.C.)—Particulars filed on January 5th, 1932, of debentures for sums not exceeding £35,000, authorised June 15th, 1931, constituting a first charge on the company's undertaking and property, the amount of the present issue being £22,500.

WYMAN AND SONS, LTD.—Mortgage on 32 and 34, The Broadway, Church End, Finchley, and 72, High Road, Wembley (freehold), dated December 31st, 1931, to secure £27,500 (including £20,000 secured by charge dated October 1st, 1931). Also further charge on leasehold property in New Street Square, under Land Registration Act, 1925, dated December 31st, 1931, collaterally securing £7,500, secured by above deed of same date. Holders: National Provincial Bank Ltd.

WYMAN AND SONS, LTD.—Mortgage dated January 2nd, 1932, to secure £25,000 and any capitalised interest charged on freehold lands and premises in Cardiff Road and Addison Road, Reading. Holders: Equity and Law Life Assurance Society. Also debenture of same date as

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further or additional security to the above £25,000 and interest charged on fixtures, fittings, plant, stock, etc., and other assets upon the lands and premises comprised in the above mortgage or elsewhere in Reading. Holders: as above.

S. E. HACKETT, LTD. (printers, general stationers, etc.)—Mortgage dated December 23rd, 1931, to secure £2,000, and further advances not exceeding therewith £3,000, charged on certain land, buildings and premises in Maypole Yard, Nottingham. Holder: Sir Bernard S. Wright, Castle House, Friar Lane, Nottingham.

CHARLES R. WOOD, LTD. (lithographic writers, etc., 14, Castle Street, Liverpool.)—Second debenture dated December 23rd, 1931, to secure £100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital subject to first debenture. Holder: C. H. Leftwich, 17A, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

CHRISTY AND MOORE, LTD. (literary agents, publishers, etc., 922, Strand W.C.2.)—Particulars filed of £900 second debentures authorised January 1st, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

F. A. SAUNDERS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of tubes, boxes, etc., 9, Lavington Street, S.E.)—Land Registration Charge on 5–11, Lavington Street, and 14, and 17, Farnham Place, Southwark, dated December 23rd, 1931, to secure £3,000 and further advances not exceeding therewith £36,000. Holders: Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd., 10, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Receivers Appointed or Released

PIONEER PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (801, Salisbury House E.C.)—G. D. Haynes, of 93, Mortimer Street, W.1, was appointed receiver on January 7th, 1932, under powers contained in instrument dated April 6th, 1922.

PRACTICAL BUILDING PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (13, Southampton Street, W.C.1.)—M. D. Booth, of 40/43, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager on January 1st, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated November 3rd, 1930.

SYDNEY J. CHARLESTON, LTD. (dealers in pipes' facsimile printers, etc., 84, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.)—S. F. Rattenbury, C.A., of 84, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager on January 5th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated July 2nd, 1924.

Bankruptcies

Re WILLIAM ASKEW MCALONAN, Astor House, Aldwych, W.C.—This bankrupt, who failed in May, 1926, applied on January 15th to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. According to the official receiver's report, the provable debts amounted to £1,561 and the assets realised £7. The applicant acted as director of Albion Publishing Co., Ltd., J. M. Grey and Co., Ltd. (a publishing company), Wireless League Gazette Publishing Co., Ltd., and New Wireless League, Ltd. In December, 1925, he started in a partnership with another person at 28, New Bridge Street, E.C., a motor sales service and a printing and publishing business under the style of "M. M. Ads." The failure was attributed to guarantees given without consideration by the bankrupt on behalf of companies in which he was interested; also to inadequacy of income to meet living expenses. The application was opposed by the official receiver on various statutory grounds, and the discharge was suspended for twelve months.

Calendars, etc., Received

MESSRS. SHACKELL, EDWARDS AND CO., LTD., the printing ink makers of Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.4, have produced a very handsome calendar. Reproduced on a fine, white, oblong board is a picture by J. C. Dollman, R.W.S., of tigers in repose, and very appropriately it is entitled "Aristocrats." Admirably printed by offset, with the use of inks made by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards, the calendar is a very creditable production. A small monthly pad is attached beneath the picture, and the board is neatly corded for hanging.

AN artistic calendar is to hand from the Berkshire Printing Co., Ltd., Reading. The picture shown is a reproduction, by photo-litho offset, of an original painting of Loch Lomond, and was printed by the firm. A one-and-a-half inch surround gives a realistic representation of a picture frame. Hanging below the picture is a monthly tear-off, which like the tape attached to the top, is in brown, making a delightfully harmonious combination. Accompanying the calendar is a reproduction of the same picture, mounted on a strong white board, 19½in. wide by 15½in. deep, well adapted for framing.

UNUSUALLY attractive is the calendar which has come to hand from the Harpenden Technical School, of the National Children's Home, Harpenden, Herts., where it was printed and made. It is with surprise that we learn that the calendar was designed and drawn by one of the boys at the Home, who was born without hands. This, the "Young Leaguers'" Union calendar consists of monthly sheets, taped, each one bearing an artistic black-and-white illustration in woodcut style. Appropriate quotations accompany the pictures, whilst in the bottom half of the card four months' dates appear.

MR. LEONARD REES, editor of the *Sunday Times* for more than thirty years, died suddenly on Tuesday night from angina pectoris. He was 76 years of age.

THE
SERVICE YOU WANT

A complete plant of all that is modern in Relief Stamping, Rotary Offset, Plate-printing and Envelope making machinery, together with a skilled staff of Designers, Die Sinkers and Engravers is at your service for the production of all classes of Private and Commercial Stationery of the highest quality at competitive prices

Baddeley Brothers
(LONDON) LIMITED

CHAPEL WORKS, MOOR LANE, E.C.2

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Printing at the N.-W. Polytechnic

Second Prize Distribution

The printing department of the North-Western Polytechnic, London, N.W.5, contributed its fair proportion of prize-winners at the second annual prize distribution held at the Polytechnic last Thursday evening, January 14th.

The chairman of the Governing Body (Sir William J. Collins) presided, and was supported by Viscount Burnham, Dr. F. E. Rowett (principal), and by the heads of the several departments, including Mr. W. A. Jefford (head of the printing school).

In the section of the Principal's report for the 1930-31 session referring to the printing department, it was stated that the total number of students was 290, comparing with 163 for the preceding session. The part-time day classes had also shown considerable increase from 1,046 student hours in 1929-30 to 3,583 last session. The figures for evening classes alone were 155 and 250 respectively. As a result of the favourable comments on the second Year Book, applications had been received for additional copies from printing schools in Germany and Austria and from India. The companies marketing typesetting were thanked for their help in providing additional equipment, thanks being also accorded to other firms for assistance in many ways.

Mr. Jefford in his departmental report said that during the session visits were paid to the Ludlow room in Bush House, to Soldans, Ltd., John Haddon and Co., Ltd., American Miehle Co., Ltd., and to the Fine Printing Exhibition at Messrs. Bumpus, in Oxford Street.

The Awards

After an address by the chairman, Lord Burnham distributed the prizes and certificates, the names of the students of the printing department appearing in the list being as follows:—

Day classes: Composing, G. R. Brown; letterpress machine, H. T. Rickward.

Evening classes: Composing—Junior practical, I. E. Robinson; junior theory, J. C. Newton; intermediate practical, J. H. Orland; intermediate theory, M. Farmer; senior practical, E. L. Dunning; senior theory, W. G. Piper. Lay-out—Junior, L. F. Minter; intermediate, C. A. Catford; senior, R. J. Salsbury. Letterpress machine—Junior practical, R. F. Wardley; junior theory, C. W. Humphries; intermediate practical, G. H. Goodship; intermediate theory, F. W. Rogers; senior practical, W. H. Childs; senior theory, P. L. Tilcock. Linotype, J. J. Wright. Monotype—Keyboard, C. W. Lambert; caster, C. H. Strickson. Costing, J. E. Flower.

The following certificates and awards were also secured by the Polytechnic students: In the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board's examination: Composing (technical), 1st Class, H. Bostock, F. Wakefield, S. Devenish, and S. Wilson. Composing (craftsman), 2nd Class, G. Martin and L. French. Cylinder machine (technical), 2nd Class, L. Thomas; Cylinder machine (craftsman), 2nd Class, T. Bevan. Linotype, 1st Class, H. Leal; 2nd Class, J. Wright. Costing, 1st Class, J. Flower; 2nd Class, A. Judd. City and Guilds of London Institute: Final Examination, Section I, 1st Class, L. F. French; 2nd Class, N. G. Martin, A. J. C. Canham, and W. G. Piper. Section II, 1st Class, L. J. Gooch.

In addition, three students of the school had submitted eight designs of a title-page for the Royal Society of Arts Industrial Designs competition. One student (M. Farmer) shared the first prize of £5 5s. with a student of the Edinburgh School of Art, and C. A. Catford and L. J. Gooch were both highly commended. All the eight designs were accepted for exhibition.

In an address, Lord Burnham emphasised the need in Polytechnic instruction for the combination of indispensable training with increased culture.

After the distribution of prizes, the Polytechnic was inspected by a large number of visitors. While on his tour of the premises Lord Burnham was presented by Mr Jefford with a short report of the proceedings, which had been composed and cast in the Monotype department of the school.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER (34), thorough knowledge all branches printing trade; experienced Paper, Costs, Estimates, Orders, Correspondence, seeks post, home or abroad; excellent refs.—Box 15613.

S.O.S. to Printers' Engineers, Printing Ink Manufacturers, Supply Houses, etc. Expansion of export trade.—FOREIGN TRAVELLER (late George Mann and Co., Ltd.); 20 years' experience Home, Colonial, Foreign and Indian Markets; world-wide connection; Linguist; ex-service Pilot; employment urgently solicited.—Lewis A. Kann, 17, Brunswick Place, Hove, Sussex. 15614

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

MACHINERY WANTED

MANNOTEX STEP AND REPEATING MACHINE Wanted.—Write, with full particulars, Box B.5194 Z. Publicitas, Zurich (Switzerland). 15612

Sporting & Dramatic Publishing

Repayment to Shareholders

An extraordinary general meeting of the Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd., was held last Thursday in London, for the purpose of considering resolutions for the reduction of the capital from £101,391 7s. 6d. to £43,058 0s. 10d. by the return of £1 13s. 4d. per share to the holders of the 35,000 Preference shares of £2 each, the consolidation of the reduced shares into shares of £1 each, and the modification of the participation of such shares in surplus profits.

Mr. William Graham (the chairman), who explained the scheme, said that he could not help feeling that the proposal was one that would be warmly received by the Preference shareholders. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

THE late Mr. Lancelot Steele Dixon (88), of Caldy, Cheshire, head of L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and chairman of the Hurcott Paper Mills, Limited, Kidderminster, left £50,363 (net personalty £52,674).

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS SERVICES LTD.

RING UP CLERKENWELL 5882

MINTON & CASEY LTD.
ARTISTS-ENGRAVERS-DIE-SINKERS.
FOR
BOOKBINDERS-XMAS CARD Mfrs-STATIONERS-GOLD BLOCKS
1, Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.
TELEGRAPH "TONED" SMITH LONDON

DATE BLOCKS

"OXFORD"
Series of
DATE BLOCKS
WIDDOWSON & Co.,
LEICESTER.

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE
SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H.E.W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE HIND COURT FLEET ST LONDON E.C.4

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane
London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS
1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
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London, E.C.4
Telephone : Central 6678
Tel grams : "Printauct, Fleet, London"
Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

PRINTERS' NEWS

YOUR NEWSAGENT
Will Deliver "THE PRINTER" to you Each Week
SAVE TIME AND WORRY
Send Your Order To-day
Price 3d. EVERY THURSDAY

TRADE TYPESETTERS

COMPS LTD.
15, Kirby St., Charles St.,
Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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IS THE BEST QUALITY
LEATHER PAPER

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES

PRINTERS!
Have you seen the effect of Colour Work after Embossing?
WE ARE TRADE EMBOSSERS

CLOTHETTE
IS A STRONG PAPER
IMITATION BOOK CLOTH

TEN POPULAR SHADES STOCKED

GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN LTD.
40, SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD, LONDON, S.W.8
Telephone: RELIANCE 2922 *Telegrams: VINDICO CLAPROAD LONDON*

ALL BOOKBINDERS SHOULD USE

LENTUS

THE SPECIALLY PREPARED FLEXIBLE SKIN GLUE.
NO WASTE.
SAVES TIME.
ECONOMICAL.

Made solely by
J. BARDEN & CO.,
CALROWS GLUE WORKS, BURY, LANCASHIRE

G. WELLS & CO., LIMITED,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. **BINDERS.** Phone: HOP 6658, 6659.

LOOSE LEAF BINDING A SPECIALITY

Send us your enquiries for

LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.

42 SOUTHWARK STREET LONDON, S.E.1.

The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester

London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of—
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth
Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."
Telephone:—MANCHESTER: "CITY 4644"—LONDON: "BISHOPSGATE 7518 and 7519"

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—January 21, 1932.

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FEB 12 1932

RUSH? "MONOTYPE" INDEPENDENT KEYBOARD HAS THE AIR-LIGHT TOUCH AND NO SPEED-LIMIT WHATEVER

PERIODICAL ROOM GENERAL LIBRARY OF MICH

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 170 | LONDON: JANUARY 28, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

B. WINSTONE & SONS LTD



● WINSTONES' NEW FACTORY ● CLERKENWELL ●

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRINTING INKS

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY

THE HOUSE OF WINSTONE ● DIRECTION

CAPITAL ● MACHINERY ● MATERIALS ● LABOUR

● ONE HUNDRED PER CENT BRITISH ●

100-101 SHOE LANE LONDON E C 4

AND AT BUENOS AIRES ● STOCK DEPOTS & AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

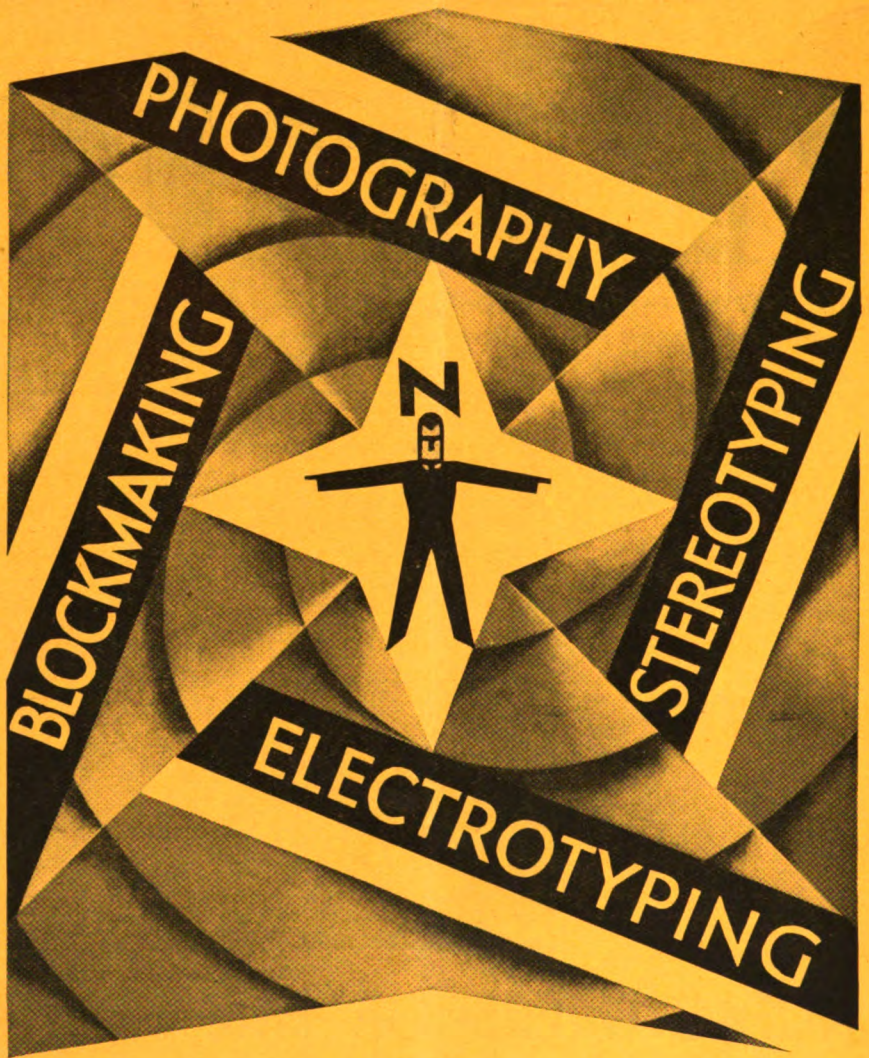
Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. - - Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

"Fryotype" Printing Metals

WHEN STOCKS ARE LOW—Hop 4720

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CONVERT WASTED TIME INTO EXTRA QUALITY



You have the product photographed by a commercial studio. You send the photograph to the engraver for a half-tone. When you receive the half-tone, you send it round to the electrotyper for duplicates. Many goings and comings. Possibly many telephone calls. A good deal of time wasted.

Utilising the complete Nickeloid service for photography, engraving and duplicating, Nickeloid accept responsibility for the finished job, and no valuable time is wasted.

In fact, not only do you **gain** time on the production of the final duplicates, but a good deal of the otherwise wasted time can be devoted to perfecting the photographs and plates.

NICKELOID SERVICE FOR PRINTERS

THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE COMPANY LIMITED ● PRINTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. ● Telephone Central 9791.

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 87)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 170

LONDON : JANUARY 28, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE dull start which 1932 has made appears to have been maintained, and we cannot see any substantial indications of the first month proving anything else than generally disappointing.

* * *

Cutting to the Bone

THOUGH times are dull, there is no dullness about the edges of the blades with which some printers cut their prices. One does not want to harp too often on the subject, vital though it is, of price-cutting ; but we cannot refrain from touching upon it again in view of a circular which has come into our hands. The printer who is the originator of this astonishing appeal approaches his prospective clients in these words : "In order to keep our machines and staff going during this quiet period, I am prepared to take any kind of letterpress printing you may require, and charge you for actual time taken on the job, at a fixed price of so much per hour, according to the size of job. You can supply your own material if you wish, also blocks for same. The actual charge to you would only be for the time taken, plus the cost of material (if supplied by us). In order to convince you more fully, I would ask you to let me give you a quotation for any large or small job you are wanting. I give two estimates, one for composition and printing only, and one for material." Perhaps without having made trial of the services—and prices—of this printer, we might do him injustice by too definite comment ; but if we are to understand him as explicitly offering to ignore all costs except labour and materials, then his case would seem to be a really outstanding example of trade suicide.

* * *

British Platen Initiative

IN our issue of last week appeared a report of a lecture by Mr. John Taylor, the well-known Manchester printer on the subject of "The Modern Demand for Small Printing Machines." Amongst many other matters touched upon, Mr. Taylor dealt with the subject of automatic platens, and in this connection he commented on the vogue of Continental machines and suggested that the development of fully-automatic platens has been somewhat neglected by British engineers. This brings us an interesting letter from Mr. Charles A. Charlton, of Messrs. Cropper, Charlton and Co., Ltd., of Nottingham. Mr. Charlton, after referring to mention being made of Cropper machines in our pages about fifty years ago, proceeds as follows : "The first platen machine made with a taking-off apparatus was worked at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Exhibition in 1887 by the writer, who represented Messrs. H. S. Cropper and Co. For many years I have been interested in

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	74
Authors and their Printers—	
Mr. Jas. Begg Lectures at Manchester ...	76
Printing Displayed to the Public—	
The Charing Cross Exhibition	78
Trade Notes	80
Development of the English Newspaper—	
Mr. Stanley Morison's Survey	82
Compositor's Long Service	83
Printing for Profit—	
Mr. M.C. Badcock's Stimulating Suggestions	84
Master Printers en Fête	86
Machinery for the Printer	86
New Inventions	88
New British Patents	89
British Boards for Bookbinders—	
Visit to Thames Board Mills	90
Stereo Auxiliary Concert	90
Country News	91
Bristol P.M. & O.A. Dinner... ...	92
Over 300 Years with One Firm ...	92
Australian Notes	93
Commercial Review	94

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semi-automatic and automatic platens, and have taken out several patents in connection with same, and may also inform you that I have the original patent as the inventor of what is known as the "grid clamp" used by all manufacturers now in connection with the guillotine cutting machine. On two occasions my firm have, at Printers' Exhibitions in London, exhibited and worked semi-automatic platens. We did not push them, as we were well supplied with orders for the ordinary machines and it was the general opinion that the small cylinder machines were more profitable. I note the remark that a Manchester firm have put on the market an automatic platen resembling somewhat a foreign make. I enclose a leaflet and postal card showing a really British full automatic, and you may probably be interested to know that this is a British invention and not a copy of any other automatic platen machine." "Honour to whom honour is due." The machine to which our correspondent refers is the Cropper-Charlton "Auto-Peerless" fully-automatic platen, and we gladly allow him this mention of it. In view, however, of his own words, "We did not push," coupled with the known state of the printing machinery market, it would seem to be difficult to find fault with the general conclusion at which Mr. Taylor arrived, much as one might wish that more British initiative had been exhibited.

Personalia

H.R.H. Prince George, during his recent tour of Scotland, visited the offices of the "Scotsman," where Sir Edmund Findlay, Bt., conducted him through the various departments. On the following day photographs appeared in that paper of the royal visitor in front of one of the high-speed rotary printing presses in the machine room, and watching an operator at one of the multiple magazine Linotype machines in the composing department.

Lord and Lady Camrose, Sir Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Iliffe, and Lt.-Col. E. F. Lawson, were amongst the many distinguished people who attended the funeral service for Mr. Leonard Rees, editor of the "Sunday Times," held on Friday at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington. Lord Riddell and Mr. Sidney Hart, as well as the above, sent wreaths; as did also the directors of St. Clement's Press; the editorial and advertising staffs and publishing and circulation departments of the "Sunday Times," editorial staff, Gray's Inn Road; the compositors, readers, and assistant linotype engineers chapel of the "Sunday Times."

Mr. B. Guy Harrison, president of the London Master Printers Association, will, we understand, be nominated at the April meeting of the Council of the British Federation of Master Printers for election as vice-president of the Federation at the annual meeting to be held at Llandudno in June.

Mr. W. G. Vokes, manager and director of Messrs. A. Bourne and Co., Ltd., photo-engravers, of Ludgate Hill, London, is to give a lecture on "The Making of Line Half-tone and Colour Blocks" at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Road, S.E.5, to-morrow (Friday) evening. The lecture, which will be in the school gymnasium, is open to all interested in the printing and allied trades.

Mr. A. Hewitt is to speak on "Rollers and Machine Room Equipment" at the South-West London Master Printers Association's next monthly meeting to be held at the Crichton Restaurant, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.11, on Tuesday, February 2nd.

"A welcome visitor to the Union in the person of Mr. Kenneth Bolton is now making his way down the East Coast on an extended journey," says the January "South African Printer and Stationer." Mr. Kenneth Bolton's tour has taken him through Egypt, Kenya Colony and the two Rhodesias. Our contemporary adds: "Mr. Kenneth Bolton is the son of the managing director of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., the well-known London House of printing ink and varnish manufacturers. Mr. Charles Geber, the South African representative of this firm, informs us that he will make the journey to the north to meet Mr. Bolton and thereafter will accompany him on a tour of the Union early in the New Year."

Miss Elizabeth Findlay, younger daughter of the late Sir John Findlay, Bt., and sister of the present proprietor of the "Scotsman," has become engaged to Mr. R. C. T. Speir, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Mr. Herbert R. Marsh, general secretary of the Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, speaking at Southport last Thursday at a meeting of the Chamber of Trade, made another vigorous attack on coupon gift trading and urged the need for legislation prohibiting all such schemes.

Mr. H. J. Staines, the general manager of the "Yorkshire Telegraph" (Sheffield), has been appointed a director of the proprietary company.

Mr. H. J. White, of Ringswood, who has been through an operation in a nursing home at Clifton, is making slow progress in recovery. Mr. White is an ex-chairman of the Bristol Master Printers Association, and takes a keen interest in the Bristol School of Printing. His many friends will be glad to see him about again.

Mr. F J. Wells, the manager of the bookbinding department of the Yorkshire Herald Company, Yorkshire, is retiring after 43 years' service.

Mr. William Bottomley (of the composing room staff of the "Yorkshire Post") has been re-elected president of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association.

Dr. George Henry Simmons, emeritus editor of the "Journal of the American Medical Association," has this month celebrated his 80th birthday at his home on the sea coast of Florida. He was born at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, and went to the United States at an early age, graduating as a doctor. He practised for a time in Nebraska, and founded the "Western Medical Review."

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Authors and Their Printers

Mr. James Begg Lectures at Manchester

"A Talk about Authors and their Printers" was the title of the lecture given by Mr. James Begg, at the College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday, and his personal recollections of some eminent authors proved highly interesting.

To those whose experience has been confined to the strictly commercial or jobbing side of the printing art, with all its varied possibilities and ramifications, the printing of books may appear a very ordinary process, he said. On the face of it, one book looks very much like another—the pages have all the same unvaried indention of paragraphs; page after page may be unbroken by even a heading to relieve the monotony of cold type; and even the title page (in the setting of which the jobbing compositor might be expected to be given his opportunity to liven things up) is in most cases rigidly subdued in its effects. The preconceived notion, however, that book production is an uninteresting operation is altogether erroneous.

Attractions of Book Printing

Speaking as one trained in the mysteries of book printing and as one who has had experience of practically all branches of letterpress printing, I can safely assert—said Mr. Begg—that (at any rate from the proofreader's point of view) bookwork has attractions denied to the other branches of the craft.

The proof-reading of books is much more exacting than that of either news or jobbing printing. In addition to the closer attention given to technicalities, the literary amenities are more rigidly regarded. Accurate punctuation is insisted upon. Uniformity in every respect—in capitalising, compounding, word division, etc.—is essential. Correct typography is all-important, and the knowledge that no encouragement (I speak of the good class of book production) is given to the scamping of work, gladdens the heart of the reader of book-work as it does that of the true craftsman no matter what his walk in life. There is an absence of the deadening commercial spirit rampant in many jobbing offices, where the powers that be look upon the reader as a printorial plague rather than the good genius of the composing department, whose work—granted that he knows his business—may enhance the reputation of the office to a greater extent than that of any other functionary within its walls.

An Educative Task

The serving of one's apprenticeship in an office in which are produced the works of the great masters of English thought is a very education in itself, particularly for the young man whose reading inclinations lie in the direction of the best literature. This is especially the case where, as in my apprenticeship days, his training includes a period of service in the reading room under the tutelage of a corrector of literary and artistic tastes. My own particular reader (a man of wide education) was as remarkable as a teacher as he was as a proof-reader.

I look back with pleasurable thoughts to the time when I read from the original manuscript the works of such notable people as George Eliot, Lord Lytton, Mrs. Oliphant, Blackmore, Kinglake, Samuel Warren, L. B. Walford, Anthony Trollope, and others whose names are of world-wide eminence. It was also with unqualified delight that I revelled in the reading of new editions of De Quincey, Disraeli and Allison (whose bulky "History of Europe" was characterised by Disraeli as having been written in twenty volumes to prove that Providence was always on the side of the Tories). Every apprentice had the like opportunity, through his duties as reading-boy, of becoming familiar with the thoughts of the best minds in English literature, and there is no doubt that, apart from its helpfulness to them in their calling, to this close companionship with the original text of the works of prominent writers can be traced the literary aptitude of a number of my old fellow-apprentices.

Contact with Authors

The reader in a book-house comes into closer contact with his firm's clients—that is to say, authors and publishers—than does his confrère in the commercial printing office. In the former, the reader, through the medium of his queries on doubtful points, directly addresses the author of a book. An author, in dealing with these interrogatories, will in his turn directly address the inquiring reader; and, as a general rule, writers express their gratitude for these evidences of vigilance on the part of the reader. Indeed, there are authentic cases in which close personal friendship has resulted from these communications between author and press corrector. Instances are not wanting, however, in which authors have been anything but thankful for such attentions; and, be it said, in which readers have displayed a want of discretion in querying. But this is a world of disillusionments; and, just as no man is a hero to his valet, so, it is asserted, no genius was ever a hero to his proof-reader. There are occasions on which the super-author becomes very human in the eyes of the corrector of the press, for there are writers of world-wide fame, whose lucubrations are glorified by the reviewers as monuments of the literary graces and overflowing with the milk of human kindness, who have been known to treat the reader's justifiable queries with scant regard for the proprieties, even to the employment of anything but Addisonian language.

Vengeance on Readers

I daresay that you are aware that the Patron Saint of all good proof-readers is "Doubting Thomas." Mr. Strachey tells us of an Egyptian papyrus, which describes the trial of a poet who had murdered a proof-reader who had made six queries in one stanza of a love lyric. So you see, the vendetta against the corrector of the press set in hundreds of years antecedent to that gentleman's origin—a remarkable instance of judicial prevision, if Mr. Strachey's statement is accurate.

At least one editor, to my knowledge, strongly protested against a hail of queries, which, he said, were driving him crazy; and a proof-reader so upset the late Dr. Gordon Stables that that popular author threatened that, if the reader did not put a period to his queries, he would come down to the printing office and shed the offending correctors' blood. Grant Allen resented queries, and, on one occasion, wrote in reply to one: "The person who queried this had better buy an English grammar."

An old colleague of mine, Mr. Stewart, who occupied the responsible post of head-reader in the Ballantine Press up to the passing of that historic house, a few years ago, tells us that one of the pet words of Grant Allen was "undoubtably." A reader suggested "Undoubtedly," which was scornfully rejected, for the reason that, as the author stated, "'Undoubtably' is a very good word; 'Undoubtedly' an ugly vulgarism, sanctioned by usage, but none the less meaningless." It is interesting to note that, of four standard dictionaries which I have consulted, including Stormonth, Chambers, and the seven volume Lloyds, only Chambers contains the alternative spelling preferred by Grant Allen.

"Printers Should Not Think"

Sir Edwin Arnold was always courteous in replying to queries. A recent author (one of the smaller fry, I am told) was not so appreciative. In reply to a perfectly legitimate query, he wrote: "Printers should not think: it is a dangerous practice." A practice the neglect of which on the part of the proof-reader, would, I fear, have tragic results

It is a truism that the proof-reader a hundred times prefers bad manuscript to garbled typewritten copy. Too often the latter is the work of people who pay small regard to context or to literary or grammatical accuracy, and who type copy much in the same way that an inefficient compositor would set it up. There is a distinction, however,

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ECONOMY SHOULD BE A POLICY • •

not a series of spasmodic actions; any policy must be based on knowledge. Any economy must ensure equal efficiency, equal output, equal satisfaction, side by side with reduced exertion and lessened expense.

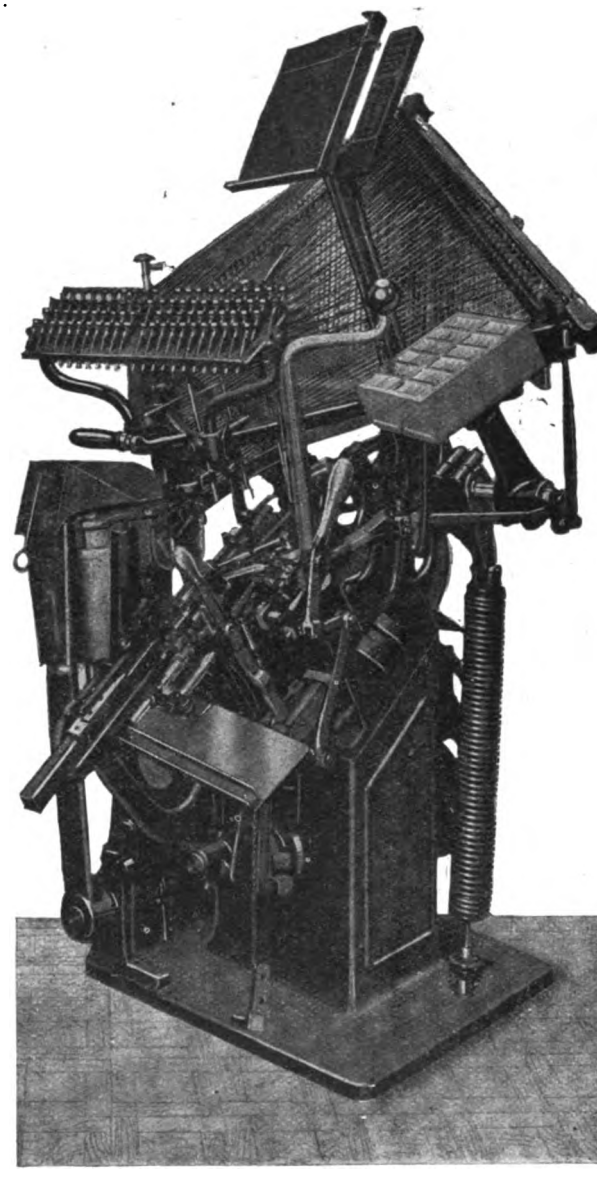
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between the two processes: the compositor's work is checked and corrected by the proof-reader, whose training not only enables him to detect typographical errors and departures from "copy," but has endowed him with a peculiar—I may say almost an uncanny—capacity for lighting upon an authors' meaning where the copy is obscure. Typewritten copy, on the contrary, where the typing is done by someone other than the author, receives no such checking, but comes direct to the printer bearing all the imperfections of a "dirty" first proof, containing wrong words, false punctuation, mis-spelled names, and from which words, phrases, and even connecting sentences, are frequently omitted. Even should the author himself run through the typed copy, his untrained eye will detect but a fraction of the blunders it contains.

Only this week I had a glaring instance of bad typewriting. In one sheet of copy there was typed "new employment" for "unemployment," "new" instead of "no," "trouble" instead of "source," and other mistakes.

A rather serious error of this kind occurred in the typewritten copy of Andrew Lang's "Life of J. G. Lockhart." It was the press-reader who, on this occasion, queried the author, who, with the first-proof reader, had passed the offending statement. Mr. Lang's anger (whether with the typewriter or with the compositor I cannot say) at the discovery was summed up in the reply: "What d——d idiot put that in?"

The expletive reminds me of the story of the lady proof-reader in a well-known Edinburgh office—a story I may say, vouched for by a reader friend in the same office—who, in coming across the statement in her proof that "the play was d——d on its first appearance," was so grievously shocked that she promptly altered the offending word to "condemned." The author, of course, restored the obnoxious but more forcible verb, and wrote on the margin of his proof: "'Condemned' be d——d!" This lady reader, I understand, became a shining light in the Foreign Mission field, and may, for all I know, be even now prosecuting her crusade against the use of strong language in the wilds of Darkest Africa.

WEE MAC.

The Charing Cross Exhibition

Printing Displayed to the Public

After a preview on Tuesday afternoon, the exhibition of printing in the booking hall of Charing Cross (Underground) Station opened on Wednesday. It will remain



open for three weeks, until Tuesday, February 16th. The Exhibition makes an excellent demonstration of print, and it should do much to educate those who visit it.

Organisers and Designers

The offer of the space was made to the Federation by the Underground Company. The offer was accepted, and the work of planning and preparing the Exhibition was taken up enthusiastically by the Federation Publicity and Selling Committee, of which Mr. Alfred Langley is Chairman. The Committee has had the valued co-operation of Mr. Bertram Evans, in working out the details of the Exhibition and he has been ably supported by Mrs. Beatrice L. Warde, of the Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Mr. John Charles Tarr, of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Mr. Godfrey Samuel, architect, has advised on the general arrangements of the space. He has been largely responsible for the ingenious arrangement of the frames containing the specimens and of the lighting. In this he has had the ready co-operation of the electrical staff of the Underground Company.

Lighting

It will be noted that the frames are set at an angle, thus making easier the separate examination of each frame. The frames are illuminated from the top by concealed lighting. Special attention should be given to the board on which the specimens are mounted; the lower half curves forward so as to ensure even illumination. Special and careful calculations were made to secure this effect.

Similar calculations were made to obtain the general lighting effect of the Exhibition. It will be noted that the machinery section is brilliantly lighted from concealed lights overhead and that a comparatively dark area separates the machinery section from the brilliantly lighted specimen frames.

Printing Machinery

The "moving machinery" consists of a Linotype machine, supplied and operated by Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., a Monotype keyboard and caster, supplied and operated by the Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and the new design Standard High-Speed Stop-Cylinder Machine, supplied by Dawson, Payne and Lockett, Ltd.

The mechanical composing machines will be in operation through each day until 8 p.m.

Printed Matter Produced at Exhibition

The printing press will be in operation at intervals from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. each day. On it will be printed:—

(a) A quarto leaflet, giving a concise description of the printing exhibits. This leaflet will be distributed to the public as they enter the Exhibition. The description of each frame of specimens is repeated in larger type on a label attached to each frame.

(b) The text matter of a folder entitled "Printing—first-aid to Trade." The illustration part of the folder has been lithographed in two colours (printers, Adams Bros. and Shardlow, Ltd., Leicester and London). This folder will be distributed to the public as they leave the Exhibition. Ink for the printing of the folder and leaflet at the Exhibition has been supplied by Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

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Paper for Folder and Leaflet

The paper for the folder and leaflet has been provided by the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, and the following members of that Association have co-operated:—Allardyce and Co., Ltd., L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., Herring Dewick and Cripps, Richard Herring and Co., Ltd., A. H. James and Co., Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., W. Lunnon and Co., Ltd., Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd., Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Spicers, Limited, Edwin Thomas and Co., Ltd., Tullis Hunter and Co., Ltd., Wiggins Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd.

Special Poster at Exhibition

Immediately on entering the Exhibition the visitor will see a large letterpress poster containing the following announcement:—" Wonderful processes, high-speed machines, and vivid materials have vastly increased the modern printer's output and ability. His traditions of craftsmanship are five centuries strong. This exhibition shows how printing can stimulate the buying and selling of goods PRINT MORE, SELL MORE—and let the quality of your printing reflect the quality of your product."

The " Display "

At the centre of the back wall of the Exhibition is the " Display." This has been designed by Wallcousins, the artist. It illustrates the Manufacturer, the Wholesaler, the Retailer, and the Consumer, and by ingenious means the illusion is created of silent printed salesmen, of goods emanating from the manufacturer through the chain to the consumer, and of orders for goods passing from the consumer through the chain to the manufacturer.

Specimens of Publicity Printing

There are fourteen frames (4ft. by 3ft.) of specimens of publicity printing.

Starting from the right in counter-clockwise direction, the frames are in the following order: (1) Miscellaneous, (2) Stationery, (3) Labels, (4) Window Displays, (5) Use of Colour in Printing, (6) Small leaflets and blotters. (7) Folders, (8) Booklets, (9) Catalogues, (10) Technical catalogues, (11) Covers, (12) Calendars, (13) Foreign Language Printing, and (14) Press-and-booklet campaigns

Behind the Exhibition (seen only by passengers leaving the trains at Charing Cross) is a selection of posters, letterpress and lithographed, and three " windows " containing cut-out window displays and other publicity matter.

Printing Contributors

The following members of the Federation have co-operated in submitting specimens of publicity printing:—Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. McLay and Co., Ltd., Cardiff; George Phillip and Son, Ltd., London; Charles Higham, Hyde; W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London; A. W. Ford and Co., Ltd., Bristol; Wm. Sessions, Ltd., York; Jordison and Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Webberley, Ltd., Hanley; Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd., London; Vase Press, Thrapston; Cullingford and Co., Ltd. Colchester; G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London; Kenrick and Jefferson, West Bromwich; William Clowes and Sons, Ltd., London; Cornwall Press, Ltd., London; Western Mail, Cardiff; Langley and Sons, Ltd., London; George Over, Ltd., Rugby; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., London; E. J. Burrow and Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Curwen Press, Plaistow; J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., London; R. G. Evans Co., Ltd., Manchester; Nutt and Co., Ltd., Leeds; Sanders Phillips and Co., Ltd., London; Modern Printers, Ltd., Hull; Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Wm. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby; Haycock Press, London; C. F. Ince and Sons, Ltd., London; J. W. Ruddock and Sons, Lincoln; Robert Carruthers and Sons, Inverness; Central Press, Aberdeen; Strange the Printer, Ltd., Eastbourne; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London; John Waddington, Ltd., Leeds.

A special poster—shown herewith—advertising the Exhibition, has been prepared by the Underground Company and is being displayed on all the stations on their System.

Trade Notes

AN extraordinary meeting of Thomas De La Rue and Co. is to be held on February 11th to consider resolutions reducing the capital from £1,376,000 to £1,012,016 by writing off 12s. from each of the 606,640 issued £1 shares. The shares, as reduced, are then to be consolidated in £1 shares

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between F. R. Whittaker and G. H. Whittaker, printers and stationers, 56, Market Street, Stalybridge, under the style of George Whittaker and Sons; also between C H. W. Fellowes and G Stanton, printers, at Vicarage Lane, King's Langley, in the county of Hertford, under the style of the Fellowes Printing Works.

COMPOSITORS' FIRE.—A fire occurred on Tuesday at the premises of Comps, Ltd., 15, Kirby Street, London, E.C.1, as a result of which the general office was burnt out. Little damage, however, was done to the machine composing room, and we understand that the firm has found it possible quickly to make any special arrangements necessary for the execution of customers' work, so that business is now proceeding much as usual.

WE understand that the London Alliance will be the hosts of the British Federation of Master Printers for its annual congress in 1934.

" DAILY WORKER " AGAIN.—Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed at the Old Bailey last week, on Frank Priestley (35), publisher, described as general and business manager of the " Daily Worker," who was found guilty of having endeavoured to seduce persons serving in His Majesty's Forces from their Duty to His Majesty, or to incite persons to commit acts of mutiny. The charge arose out of publications in the " Daily Worker." Priestley mentioned that his salary as business manager was £4 a week.

MR. L. J. MAXSE, famous journalist and pamphleteer, died on Friday. He was 67 years of age, and had been editor of the " National Review " for nearly 40 years.

SAMPLE POST.—Two Post Office reforms are " under the active consideration " of the Postmaster-General: the restoration of the inland sample post; and a scheme in relation to business reply cards and envelopes. This announcement was made in a letter from the Postmaster General (Sir Kingsley Wood), which was read at a meeting of the British Direct Mail Advertising Association at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday.

PAPER FOR BRAZIL. A confidential report on the trade in Brazil in respect of markets for paper, based on information received from the Commercial Secretary to H M Embassy at Rio de Janeiro has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining a copy of the report, together with particulars of the Special Register service of information, should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number B.X. 7240 should be quoted.

Printing Ink Prices

Although printing ink makers, in common with some other manufacturers, have refrained from raising their prices up to the present, it is common knowledge that a number of their raw materials have to come from abroad, and as the fall in the value of the pound sterling has caused these to be more costly, it is inevitable that as stocks run out printing inks will become dearer.

We understand, however, that there is keen competition among British printing ink makers, so that printers need not be apprehensive that they will be asked higher prices than are really necessary.

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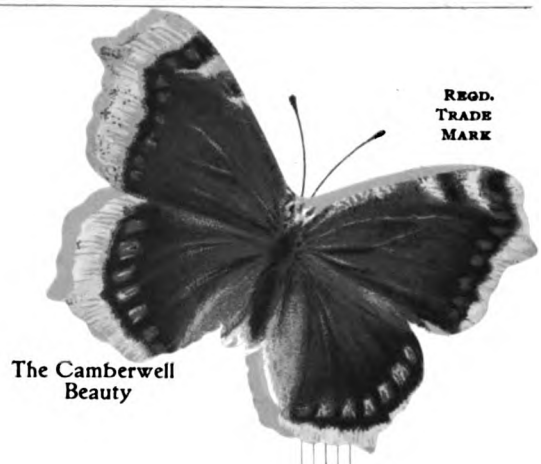
EARLY EVENING CLASSES—Compositors' work and lay-out—Monday and Wednesday from 5 to 7.

MACHINE PRINTING CLASSES—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9.

DAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN BOOK PRODUCTION. The purpose of this school is to educate boys by means of Printing or Bookbinding and to prepare them for those trades. Printers requiring apprentices should apply early for specially selected boys, who then spend the first two years of their apprenticeship at this Printing School.

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By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

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Development of the English Newspaper

Mr. Stanley Morison's Survey

Mr. Stanley Morison, as Sandars Reader in Bibliography, delivered at Cambridge on Wednesday of last week the first of his series of lectures on "The Physical Development of the English Newspaper from 1622 to the Present Day." Dealing with the youthful days of journalism in England, Mr. Morison described the emergence of the newspaper from its early book or pamphlet form until by the end of the seventeenth century the news-sheet had acquired the general format and many of the characteristics of detail which persist in the Press of to-day.

Close Relation to Printing

The lecturer opened by emphasising the close relation of the newspaper to the craft of printing—says "The Times." If newspapers differed from books at all, he said, it was because the printing craft was a necessity of their nature. Books there were in the Middle Ages, books there would always be, because men who could write would write. But printing was a process optional to literature and booksellers, whereas newspapers were the invention of the printer, and printing was absolutely essential to newspapers and newsvendors. The business of newspapers was to give the news of the moment—at the moment. Their progress depended upon speedy multiplication and transport.

Earliest Newspapers

Journalism as we know it to-day began in England with the publication in 1622 of "'Weekly Newes from Italy, Germanie, Hungaria,' translated out of the Dutch copie London Printed by E. A. for Nicholas Bourne and Thomas Archer." In format the pamphlet differed little from many previous publications, all of which possessed a title page and the general appearance of an ordinary book. But it was the setting of the date—"The 23 May"—over Bourne and Archer's title which gave the pamphlet its importance. This marked the beginning of the "series" and the "to be continued in our next" relation. The introduction of a serial number on the title page of another pamphlet published in the same year was a further step in the formation of the periodical of modern times.

"Diurnals"

Such, however, were the restrictions upon the Press in those days that only foreign news could be related in the numerous productions which, under various titles, followed the weekly pamphlet of "Newes," and even these were banned in 1632 by an order of the Star Chamber following a complaint from the Spanish Ambassador. Six years later Letters Patent granted the monopoly of their revival to two publishers, but no domestic intelligence was printed in any periodical until the issue in 1641, under the imprimatur of the Commons, of a pamphlet entitled "Diurnal Occurrences in Parliament." More "Diurnals" soon followed, some of them retaining the title page of the earlier pamphlets, others adopting a legend at the head of the first page of text and so instituting the "front-page" style.

Typography

A novel feature in the typography of these early pamphlets came with the introduction of allusive devices, and Samuel Pecke, the first great English journalist, took a further step in equipping his "Diurnal" with a lively illustration of the House of Commons in session. There were instant imitations; the exploitation of an existing goodwill by the copying of devices, formats, and above all titles had been common in the seventeenth century, and was not unknown to-day. The printing of the date between two rules, for the sake of emphasis, was first noticed in 1642, and the custom persisted in newspaper headings of the present time.

"Mercuries"

The "Diurnals," Mr. Morison continued, were followed by "Passages" and "Mercuries," the latter word appearing for the first time as a title in an Oxford-printed Royalist pamphlet of 1643. But it was the "Mercurius Civicus," a Thursday publication which ran from 1643 till 1646, which was more noteworthy as the earliest English illustrated news-pamphlet. Successive issues contained portraits of King Charles and Henrietta Maria on the front page, and a later number showed a wood-cut illustration in the text. But "Mercury" as a titular word had no great length of life and was followed by "Intelligencer," which in its turn gave way to "Post," a word which, except for one lapse between 1655 and 1695, has never since been absent from London journalism.

Restrictions on the Press

The fall of the Long Parliament in 1660 and the landing of Charles II at Dover began a period of restrictions, during which the Press came under the control of the Royal Prerogative. Roger L'Estrange was appointed Surveyor of the Press, and for some time two periodicals of his, "The Intelligence" and "The Newes," continued free from competition. In 1665, however, when the Court had been compelled to withdraw from London to Oxford on account of the plague, the Secretary of State permitted the issue, bi-weekly, of "The Oxford Gazette," and a new chapter in the history of journalism and in the typography of news was begun. Published simultaneously in Oxford and in London, the "Gazette" was at first a single, half-folio sheet, with double column; but later it was expanded to four pages, a full folio folded once, which was also the format of the first "morning," "The Daily Courant" (1702). These were neither books nor pamphlets; they were "papers"—in fact, our first papers.

After a description of the "news-letter" and the new reading public which its more personal tone attracted, Mr. Morison concluded with an account of the conflict between "The Post Boy" and "The Post Man." The abolition of the restrictions upon the Press brought out a number of periodicals in which news, views, and particulars of literary and religious controversy were all compounded. Notable among these was Dunton's "Pegasus," as much a miscellany as a newspaper, designed as a "tripartite paper, news, an observation and a Jacobite courant by three distinct hands." By "observation" Dunton meant what the journalist of the next generation was to call the "Essay," represented to-day in the "third leader" of "The Times."

Printing Plates for Canada

Customs Duties Removed

The paper and printing industries of Canada stand to benefit considerably by a recent tariff ruling of the Customs Department, Ottawa—says the "Pulp and Paper Magazine." The new ruling provides that complete stereotypes, electrotypes or celluloids of magazines or other periodical publications, and bases and matrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid, may be allowed entry free of customs duty under tariff item 475, when they are imported to be used in connection with the printing in Canada of magazines or other periodical publications in book form.

This ruling is held to be effective on or after June 2nd, 1931. Rebates of duty paid on plates of complete books imported since that date may therefore be obtained.

The tariff item in this connection reads as follows: 475—"Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids of books, and bases and matrices and copper shells for same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid—free, free, free."

Previously the rates ranged from a ½ cent per square inch on matrices to 1½ cents per square inch on stereotypes and electrotypes.

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Compositor's Long Service

Forty-Four Years with One Firm

Mr. Stephen Papworth, charge-hand compositor at Messrs. Wightman and Co., Ltd., of Regency Street, West-



MR. STEPHEN PAPWORTH

minster, and Dugdale Street, London, S.E.5, is retiring after forty-four years' service with the firm.

Mr. Papworth was apprenticed at Hitchin, Herts, in 1879, and came to London in 1887. After working in an office in Edgware Road, and with Messrs. Pite and Thynne in Chelsea, he joined the staff of Messrs. Wightman and Co., Ltd., in October, 1887, where he has since remained.

He is proud of the fact that he has not been absent for a single day on account of illness, and recalls that in the forty-four years he was late to the office in the morning on only six occasions.

Fishing and gardening are to occupy Mr. Papworth's leisure hours in his retirement.

FOR 46 years a journalist at Cheltenham, Mr. Charles H. Smith has died at the age of 73.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.—A report entitled "Economic Conditions in Germany," to September, 1931, by the Commercial Counsellor, and the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Berlin, has just been published for the Department of Overseas Trade by His Majesty's Stationery Office, at 4s. 3d., post free. An interesting reference occurs in relation to wages in the printing industry. In this connection it is stated that the hourly tariff wages for skilled workers in the printing trade at the beginning of 1927 were 95.9 pfennigs. From that time the hourly rate steadily increased to 116.9 pfennigs in July, 1929, where it remained up to the early part of 1931. In July, 1930, the printing trade ranked fourth in the rate of pay for skilled workers in the productive industries, the building trade heading the list at 141 pfennigs, while the papermaking industry was lowest with 98.4 pfennigs. The hourly tariff wage for unskilled workers in the printing trade has shown a similar increase since January, 1927, when it was 83.7 pfennigs. By July, 1929, the rate has risen to 101.8 where it remained till 1931, the printing industry ranking third among the productive industries—building again heading the list with 116.2 pfennigs, the metal industry being lowest with 77.4 pfennigs.

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Printing for Profit

Mr. M. C. Badcock's Stimulating Suggestions

The first of a series of three lectures entitled " Printing for Profit," inaugurated by the East & North-East Master Printers Association, was held at the Mecca Café, Mark Lane, E.C.3, on Wednesday of last week, the lecturer being Mr. M. C. Badcock. Mr. J. Bedford (president of the Association), was in the chair, and there was a good attendance, amongst those present being Mr. B. Guy Harrison (president of the London Master Printers Association), Mr. L. C. Langley (president of the W. & N.-W. Association), Mr. W. W. Curtis (president of the North Association), Mr. W. J. Mizen (hon. secretary of the North), Mr. P. D. Michael (secretary of the Home Counties Alliance) and Mr. T. D. Hawkins (secretary of the E. & N.-E. Association).

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Hawkins regretfully announced the passing of Mr. G. Hurrell (vice-president of the Association), who was buried on January 19th. In a few words Mr. Hawkins expressed his sorrow at the loss sustained by the Association, and the personal loss to himself. The company then stood in silence for a few moments.

Proceeding to introduce the lecturer, Mr. Bedford referred incisively to printers' printing without profit, and humorously described Mr. Badcock as a " physician," and the lecture to be given that evening as " the first dose " of his treatment.

Something More Than Crafsmanship

After indicating that his address would be an " informal talk," Mr. Badcock went on to say that printers mostly regard themselves as craftsmen. But a successful craftsman would not necessarily be a successful printer. The printer who was just a craftsman was not getting anywhere. The great volume of printing to-day was Advertising-Printing; that was, it came to the printer from the trader who did not merely want something printed, but wanted to *sell* something. The man who labelled himself an advertising expert was looked up to, consulted, respected—while the printer was just his handmaiden. The time had come, he said, when the printer had seriously to examine just what qualities the advertising expert possessed that he himself did not. What was that black magic? Was it something he could learn, or wasn't it? A tremendous opportunity had arisen for the advertising-printer. What he wanted to know was how to become an advertising-printer. Some of them were beginning to find out that the advertising expert business was not as fearsome as it sounded—it was ninety per cent. common-sense. Anyone who took the trouble could equip himself sufficiently to become his own advertising expert, with the exercise of common-sense.

What Printers Must Learn

Here, as he saw them, were the main essentials:—

(1) Many heads of printing businesses, especially small printing businesses, spent too much time earning workman's wages. If they were to become experts, then their time was valuable—too valuable to waste in the composing room or doing the job of a machine-minder or a clerk. It paid to pay an extra man and get out oneself after the new business—service to customers, planning, being an advertising man.

(2) An essential of being a successful advertising man was to see the other fellow's point of view. They had got to get into the habit of looking at these things, not as printing jobs, but as pieces of salesmanship. They had got to get into their customer's mind, see his point of view, forget they were printers. They had got to say, " What we want is something that will sell coffee or lip-stick or copper kettles or lingerie." They had got to think of the kind of thing that would be likely to sell it. They must remember that the people they were selling to were ordinary, every-day people like everyone else, and that really only common-sense was required to see what would appeal to them.

(3) Most important of all, they had got to get into the habit of putting their customer right, not just taking his instructions. If he had his own ideas and if they thought they were wrong, let them say so. If they thought they were right, let them say so. If they had a better one, let them say so. Let them help the customer; he would like being helped. He would not be used to it, but in the end he would like it. As a good talking point if he objected, they could say, " You wouldn't have much use for me if I always agreed with you—I'm here to help."

The Technique of Advertising

One of the greatest difficulties of the average printer, he supposed, was to master the technique of advertising. There were the questions of layout, illustration and colour. The advertising man had made it his job to master this technique, and so must the printer. That was probably the greatest stumbling block.

The first and greatest principle to remember was that of simplicity. A good many advertising men had yet to learn that. It was not necessary to be complicated to be clever; not necessary to be lavish to be attractive. The simpler the better.

Most of the worst examples of printing were bad because they were too complicated. They were jig-saw puzzles—too many different kinds of type, colour littered all over the place, illustrations jumbled up. When one had the job of trying to improve these things, one very seldom had to add anything, but one had to take an awful lot away. There was too much.

Then there was layout. It was very difficult to teach anything about layout. It was partly instinct, partly practice. But there were fundamental principles here, too—neatness, simplicity, symmetry. Why was it, when anyone was asked to do a specially good layout, he always tried to shove everything out of the middle, up into the corners, or sideways, or upside down? It would all look very much better done quite simply and neatly.

Extension of Service

The printer who aimed at offering good service to his customer must remember that service did not merely consist in doing the job efficiently at the right price and delivering on time: it consisted in taking on his own shoulders everything to do with the job. The customer liked that. He liked to feel that he could hand it over lock, stock and barrel, and forget about it until he saw the proof.

Artists and block-makers were not the exclusive personal servants of advertising-men—they are open to work for everybody, printers included. Instead of leaving it to his customer to get a drawing from here and a block from there, and write the copy himself, the printer might just as well take on the whole thing and buy help where he needed it. Incidentally, he could make a separate profit out of each item. It paid a printer to link up with some efficient artist and layout man who was prepared to co-operate with him. There were plenty of free-lance artists ready and willing to do so.

Ideas

Ideas were another bogey. Most people over-estimated the value of these clever ideas. What was more important was sound, common-sense selling. Printed advertising had got to sell goods. It might be very clever, but if it did not sell, what was the good of it? It was much better to have a sound common-sense piece of salesmanship than a brilliant idea. Customers appreciated results more than anything.

The chief object of all this was, of course, to find a means whereby a printer could get and keep regular, satisfied customers, get more of them, and get at least a decent price for his work. Otherwise he had nothing to go to market with. He could only go and say, " I will do it cheaper." That was just what was happening to-day, and why printing was not paying as well as it ought to be.

If the printer made his own job, if he planned it, then he was immediately outside competition: nobody could come along and cut his throat to get it. If, on the other hand, he was only prepared to print exactly what his customer gave him to print, then every other printer in the country was just as capable of doing that as he. Natur-

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ally, the customer thought it was only a question of where he could get it done most cheaply. It was not his fault, but the printer's, and only by offering customers service that they could not get from the cut-throat could they expect to print for profit.

Concluding, Mr. Badcock asked his hearers to regard this as a sort of introductory talk which did no more than give the basic principles upon which to work. In the next talk he would try to get down a bit more to brass tacks, and deal with making layouts, different suggestions for illustrations, and practical things of that kind.

Discussion

An interesting informal discussion followed, during which Mr. Badcock again emphasised the main points of his lecture, saying that printing had got to find an entirely new place. It had to take the lead, and the only people who could give it the lead were the printers themselves.

Mr. Mizen, in a few remarks, said the great difficulty of the printer of to-day was that he had not been brought up in the school of creative printing, but as a craftsman. It was the advertising man who was responsible for enlightening the printer to the fact that there was something more in creative printing than in ordinary printing. They were so engrossed in the production of jobs that they did not seem to have the time to create. He made brief mention of standardisation, and concluded with a reference to the formation, which was in the air, of a Commercial Artists' Association to work in co-operation with the printer. As soon as that Association was formed, he said, the probability was that they would get to where he (Mr. Badcock) wanted them to get.

Replying to a question by Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Badcock said he did not think the small trader was averse to approach by the printer. Of all buyers of printing, he (the small trader) was the least sophisticated. At the same time, however, he showed himself to be very approachable, because he was not sufficiently experienced as to the power of print to be anything else but approachable.

Mr. Guy Harrison said he thought they all of them had to concentrate on the creative idea. He proceeded to touch on the question of the copyright of sketches, and said that if a printer produced a sketch of an idea and submitted it to the customer, this gave him a free hand of the copyright. That was all right up to a point. If, however, the customer was not quite satisfied with the sketch, and made a slight alteration which the printer accepted, in this case the copyright passed away from the printer.

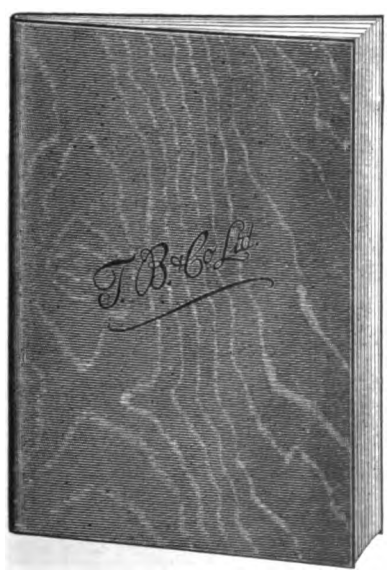
Other speakers included Mr. Langley, who advised the development of a local connection with a source of creative work; Mr. Michael, who said that printers have an inferiority complex and must learn to advertise themselves, and Mr. Bedford.

Mr. Curtis was called upon to propose a vote of thanks, which he did in humorous and happy style. Mr. A. J. Hubbard (hon. secretary, Central Districts Y.M.P.A.), who seconded the vote, brought up the question of the customer "cribbing" the idea of the printer. Mr. Guy Harrison here interposed to say that the Federation of Master Printers had set up a committee, and a report would shortly be issued on that point. The vote of thanks being passed with acclamation, Mr. Badcock briefly replied.

The next lecture of the series is to be on **February 17th**, when the chief subject will be "**Layouts.**"

IN January, 1832, Leyburn received the stirring news that one, William Plews, had started a "press printing works." Down a narrow side street overlooking Middleham a wooden printing press was brought into action. It had a stone bed, 20 by 24 inches, and a palette was used to spread the ink over the type. The press cost William Plews £8. It has been idle for nearly twenty years after doing good work for more than eighty years. The printers of hundred years ago worked mainly by candlelight and paraffin lamps, because the window in the Leyburn printing works was only nine inches square. That printing is not such an unhealthy job as some people imagine is shown by the length of service of the Plews family. William Plews had the business forty years, his son, the late Charles Plews, worked for forty years, and the present owner, Charles William Plews, has spent more than thirty years at the trade.

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Master Printers En Fête

N. and W. & N.-W. Associations Combine

Encouraged by their success of last year, the North London Master Printers Association and the West & North-West Association held a combined meeting on Tuesday of last week at Lysbeth Hall, Soho Square. Described as a New Year's Party, the proceedings contained all the elements suggested by that description, the presidents, secretaries and officers of the respective organisations sparing no efforts to make the function as happy and enjoyable as possible to everyone present. That their efforts in this direction were entirely successful cannot be gainsaid. There were gathered together all the paraphernalia of a gala evening in the shape of balloons, hats, streamers, etc., and these, in conjunction with the happy and informal commingling of members of the various district Associations and their ladies made the time go all too quickly.

To Mr. W. W. Curtis (North London president) fell the task of welcoming, on behalf of the two Associations, the members, visitors and the ladies. After this brief speech, in which felicity was the predominating note, the company, numbering about two hundred, sat down to an enjoyable meal. Justice having been done to the repast, there were rendered a number of much appreciated concert items by Miss Stella Taggart (soprano), Mr. Hugh Mackintosh (bass-baritone), Mr. Burt Sainsbury (humorist), with Miss D. Harley at the piano.

Mr. B. Guy Harrison on the J.I.C.

Mr. B. Guy Harrison (London president) looked in on his way home from Manchester, and was called upon to say a few words. Mr. Harrison said he did not want to interfere with the happiness of the evening, but as they wanted a few words he would give way to their request. He proceeded to base his brief remarks on the value to the printing industry of the Joint Industrial Council. Fresh evidence of its value he had very recently witnessed. The J.I.C. he likened to a bridge which enabled them to pass many of their troubles. Mr. Harrison went on to refer with praise to the many men who were giving up valuable time in the interests of the J.I.C. In many industries, he said, a day or two of stoppage of work did not matter very much, but with printing orders, which were usually wanted at once, or they were useless, a stoppage of work was a serious matter. It was here that the J.I.C. was of inestimable value to the industry. Mr. Harrison congratulated the two Associations on the very evident success of the evening, and remarked that the artistic decoration of the room made an appropriate setting in order to enshrine all that was best in printerdom in North and North-West London.

Mr. L. C. Langley (West & North-West president) appropriately voiced the feelings of the company at the presence of Mr. Harrison.

The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing, interspersed with original and amusing gala diversions, all of which were much enjoyed.

In addition to those already mentioned, those present included: Messrs. Alfred Langley, W. J. Mizen (secretary), North London), P. G. Crannis (secretary W. & North-West), William Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), J. H. Quinn and Fred A. Chivers (president and secretary, South-West), A. Spring, H. H. Norman, W. L. Sidders, A. T. Philp, J. S. King, J. Bedford and T. D. Hawkins (president and secretary, East & North-East), F. J. Collins, W. R. Cummins and E. A. Neale.

PRINTING QUALITY.—"Quality in printing is determined by the ideal of the printer. The earliest printers were artists and scholars of a high order with lofty ideals. They sought to produce work which resembled as closely as possible the rare and costly hand-drawn books which we now see in great museums. The printer's work was the expression of his personality."

Machinery for the Printer

Offset, Newspaper and Sheet-Fed Letterpress Machinery

A lecture on "Offset, Newspaper and Sheet-Fed Letterpress Machinery" was given under the ægis of the Joint Technical Training Advisory Committee for the Printing and Kindred Trades, at Stow College, Glasgow, on the 15th inst., by Mr. A. B. Evans, director of R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. The lecture, which originated from an invitation by the Glasgow Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, was very well attended, and was presided over by Mr. Graham in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Ross.

Development of Offset

The lecturer treated the first part of his subject historically, with special reference to the different machines that were the prototypes of the present offset rotary, and showed by these means how he was the first to introduce the rotary offset in a practical manner to Europe, and later the first to introduce a practical two-colour offset machine. He paid particular tribute to Ira Washington Rubel, as being entirely responsible for the start of the present offset vogue.

The lecturer continued by describing the number of special points which formed the basis of Crabtree offsets, and then proceeded to show a number of very interesting lantern slides of these machines, from demy folio single-colour to quad royal three-colour, and also of the "Elless" feeder, which is used by Messrs. Crabtree as their standard combination with their offset machines.

Newspaper Production

The subject of newspaper presses and plant was introduced by a few remarks regarding their general construction, and an explanation of the speed involved in an output of 50,000 copies per folder. Distinction was drawn between presses of the "decker" and of the "unit" type, and presses of single and double width, and the lecturer proceeded to show a number of slides of large newspaper presses, including one of the six presses supplied to the "News of the World," and one of the three supplied to the "Scotsman," and one of six supplied to the "Glasgow Citizen," these all being Crabtree presses.

The lecturer concluded by a short allusion to two-revolution letterpress machines, and showed slides of the royal folio machine of this type now being manufactured by his firm, with special reference to the extreme accessibility of this machine for make-ready.

A very pleasant evening ended with votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman, which were carried enthusiastically.

Messrs. Frank F. Pershke, Ltd.

Typograph Demonstrated to Students

The composing class of the printing department at the North-Western Polytechnic paid a visit to the showrooms of Messrs. Frank F. Pershke, Ltd., on the 19th inst., for a lecture and demonstration on the Typograph Composing and Line Casting Machine.

The class, who were accompanied by their instructor, W. A. Jefford, contained three prize-winners at the recent prize distribution by Lord Burnham. They were welcomed by Major J. Harris, the sales director, and a short lecture was given by Mr. H. C. Risius, the head of the Typograph department. This was followed by demonstrations on the machine itself, and the members of the class found this so interesting that it was nearly 10 o'clock before they were able to tear themselves away.

It is hoped to make this visit an annual one on the part of the members of the composing class.

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New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Raised or Embossed Printing

Messrs. J. H. Stean and J. H. Stean have patented a method that relates to raised or embossed prints which are obtained by printing, painting, or writing with ink or other material on paper, card, or the like, dusting with a fusible resinous compound which adheres to the ink, etc., shaking off the superfluous powder, bending the paper, etc., to

FIG.I.

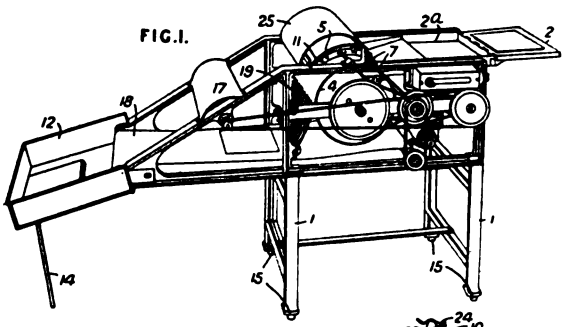
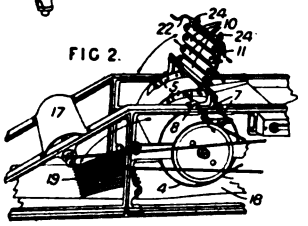


FIG 2.

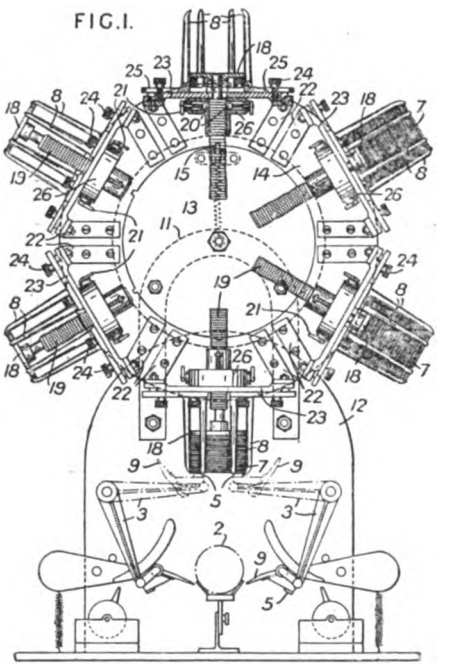


give it rigidity and prevent curling, and heating to cause the compound to unite with the ink, etc. The prints are then subjected to a blast of cool air before piling. The freshly-printed sheets are placed one by one in a powdering-tray 2*a*, the pivoted cover 2 of which serves as a feed table. After dusting with the compound and shaking, the sheet is fed between runners 5 and a revolving drum 4. The runners are in two lines arranged in contact with the drum, one of the lines being carried by rods 7 slidable in guides 8 on the machine frame to facilitate adjustment and cleaning. The drum is preferably formed of thick aluminium to act as a heat reservoir, and is rotated from an electric motor at the required speed. Heating elements 10 are arranged parallel to the surface of the drum on a laterally-adjustable frame 11 pivoted to the frame of the machine to enable it to be raised from the drum for cleaning. The elements 10 are controlled from a switch which enables any of them to be switched on or off. The front end of the frame 11 is provided with a cranked rod 22 adapted to be fixed by screws 24 in adjusted position so that the distance of the elements from the drum can be controlled. A detachable plate 25 is mounted on the frame over the heating elements to conserve the heat. The device is carried by a frame 1 provided with rollers 15 to enable it to be transported. After passing the heating elements, the sheet is stripped from the drum by a series of fingers 19 pivoted to the machine frame, and delivered to a travelling band 18 of perforated material or wire net by which it is fed under a fan provided with a cover 17 for directing the air downwards on to the sheet, to a delivery board 12. The board 12 is pivoted to the machine frame so as to enable it to be swung under the apparatus when not in use, and is provided with a pivoted supporting strut 14.—353,564.

Feeding Sheets

In this invention, as patented by Mr. T. E. Morris, sheets are fed to printing, labelling, and like machines from one of a plurality of interconnected pile-carrying magazines 8, which are carried by a member rotatable upon a horizontal axis, so as to bring the full magazines successively to feeding position, and to move the empty magazines out of operative position for recharging. As applied to a labelling-machine of the kind in which the bottom sheets of a pile 7 are removed successively by adhesive separators 5 on oscillating arms 3, which apply

FIG.I.



the labels in known manner with the aid of wipers 9 to a bottle 2, the magazines 8 are mounted on a ring 14, which can rotate around a fixed ring 13 secured to a U-shaped support 11 fixed to the machine frame 12. The ring 14 is secured in position by means of a spring-pressed lever 15 mounted on the fixed ring 13 and adapted to engage one of a series of notches in the ring 14. One magazine 8 is thus held accurately in operative position, and the diametrically opposite magazine can be readily refilled. The sides of the magazines are secured adjustably by means of screws 24 and slots 25 to supporting plates 23 carried by brackets 22 secured to the ring 14. The operative pile 7 is pressed downwards by a presser head 18 carried by a rack 19 engaged by spring-pressed sliding pawls 20, which permit the rack to move past them in one direction only. Levers 21 release the pawls when the pile is to be replenished. The pawls 20 are housed in members 26, which are spring-pressed towards the pile, and which yield in an upward direction when the separators 5 press the pile in the action of separating the sheet.—350,196.

Preparing Printing Plates

The American Multigraph Co. has patented a printing-plate, on which an image has been prepared, and which is treated with a substance which will render the plate initially ink-repellent on the plain portions but will not injure the image, and printing is effected with an ink which will adhere on to the image and contains a substance which will continue the surface-treatment of the plate and maintain the plain portions in ink-repellent condition. An aluminium plate for planographic printing has the image

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produced thereon in fatty or greasy ink by means of a lithographic pencil or other method, and the surface is then rubbed with a solution of a nitrate or sulphate, preferably ammonium nitrate or sulphate, or aluminium, nickel, iron, or copper nitrate. After drying, direct or offset printing is effected with ordinary lithographic ink to which a substance similar to that used for treating the plate, and preferably ammonium nitrate or aluminium nitrate or sulphate, has been added, damping being unnecessary. In the preparation of a photo-mechanical plate, the nitrate or sulphate solution is added to the light-sensitive layer, and the plate, after exposure, is developed with a developer which will not dissolve the nitrate or sulphate. For intaglio printing, the aluminium or aluminium-covered plate is etched in the usual way, the etched parts are inked with a fatty ink containing the nitrate or sulphate solution, and the remaining parts are rendered ink-repellent. If a zinc plate is to be used, a phosphate, preferably ammonium mono-hydrogen phosphate, is added to the preparing solution to prevent oxidation or corrosion of the plate.—345,263.

New British Patents

Applications

Addressograph Co. Printing machines. 35,692, 35,693.
Carlaw, D., and Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., D. Envelope-making machines. 35,676.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J. Bags and envelopes. 35,292.
Hodge-Ranger, Ltd., and Ranger, A. W. Printing machines. 35,604.
Lamartine, M. W. Method of printing labels, etc. 35,489.
Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 35,230.
Oliver, L. W., and Spencer, D. A. Process for printing in greasy ink from gelatine surfaces. 35,521.
Powrie, W. L. Feed board for printing, etc., machines. 35,752.
Robinson, G. P. Binding posts for loose-leaf binders, etc. 35,548.
Shewell, W. Loose-leaf binders. 35,230.
Timson, A. R. Means for perforating paper, etc. 35,663.
Uhertype Akt.-Ges. Photo-composing methods. 35,281.

Specifications Published

1930

Camco (Machinery), Ltd. Paper sheet folding machines. 363,310.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Rotary printing machines. 363,450.

1931

Addressograph Co., and Gollwitzer, W. T. Printing devices. 363,536.
Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Printing machines. 363,517.
Foster and Sons, Ltd., J., Wilkinson, M. L., and Bradshaw, R. Locking of stereo plates or printing surfaces to the cylinders of rotary printing machines. 363,571.
Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., and Wilson, H. W. V. Mechanism for rewinding webs of paper, fabric and the like. 363,549.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Addressograph Co. Addressing and like series printing machines. 31,700.
Addressograph Co. Ink-ribbon feeding mechanism for printing machines. 19,144.
Clare, H. Envelopes. 34,520.
Druckmaschinen Akt.-Ges. Method of and means for operating cylinder printing presses with the impression-cylinder rotating continuously in one direction. 3,800.
Holweg, C. and A. Speed regulator, applicable notably to printing-mechanisms of paper-bag-making machines. 11,121.
Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges. Device for alternately driving two paper rolls in a rotary printing-machine by means of a belt bearing tangentially against the circumference of one or the other of said rolls. 32,222.

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British Boards for Bookbinders

Visit to Thames Board Mills

A very enjoyable and instructive afternoon was spent by members of the Master Bookbinders' Association last Thursday, when a small party of members made a tour of the Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet, Essex. The members attending were : Capt. Douglas Leighton (president) and Major Robert Leighton (Leighton-Straker Bookbinding Co., Ltd.), Miss G. V. Woodman (Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd.), Messrs. J. G. Bain (A. W. Bain & Co., Ltd.), W. M. Blunt (G. Blunt & Sons, Ltd.), H. R. Dent and B. J. Ellis (J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.), E. Cordery (Dow & Lester), A. Grant (G. & A. Grant), D. F. Kellie (Kelly & Sons), F. Gould and E. B. Judd (Nevett, Ltd.), and Hedley Miller, the secretary of the Association.

The party was conducted over the mills by Mr. G. Johnstone, Mr. T. W. Carron and Mr. F. C. Spring, who took the party first to the jetty, where they saw laden barges unloading their cargo of raw materials, including pulp, waste paper, etc. From the jetty they visited the boiler house, where they saw the modern steam-raising plant, which is practically automatic, with its coal elevators and chain grate stoking system. Next came the power house, where the current for the whole of the plant is produced by direct current turbo-generators having a capacity of 6,000 kilowatts, and the beater house and preparatory plants, providing for the beating of the raw materials. The many processes were interestingly explained to the party, and they were able to follow the progress of the finely-diluted pulp as it entered one end of the board machine and emerged at the other end as a completely finished board, cut to size or wound into reels.

A visit was then paid to the Fiberite packing case plant, where they saw the well-known Fiberite board converted into packing cases and printed with different proprietary brands.

The object of the visit was in connection with the use of English boards in place of imported strawboards, the Thames Board Mills having produced a special granite board which has been proved very suitable for bookbinding purposes to take the place of the imported strawboard. The present capacity of the Thames Mills is over 2,000 tons weekly, which, when extensions and additions to the plant have been completed, will be doubled.

After the tour the party were entertained to tea in the handsome canteen, provided for the use of the staff, and a vote of thanks was proposed to the Thames Board Mills and to the three gentlemen who had conducted the party by Capt. Douglas Leighton. Mr. G. Johnstone replied, saying that their directors were always pleased for their friends to visit the plant and assure themselves of the quality and service which was available.

Calendars, etc., Received

PROCESS SUPPLIES SERVICE—19, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C.1—have sent us a neat monthly hanging calendar very appropriate for office use. The dates are in bold type and each sheet contains useful notes as to sunset times, moon's phases, etc , and a complete calendar for the year. The board to which the sheets are appended sets forth the firm's specialities as a process engraving supply house.

FROM Messrs. Widdowson and Co., Ltd., Millstone Lane, Leicester, printers and chromo lithographers, there comes to hand a useful daily tear off calendar. The pad is attached to a stout board, which is suitable for use either as a desk or wall calendar. Each day shows a different Shakespearian quotation.

Stereo. Auxiliary Concert

That enterprising organisation, the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, held a very successful concert on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Initiative and originality in the choice of chairmen was again exhibited, when this time the task of presiding fell to the ladies of the staff of the National and London branches of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Society. The efforts of the ladies in a noble cause were excellently supported, the sum raised (£90) and the attendance being highly satisfactory.

Amongst those present were the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, and Messrs. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), W. H. Crosby, A. Chadwell (Auxiliary president), T. H. Middleton, I. G. Maidment, W. J. Newman and G. Turner.

The duty of proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies for acting as chairmen was ably carried out by Mr. Bowerman, who remarked on the good cause with which they had identified themselves.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. A. Chadwell and very cordially endorsed.

Printing in Irish Free State

One of the most notable developments in the printing industry in the Irish Free State (says the "Irish Times" in a special supplement dealing with the first decade of the State) has been the production of cheap novels for London publishing houses. Dublin is now able to hold its place in the market in face of severe competition, and the printing of these books has not only given largely increased employment in the trade, but has shown that Irish craftsmen are able to turn out work that has no cause to fear comparison.

The improvement in the printing of newspapers indicates an advance with modern methods, and Dublin has made remarkable progress in the growth and modernising of large printing works. Stamp printing is an innovation in Dublin, which started soon after the birth of the Free State. Another new process which advanced the art was offset printing.

L.M.P.A. Luncheon

According to the way applications for seats are coming in, there is every prospect, we are informed, of a large gathering on the occasion of the luncheon to be held by the London Master Printers Association at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, February 16th.

Two of the Knights included by His Majesty in the New Year Honours' List—Sir Thomas McAra, J.P., secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and Sir Harold Bellman, managing director of the Abbey Road Building Society—have accepted an invitation to be the chief guests. Moreover, Lord Riddell, chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and Sir Josiah Stamp, the world-famous financial expert, have agreed to attend and speak to the principal toast ; so this is likely to be an appreciated feature of what promises to be a most interesting function.

The tickets are 6s. each, and early application to the secretary of the L.M.P.A. is requested to ensure satisfactory seating accommodation.

A NUMBER of Polish provincial newspapers were confiscated last week on account of their comments upon the verdicts in a recent trial.

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Country News

BRISTOL

THE January meeting of the South-Western Alliance of Master Printers was held at West India House, Bristol. Mr. J. L. Milligan presided over a good attendance. Important correspondence from the Federation of Master Printers was read and dealt with, and reports of the business transacted at the January meeting of the Federation Council were given by Messrs. Cheney, Rankin, Holloway, Twitcher, Murray, and the chairman. The dates of meetings for 1932 were fixed as follows: March 14th, May 23rd (and the annual meeting), July 18th, September 12th, and November 7th.

OVER 200 poor children in the vicinity of St. Philip's, Bristol, were given a New Year's treat on Saturday by the employees of "B" department of Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd.

EDINBURGH

THE Valuation Appeal Court, Edinburgh, on Friday gave judgment in a case on appeal from a decision of the local Valuation Committee with reference to premises at 56, Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen. The premises are tenanted as a shop by Messrs. Stephen and Duthie, copperplate engravers. The assessor entered the yearly rental or value at £45 and placed them in the category of premises used for the purpose of a retail shop, and therefore not entitled to the privilege of derating. The Committee were of opinion that the premises were occupied and used as a factory and workshop, and were industrial lands and heritages, that they fell to be distinguished in the valuation roll as such and to have the rateable value of £11 and accordingly sustained the appeal of the tenants. The assessor appealed to the Court and submitted that the Committee's decision was unsound. The Court, however, found that it was impossible to hold that the premises were used for the purposes of a retail shop and dismissed the appeal.

THE printing house of Messrs. R. and R. Clark, of Brandon Street, Edinburgh, was honoured last week with the presence of Prince George, who was touring the district. The Prince was cheered outside the printing works and welcomed by the board, consisting of the chairman, Mr. Douglas Mure Wood; Mr. James Watt, LL.D., W.S.; Mr. George Malcolm Stuart, W.S.; and Mr. William Maxwell, managing director, and Mr. R. S. Blair Maxwell, secretary. The firm of R. and R. Clark, which was founded in 1847 by Robert Clark, who came from Montrose, became a limited company in 1895. Prince George saw volumes of the new standard and collected editions of Shaw's works being electrotyped and printed. His Royal Highness was shown the processes in the making of a book from start to finish. A new machine for trimming plates particularly engaged his attention, and he took great interest in a folding machine and in the printing of four-colour work. During his visit he shook hands with nine long-service employees, who were presented to him. They were Messrs. J. G. Mills, Robert Taylor, David Shand, Adam Leitch, William Laidlaw, James Smart, George Peat, William Strachan, and Peter M'Blain. Mr. M'Blain, the oldest of them, is 80 years of age, and retired recently. The rest are still employees of the firm.

LEEDS

MR. DUNCAN MCLAUCHLAN, one of the oldest printers in the country, died at Leeds on Saturday in his 90th year. After serving his apprenticeship as a compositor in Edinburgh, he joined the staff of the "Yorshire Post" on the foundation of that paper as a daily in 1866, and six years later transferred his services to the "Leeds Mercury," with whom he remained until his retirement in 1911. He leaves a son, Mr. Duncan McLauchlan, who has also served on the staffs of the "Leeds Mercury" and the "Yorkshire Post," and is vice president of the National News Guild.

MAIDSTONE

THE British Legion Press held their fourth annual dinner at the Bull Hotel, Maidstone, recently, when 38 members and visitors sat down to a successful evening. Grace was said by the Mayor (Councillor C. Gordon Larking). After the loyal toast, with musical honours, given by the chairman, Mr. J. H. Forder, Col. G. R. Crosfield, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., proposed "The British Legion Press." He congratulated the management and staff on the splendid co-operation of all, with the result that it was now the most successful of the many activities of Preston Hall Industries, and stated that the proposed extension to the plant had now been officially sanctioned. Supporting the Mayor, Dr. McDougall referred to the difficulties which had been overcome by the pioneers of the Press in bringing it up to its present state of efficiency, and the confidence with which it is now regarded, to be practically demonstrated by the extension of plant, which would enable further employment to be given to disabled men, this being the *raison d'être* of the British Legion Press.

NEWCASTLE

THE Newcastle City Council special committee set up to inquire into the proposal to set up a municipal printing works, has inspected certain buildings in the city which were recommended to them. However, they have now decided to go back to their orignal proposal and to suggest to the next council meeting that the most economical method of developing a municipal department would be for the council to take over the Education Committee's printing department, and that an adequate municipal department be developed from this nucleus When the proposal to establish a municipal printing department came before the council last June, strong opposition was registered by a deputation which attended the council meeting on behalf of the Newcastle Master Printers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Northern Guild of Commerce. These organisations will continue opposition, and are likely to have the support of the Independent Group on the City Council.

MR. G. H. BANKS has been elected president, and Mr. G Worsdale, vice president of the Newcastle Printers' Benefit Society for the next twelve months. The Society has now a membership of over 300, with a valuation of £9 8s. per member. It was established 133 years ago, and arrangements are being made for the holding of a celebration dinner.

STOCKPORT

AS BRIEFLY announced last week the Stockport College is now provided with printing plant for instructional purposes. The plant installed comprises a demy two revolution press and an "Express" platen machine made by Messrs. Furnival and Co., of Reddish; a forme rack, imposing rack, and a "Gem" proofing press, by Messrs. Thompson; and model composing cabinets provided by Messrs. W. H. Caslon and Co., and Messrs Stephenson Blake and Co. There is also an assortment of type of up to date designs. The plant was formally opened by the Mayor of Stockport (Councillor James Penny), himself a master printer A gathering representative of the printing craft attended the opening of the new laboratory. The Mayor in reminiscent mood recalled the first day he stepped into a printing office in a country town. He went on to say that when as an Association the Stockport Master Printers first met 35 or 36 years ago they little thought they would have a technical class. He hoped the men would take advantage of it as well as the boys. In declaring the class open, the Mayor started the machinery and expressed the hope that the printing department would go on from success to success. An exhibition of modern printing done at the Technical Colleges at Norwich, Birmingham, and Leicester, and the London School of Printing and the Camberwell School of Printing was held in conjunction with the opening.

DATED January, 1932, No. 1 of the "Caslon Machinery Bulletin" is a three-section folder very neatly designed and printed. It describes and illustrates the "Challenge" Portable Router, the "Challenge" Ink Distributor, the Rouse Mitering Machine, and other useful accessories for the machine room and composing room. A perforated postcard is embodied, to facilitate inquiries.

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Bristol Centre, P.M. & O.A.

Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of the Bristol Centre of the P.M. & O.A. was held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on Saturday evening. Mr. F. Jellis (president) with Miss W. A. Jellis (his daughter) received the guests on arrival, the total company numbering over 100.

Mr. H. J. Lee (vice-chairman of the Bristol Master Printers' Association) proposed "The Printers Managers and Overseers Association," commending the objects of the Association, and saying it was matter for gratification that the Bristol Centre was more flourishing than ever.

Mr. R. B. Simpson (president of the P.M. & O.A., London), in his response, referred to the work of the Association on its benevolent side, and said that he was fully confident that the light was now appearing through the dark clouds that had been over them during the last six months.

"The Visitors" were toasted on the proposal of Mr. F. J. Martin, and response was made by Mr. W. G. Stone (secretary of local T.A.), and by representatives from other Centres, including Birmingham and Leicester.

Amongst others present whose names have not been mentioned were Messrs. A. H. Wilson, general secretary, London; E. G. Hayward, hon. treasurer, Bristol Master Printers' Association; B. Rogers, head of the Bristol School of Printing, and the local officials of the Centre.

A good musical programme contributed to the successful evening.

Over 300 Years with One Firm

A Remarkable Record

This is the remarkable record—claimed to be unique—set up by six of the employees of James Upton, Ltd., Baskerville Printing Works, Birmingham, and to mark the occasion a presentation was made by Mr. J. Baskerville Upton, managing director, at the annual staff dinner on the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the business, held recently in Birmingham.

These employees, whose services vary from 46 to 57 years, are Mr. E. Richmond (57 years), Mr. W. Parry (50 years), Miss E. McCormick (50 years), Mr. A. Garratt (46 years), Mr. W. G. Ellison (50 years) and Mr. C. Maddocks (52 years).

The dinner was attended by over 300 workpeople and guests who, in applauding the recipients, expressed their appreciation of the firm's acknowledgment of long service.

With the exception of Mr. A. Garratt (now retired) all are still employed at Cambridge Street.

Photography and Industry

"The Photographer's Contribution to Industry" was the subject of a lecture at the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery by Mr. Noel Carrington, over which Mr. Harold Robinson presided.

Mr. Carrington said that photography had come in a certain way to supersede pictorial art in posters and printing, partly because it represented the object and idea in a more realistic fashion, and partly because it fitted better with the mechanisation of modern printing. Its possibilities had been more widely recognised in Germany and France than in our own country.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Bristol Group of the Design and Industries Association, and in connection with it an exhibition of printing and photographic advertising, including specimens of the work done by the students of the Bristol School of Printing, is being held at the Art Gallery.

Changes of Personnel

Frank F. Pershke, Ltd.

For family business reasons Mr. A. H. Woodley is severing his connection with Messrs. Frank F. Pershke, Ltd., of Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2, and their associated firm, Messrs. Price, Service and Co., as from February 1st, 1932. These firms handle the well-known Victoria machines, the Typograph, and the rotary, photogravure, and offset machines of Messrs. Albert and Co., of Frankenthal.

Mr. Woodley, who has been associated with Messrs. Pershke for over twelve years and has represented them in London and the Eastern Counties, will be succeeded by Mr. Philip E. Pershke, a son of the late Mr. Fred Pershke, and a brother of the present governing director of the company, Mr. Frank F. Pershke.

Mr. Woodley's many friends in the printing trade will be glad to know that he is not leaving London, and will wish him every success in the responsibilities he is now called upon to assume.

Mr. Arthur L. Bayliss has severed his connection with the Intertype Company and is representing Messrs. Frank F. Pershke, Ltd., for the sale of Typographs and Victoria platens and cylinder presses, in the South of England, as from January 25th, 1932. Mr. Bayliss' many friends will wish him every success in his new position, and will be glad to know that he will still be calling upon them.

Canadian Papers

We are advised that Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., have the agencies of the Canada Paper Co., Ltd., of Windsor, Ontario and of the Alliance Paper Mills, Ltd., of Merriton, Ontario, the former making craft manillas and book papers and the latter manillas, wrappings, waxings, etc.

These mills are associated with the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., who have mills at Beauharnois and Crabtree, in Quebec, and at Cornwall in Ontario, making rag and sulphite bonds, ledgers, covers, offset cartridges, book papers, blottings, bristol and folding box boards.

The selling arrangements for the new agencies in Great Britain are in the hands of Mr. H. W. Smart as with the Howard Smith Mills.

PHOTOGRAVURE
for PUBLISHERS
(MAGAZINES & PLATES)
ADVERTISERS
(CATALOGUES, BROCHURES ETC)
and NEWSPAPERS
(PRINTED REELS FOR B.P. INTERSETTOR)
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HAYES
MIDDLESEX
PHONE:- HAYES 330
LONDON OFFICE ST. MARTIN'S LANE W.C.2

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Australian Notes

Provincial Press Association Conference—Demand for Removal of Duties on Type and Ink—Apprentice Problem: Printer Defies Union—Sydney Printer's Profit becomes Loss—Shipping Newspapers £12 Profit

THE sixteenth conference of the Australian Provincial Press Association took place recently in Melbourne. The president of the Association, Mr. A. T. Shakespeare, in his report, said that the provincial newspapers had weathered the depression remarkably well. He spoke of the proposed manufacture of newsprint in Australia stating that there appeared no prospect of an immediate move towards getting the industry going. Reference was made to the progress made in teletypesetting machines in America, and that progressive news reception methods should be in line with the probable adoption of the teletypesetting machine in newspaper plants of the future. It was suggested in the report that there were three mechanical development possibilities: improvement in methods of type-setting—the teletypesetter; the photo-composing machine; and simpler methods of process engraving as a means of eliminating a large proportion of type-setting.

* * *

ON the second day of the conference, at which the newly elected president—Mr. N. Roulston—presided, a number of important motions were passed, one of them being as follows: "That the association impress upon the Federal Government the necessity for the removal of new and excessive duty on imported type and ink, as it is inimical to the best interests of the printing trade." It was decided in conclusion to hold the conference next year at Sydney.

* * *

AN interesting apprentice problem was recently before the Industrial Courts at Sydney when the Chief Industrial Magistrate declined to make an order in the case in which T. H. Bell, secretary of the Amalgamated Printing Trades Employees' Union of N.S.W., proceeded against Arthur Norwood, a printer, of Sydney, for a breach of the Bookbinders, Letterpress, Machinists, etc., Award. It was alleged that the defendant, between August 10th and 14th last, employed a greater number of apprentices to the trade of letterpress machinists than was allowed by the award, without having the consent of the Conciliation Committee or the industrial union. It was contended on behalf of the union that the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, as provided by the award, should operate in each section of the trade. It was stated for the defence that the proper proportion of journeymen were employed within the meaning of the award. The magistrate upheld the defendant's contention that the number of journeymen was fixed by ascertaining the total number of journeymen employed in the business.

* * *

MESSRS. W. E. SMITH, LTD., printers, etc., Sydney, after making full provision of £5,371 for depreciation, and writing down stocks owing to the fall in exchange rates, showed a loss of £8,767 for the year ended October 31st, 1931, compared with a profit of £4,284 for the previous year. The year's loss reduces reserves to £4,212, in support of a paid capital of £100,000, and a dividend is not recommended. The directors report that the company suffered severely by the depression in trade, keen competition, and heavy exchange on its necessary imports. Every economy has been exercised, however, and expenses reduced wherever possible.

* * *

NET profits of Shipping Newspapers (Victoria), Ltd., up to June 30th last, were £12, compared with £2,158 the previous year. With £2,738 brought forward £2,750 is available. £35 was written off preliminary expenses and preference dividends absorbed £1,800, leaving £915 to be carried forward. Loss of advertising business from clients, due to the depression, has been the main cause for loss of revenue.

LEIGHTON - STRAKER BOOKBINDING Co., LTD.

TRADE CATALOGUES

BINDINGS THAT WILL STAND USAGE

INDEXING PROBLEMS

ATTRACTIVE COVERS

RAPID DELIVERY

COMPETITIVE PRICES

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STANDARD ROAD, NORTH ACTON, N.W.10

CHEQUE & SECURITY PRINTING
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ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHY PHOTOGRAVURE
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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices.

Allied Newspapers ord. 8s. 9d., 10s. 10½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 8¼d., 13s., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 75½; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 82; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 11s. 10½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 1½d., 15s. 6d., 5½ p.c. deb. 82; Argus Press Holdings 7½ p.c. pref. 14s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers 20s., 20s. 7½d., def. (5s.) 11s. 6d., 11s. 5¼d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals (4s.) 1s. 6d.; Buff Book 20s., 19s. 6d., defd. (1s.) 8d.; R. W. Crabtree pref. (10s.) 7s. 7½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 8s., 8s. 0¾d., 8 p.c. pref. 23s.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 102½, 103½; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 1½d.; J. Dickinson 27s. 6d.; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 7s. 6d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 9s. 6d.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 11s.; Illustrated Newspapers 3s. 4½d., 3s. 1½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 6d.; Inter Lino 65; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 9d., 17s. 6d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 98, 98¾; Lamson Paragon 15s. 9d.; Linotype A deb. 76½; Monotype Corporation 21s. 3d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 4½d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 84, 85; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 4½d., 5s. 8½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s.; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 4½d., 19s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons defd. 19s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 3d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 14s.

Dividends and Reports

GEORGE OUTRAM AND CO. (newspaper proprietors).—Final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 15 per cent. for 1931 (against 15 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. for 1930).

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.—The net profit of Illustrated Newspapers (which owns the "Sphere," the "Tatler," the "Graphic," the "Bystander," etc., as well as a controlling interest in "Illustrated London News and Sketch," and a joint interest in British National Newspapers, which owns "Britannia and Eve"), declined from £147,360 in 1929-30 to £108,497 in the year to November 30th, 1931, and no dividend is recommended on the ordinary shares (against 2½ per cent.). The preference payment absorbs £94,500, and after transferring £4,800 (against £11,000) to reserve for depreciation of investments in associated companies, the balance of £33,294 is to be carried forward (against £24,097).

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH.—A net profit £35,222 is shown by the accounts for the year ended November 30th, compared with £53,964 for 1929-30. The preference dividend absorbs £22,500 and the payment of 13½ per cent. (against 29½ per cent.) recommended on the ordinary shares will require £12,656. A transfer of £1,500 (against nil) is to be placed to a reserve against investments in other companies and £10,752 is to be carried forward (against £12,187).

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST AND ECHO, LTD.—The result of the past year's working showed a profit of £239,292, as compared with £234,741 for the previous year. Final dividend on the ordinary shares of 3s. (same), payable, less tax, on February 15th, which, with the interim dividend of 2s. less tax, makes 25 per cent. for the year (same). Transferred to general reserve £50,000, as against £50,000 last year, making it £800,000. Carried forward £24,709, compared with £20,416 last year.

New Companies

JOSEPH PEARCE LTD.—Capital £1,700, in £1 shares; photographic developers and printers, engravers, die sinkers, minature producers, advertising agents, stationers, printers, jewellers, etc., and to acquire the photographic developing and other business carried on by J. Pearce. Private Company. Directors: J. Pearce and H. D. Rookledge. Registered office: High Street, Great Missenden, Bucks.

ALLIED PAPER MERCHANTS (W. T. AND CO.), LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; paper merchants, wholesale export and manufacturing stationers, manufacturers of envelopes and all forms of covers for use in transmission of articles, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. W. Farrow and R. G. Ritson. Registered office: 10, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WALTER LESLIE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. Osborn and Minnie M. Davies. Solicitors: Solomon Arbeid and Co., 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THEIRON SCHOOL OF LIFE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, publisher, physical instructor, etc., carried on by T. James of 6, 7, and 8, Old Bond Street, W. Subscribers: A. Wilson and N. Head. Solicitors: Zeffertt and Heard, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

ARCHITECTURAL ADVERTISING, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising specialists, consultants and agents, etc. Private company. Directors: A. V. Barnett and Marguerite Cashmore. Registered office: 6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

HEALTH AND HOME EXHIBITIONS, LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an exhibition organiser carried on by J. H. Cameron-Wilson, and to carry on the business of exhibitors, programme and general publishers and printers, caterers for amusements and entertainments, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. Cameron-Wilson and Mrs. E. C. Garnett. Registered office: 11, Great Turnstile, W.C.1.

LONDON CONCERT AND RECITAL GUIDE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares (50 "A" and 50 "B"); to acquire the business of a publisher of a concert and recital guide carried on by N. Roth at 16, Clifton Road, W.9, as the "London Concert and Recital Guide." Private company. Subscribers: A. J. Utton and H. Dykes. Registered office: 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

ASPDEN, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and patentees, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: R. L. Aspden, E. Parry, A. McPherson, H. McCreath, junr., J. Kennedy, H. C. Stewart, H. N. Leask and G. Cookson. Registered office: 21, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

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Mortgages and Charges.

WYMAN AND SONS, LTD.—Memorandum of deposit, dated January 6th, 1932, to secure £20,000, charged on buildings at Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Holders: Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, W.C.2.

EDSON (PRINTERS), LTD. (15A, Springdale Road, Stoke Newington, N.16).—First mortgage debenture, dated January 8th, 1932, to secure £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. Rowley, Maylands, Radlett, Herts.

EDSON (PRINTERS), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 5th, 1932, of debenture dated June 23rd, 1923, and registered June 25th, 1923. According to the register of mortgages, the debenture registered June 25th, 1923, originally secured £4,000.

CRESSET PRESS, LTD. (11, Fitzroy Square, W.).—Mortgage dated December 31st, 1931, to secure sums not exceeding £500, charged on book debts as on the date of the mortgage. Holder: D. D. M. Cohen, 16, St. Leonards Terrace, London.

PELL (BRIGHTON), LTD. Printers, etc. (58, West Street, Brighton).—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on December 31st, and registered February 23rd, 1931. Acccording to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered February 23rd, 1931, originally secured £2,000.

G. WICKS AND CO., LTD. (billposters and printers, etc., 296, Hackney Road, E.2).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised December 21st, 1931, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

M. M. BELL AND SONS, LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc., 11, Arundel Lane, Sheffield).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500, on December 29th, 1931, of debentures authorised by resolution dated July 22nd, 1929, and registered July 29th, 1929, securing £4,000.

EDWARD SAUNDERS AND SON, LTD. (paper merchants, wholesale stationers, etc., Standard Road, Park Royal Road, N.W.10).—Further mortgage, dated December 24th, 1931, to secure £25,310, including £20,110 balance of sum already registered. Property charged: Freehold land, factory, etc., part of Chase Estate, Park Royal, Acton. Holders: Allnatt, Ltd., Chase Estate.

ALEXANDRA WALLPAPER CO., LTD. (225, Oxford Street, Swansea).—Debenture dated January 4th, 1932, to secure £150, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. K. M. Lane, 24, Addicatt Road, Weston-super-Mare.

Increase of Capital

BLANDFORD PRESS, LTD. (Aylesbury, Bucks).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £2,500, in £1 ordinary shares, beyond the registered capital of £2,000.

J. KNOWLES AND CO. (PRINTERS AND STATIONERS), LTD. (Acton Hall, Church Road, London, W.3.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,000, in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £5,000.

JEFFCOATS, LTD. (printers, etc., Church Passage, London, W.C.2.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £418 in £1 ordinary shares, beyond the registered capital of £100.

Receivers Appointed or Released

GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD. (lithographic machinery, etc., Mann House, Ampton Street, W.C.)—R. M. Howard, of 1, Grays Inn Place, W.C., was appointed receiver of the rents and income of 28, 29, and 30, Brownlow Mews, London, on January 11th, 1932, under powers contained in instrument dated March 29th, 1928.

WILMOT (NEATH), LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Guardian office, Neath.)—R. W. Perrott, accountant, of Orchard Street, Neath, was appointed receiver on January 8th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated October 29th, 1929.

Company Liquidations

Re ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, LTD., 4-5, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.1. At the offices of the Board of Trade, Carey Street, W.C., on January 21st the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held of above named company. A statement of affairs had been lodged showing gross liabilities £5,976, of which £4,170 is expected to rank. The assets valued at £1,805 are absorbed in preferential and debenture claims. The issued capital is £417 and there is an estimated deficiency as regards shareholders of £4,587. The company was registered as a private one in December, 1927, and was promoted by Robert Holt Ruddock with the object of carrying on business as auctioneers, valuers, etc., in connection with printing plant and machinery. Ruddock was appointed managing director. The trading accounts showed a net profit of £1,809 up to December, 1928, a net loss of £3,311 in the year 1929, and since then a further net loss of £3,076. In June, 1930, the company entered into an agreement to purchase Clondalkin Mills, Co. Dublin, for £18,000. The company was unable to complete the purchase owing to the fact that negotiations in connection with the formation of a public company to be formed to acquire these mills and other printing businesses, fell through. For the purpose of enabling the company to pay a deposit and other expenses incurred in the matter, the company borrowed £3,000 from a Mr. Sparling in respect of which an agreement was entered into whereunder the company on June 27th, 1930, charged all the assets in the agreement and all its other assets, to Mr.

PROTECTION

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21, CHARTERHOUSE STREET
HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.1

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Sparling. In December, 1931, Mr. Sparling appointed Mr. G. W. Roberts, I.A., as receiver on his behalf. The company's offices are being kept open by the receiver for the purpose of enabling certain negotiations for a financial deal to be conducted, which if completed, would result in a substantial commission becoming due to the company. The failure of the company was attributed to general depression of trade during the last two years and reduction of the company's funds in consequence thereof; to delay in the disposal of the Clondalkin Mills; to heavy losses in connection with the proposed formation of the company to acquire those mills and other printing businesses, which delay was due to the Hatry crash, and to loss of the company's investment in Anglo Foreign Newspapers, Ltd. The creditors nominated Mr. W. Hepburn, C.A., as liquidator, and the shareholders nominated Mr. P. W. M. Horner, C.A., for the post. The official receiver said he would submit the resolution to the registrar who would make the appointment of liquidator.

Bankruptcies

Re J. ALLENSTEIN AND SON (sued as a firm), 4, Wilkes Street, Spitalfields, E., cardboard box manufacturers.—A receiving order in the above matter was made in the High Court on December 22nd last, and the adjourned first meeting of creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings, London, W.C., on January 19th. Joseph Louis Allenstein had attended in the proceedings and in preliminary examination had stated that he commenced business as above stated in 1913. The business was successful until two years ago, when it declined, mainly owing to his having to meet liabilities under guarantees given for and on behalf of other persons, for which he received no personal consideration. He estimated he had paid out roughly £1,000 during the past two years in respect of such guarantees. For the reason given and also owing to general trade depression, heavy overhead charges, and bad debts the business continued to decline. He ceased to trade in December last. He estimated his liabilities at about £1,400, and his assets were valued at £220, apart from good and doubtful book debts and equities in two freehold properties of uncertain realisable value. His failure was due to trade depression, heavy overhead charges, bad debts and liabilities under guarantees for which he received no consideration. The estate was left in the hands of the official receiver for administration.

Re ALFRED EASTWOOD.—At the Manchester County Court on Monday, Alfred Eastwood, of Langford Road, Withington, trading as B. Eastwood and Co., in New Wakefield Street, Manchester, as a printer, applied for his discharge from bankruptcy. The senior official receiver (Mr. F. Murgatroyd) reported that the liabilities were £2,913. The assets were estimated to produce £3,285, and had realised to date £387. During the war the debtor purchased the business, with the buildings and machinery, for £3,100. Later his largest firm of customers, with whom he had dealt for 30 years, transferred the whole of their custom elsewhere, the debtor thereby losing a turnover of £8,000 a year. Only two months after obtaining a mortgage advance of £5,000 in connection with the purchase of his business the money was called in and he was unable to get it elsewhere, although, he said, the property had been valued in 1925 at £10,207. On the debtor's behalf it was pleaded that he had been unfortunate, and his unconditional discharge was asked for. Judge Leigh said he agreed that the element of misfortune had had much to do with bringing about the debtor's failure. Bankruptcy after bankruptcy that came before him had been caused by a sharp fall in values. He granted the debtor's discharge, subject to seven days' suspension.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
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Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

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SITUATIONS WANTED

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

MACHINERY WANTED

MANNOTEX STEP AND REPEATING MACHINE Wanted—Write, with full particulars, Box B.5194 Z. Publicitas, Zurich (Switzerland). 15612

USED MANNOTEX COPYING MACHINE, positive bargain only, wanted.—Address offers, R. 2475 to Schellers Annoncen-Expedition, Bremen, Germany. 15616

FOR SALE

CITY PRINTERS, off Fleet Street, offer a quantity of OLD TYPE for sale, in cases if desired.—Box 15615.

TENDERS

Borough of Hampstead

THE COUNCIL of this Borough Invite Tenders for the Supply of (1) PRINTING and (2) BOOKS and BOOKBINDING, for one or three years, at the option of the Council, from April 1st next.

Specimens of the various items can be inspected on application to the Town Clerk, from whom printed schedules with full conditions and form of Tender can be obtained upon deposit of £1 1s. for each Tender, which will be returned if a bona-fide Tender be sent in by the day and time mentioned below, but will otherwise become forfeited to the Council; the deposit will also be forfeited in the event of a tender being withdrawn.

Tenders must be received at my office not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 16th, 1932. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
PHILIP H. HARROLD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.
January 21st, 1932.

Meeting of Creditors

VERNON PRESS, LTD.—A meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of Messrs. Chas. W. Rooke and Co., chartered accountants, 2, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2, on Thursday, February 4th, at 12 o'clock.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

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AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS (SERVICES) LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES
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The FISHER BOOKBINDING Co., (1912) Ltd.
St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E. 24
Managing Director
Miss G. V. Woodman
Watch for the special Fisher Bookbinding announcement.

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FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co. Ld.
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
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GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H.E.W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE HIND COURT FLEET ST. LONDON E.C.4

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

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PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS
1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

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EDWIN W. EVANS
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Telegrams : "Printauct, Fleet, London"
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YOUR NEWSAGENT
Will Deliver "THE PRINTER" to you Each Week
SAVE TIME AND WORRY
Send Your Order To-day
Price 3d. EVERY THURSDAY

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Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
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for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—January 28, 1932.

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FEB 17 1932

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Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. - - Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

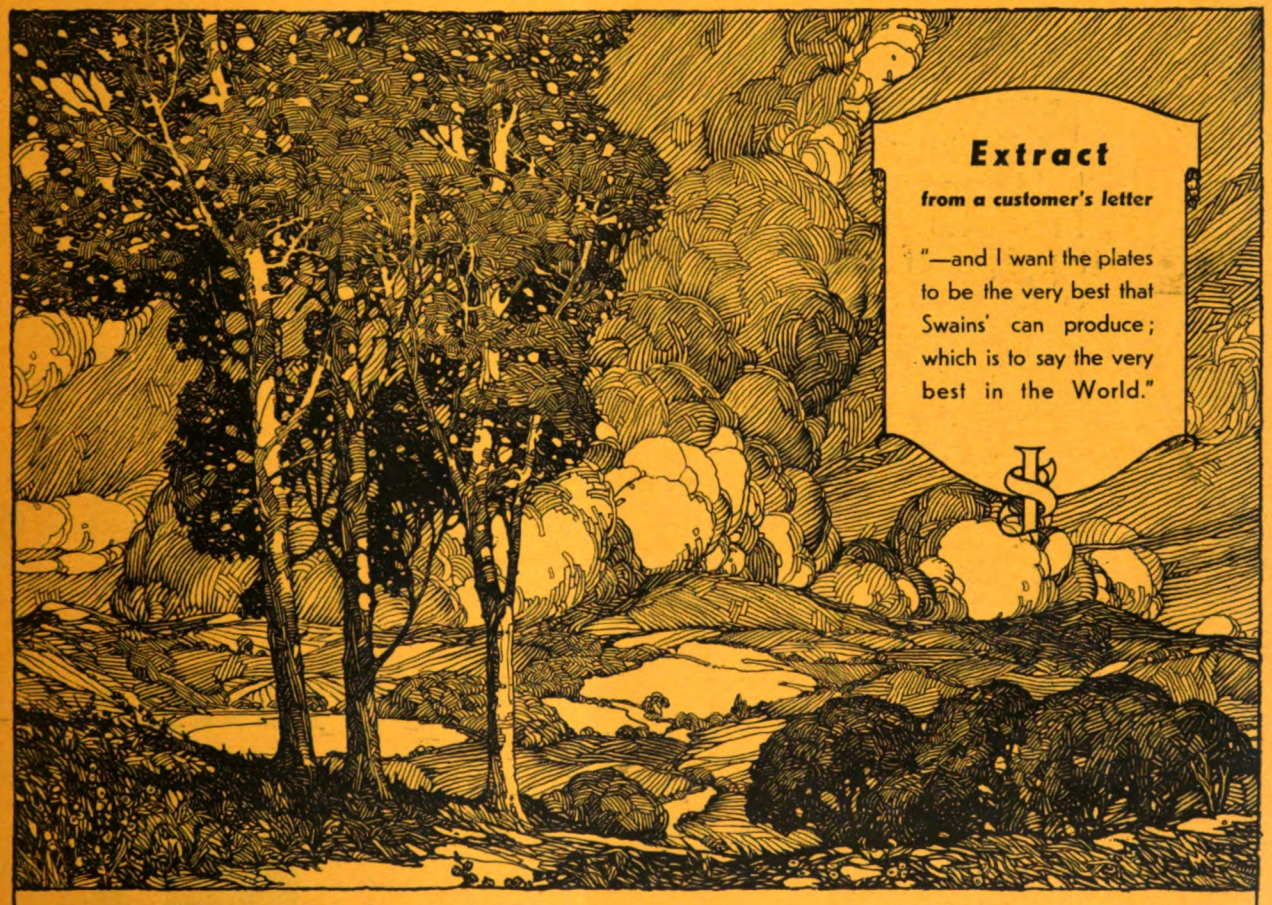
The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

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VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 171

LONDON : FEBRUARY 4, 1932

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. in HALF-TONE, LINE and COLOUR

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Remember . . .

between FEBRUARY 22nd *and* MARCH 3rd, 1932

BETWEEN these dates, we British Manufacturers are holding our eighteenth British Industries Fair, under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade. We shall lay before you British Goods in a comprehensive and representative array that will eclipse all our previous Fairs. Whatever your line of business—whatever you wish to buy—you will find your needs anticipated by a range of goods more inviting in design and advantageous in price than has ever been possible before.

As a keen buyer you cannot afford to miss this unique opportunity of buying British products under the most favourable conditions.

TRAVEL FACILITIES.

The British Railways are extending special travel facilities to Home and Overseas buyers. Return tickets are available at the price of a single fare, plus one third.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR



LONDON SECTION
OLYMPIA - Feb. 22 — Mar. 3
WHITE CITY Feb. 22 — Mar. 5
(Textile Section)

BIRMINGHAM SECTION
CASTLE BROMWICH
Feb. 22 – Mar. 4

Full particulars and invitation cards on request from :—
The Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 115)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 171

LONDON: FEBRUARY 4, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

JANUARY faded out as quietly as it came in, and very few printers will be sorry to tear off that monthly sheet from the calendar. There is no better prospect for February unless we look further ahead and allow our outlook to be coloured by the new hope that has arisen.

* * *

The New Hope

THERE always seems to be a new hope in the business world, just as there is in the realm of sport; and, in just the same way, it lasts so long, goes so far, and then gets knocked out. Our last big hope was the change of Government, the fallen pound and the apparent arrival of fresh conditions. The present hope, *vide* Press, is the general tariff, which will be operating before February passes out. According to enthusiasts there is now going to be ushered in the era of better business, the correction of the trade balance, the arrival of the bargaining basis, the foundation of prosperity and the reducer of the income tax. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the printer, that all of these things, or some of them, come true, because he is not to be protected, and in truth has little to be protected against, except the probabilities of higher-priced materials through protection. If all goes according to plan, there is to be a better and bigger demand for printing, because of the good business that comes in the wake of a general tariff. The only certain thing at the moment is the tariff and higher prices for paper, boards and other materials. Let us hope, for the sake of all industry, that the tariff will help this country and all the countries we deal with because we cannot get right as one country alone when all the world is depressed.

* * *

Plant Records, Taxes and Insurance

THE many printers who have their auditors at present on their premises working out their annual fate, will doubtless be reminded that it is very desirable, in fact very necessary, to keep the detailed plant record which furnishes all the information requisite in the case of income tax claims for obsolescence. The system of recording devised by the Federation is spoken of very highly in informed quarters outside our own industry. For the purpose of claiming allowances, the record should go back about fifteen years and although the compilation of such a retrospective system would entail a great deal of work and much detailed investigation, it is worth it for the information which becomes available. Each machine has its life history and its three values (a), (b), and (c): (a) being the inventory value, (b) the balance sheet value, and (c)

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	98
Gale and Polden Accident	98
Reduced Prices of Process Blocks— Federation of Process Engravers Acts ...	100
Provincial Newspaper Mergers ...	100
P.M. & O.A. Council Dinner ...	100
New Secretary of P.M. & O.A.— Mr. A. H. Wilson	102
Ex-Secretary Charged— Alleged Embezzlement of Funds ...	102
Charing Cross Exhibition	104
The Chemistry of Lithography— Fatty Acids in Lithography—By Charles Harrap	106
Deletions from the Offset Plate ...	109
Offset for Letterpress Printers— Question of Plate-Making	110
New Inventions	112
Lithographic Trade Review	114
Waterlow Appeal Case Opens ...	114
Trade Notes	116
Country News	116
Commercial Review	118

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the accurately written-down value corresponding with the exact values for income tax purposes. If we cared to add a fourth value it would be the replacement value, a figure which is looming up importantly in present-day insurance policies. It is always what happens after a fire that is most important so far as insurance is concerned, and it is only then that the measure of one's own prudence and sagacity can properly be taken. To cover a machine for its present value, definitely does not provide for a replacement of that machine by its own kind or class. To partly cover the whole equipment is to subject oneself to the " average " clause which means in effect that one carries so much per cent. of the fire risk oneself. In that event the amount received after a fire is determined by the extent of fire damage and the extent of cover. Many a printer has been shocked to learn how inadequately he had provided himself against the eventuality of fire.

* * *

The Vogue of " Bleed "

WE have probably said before, but it will stand being said again, that the present vogue of bleed border, bleed photos, bleed colours, solid edgings and black slabs is all calculated to create troubles and perplexities for the poor printer. Perhaps it is only the smart buyers and users of printing who like and demand this sort of work, but it has to be observed that these are the very people who find most work for the printer (in a double sense). They are the publicity people, and they employ the best and biggest printers in the country. They created this new style; or at least their cousins overseas did, and they imported it. It would not be so bad if it were not that every job nowadays is in a rush when it reaches the printer, even though it usually takes a leisurely course through its preparatory stages in the hands of the publicity producer. The troubles associated with bleed-off printing are many, including difficulty of positioning, problems of gripping, possible requirement of a larger size of paper, guarding against set-off, colour bleeding over the edge, strike-off in cutting, the introduction of a fresh set of exacting requirements for correct folding, danger of folding without interleaving, and final possibilities of set-off when the goods are being sent home. This sort of work costs a great deal more money and requires a great deal more time and care than ordinary printing, but this fact does not seem to be realised by those who demand it. Nor can we blame them so long as there are printers who themselves remain oblivious of the facts, judging from the prices they quote and the promises they make.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—A novel note will be struck at the fifth lecture of the current series at Stationers' Hall, when the subject " Students' Views on Technical Education " will be dealt with by Leonard Gooch (North-Western Polytechnic), Norman Singer (Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts), and Wilfrid R. Geering (London School of Printing). Mr. E. M. Rich, Assistant Education Officer, London County Council, will preside at this meeting, which will be held on Friday, February 12th, admission being free to all employed in the crafts represented within the printing industry.

Personalia

Sir James Barrie was the principal guest at a dinner of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists in Edinburgh, on Saturday. He recalled his early days as a journalist.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, of the Typographical Association, ex-Minister of Pensions, presided on Monday evening at a large Labour Party gathering held at Transport House, Westminster, on the eve of the reopening of Parliament. Mr. F. O. Roberts was presented with a portrait of himself playing the violin, as a recognition of his long and valued service to the Labour movement.

Mr. Stanley Morison, the Sandars Reader, continued at Cambridge on Wednesday of last week his review of the physical development of the English newspaper from 1622 till the present day. His lecture dealt with the progress of London journalism between the years 1780 and 1850, and described the rise of " The Times " to its position as the classic nineteenth-century morning paper.

Mr. J. Cuming Walters, who has just relinquished the editorship of the " Manchester City News," is to be the recipient of a public presentation. The Lord Mayor of Manchester is patron of the presentation fund.

Mr. E. C. Castle, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been elected chairman of the Council of the North-Eastern branches of the National Union of Journalists in succession to Mr. Rowland G. Hills, who has been elected a member of the National Executive Committee of the Union.

Mr. W. Newton, Stockton, has been re-elected president, with Mr. F. T. Clark as hon. secretary, of the South Durham and North Yorkshire branch of the Newspaper Press Fund.

Printing Works Collapse

Gale and Polden Accident

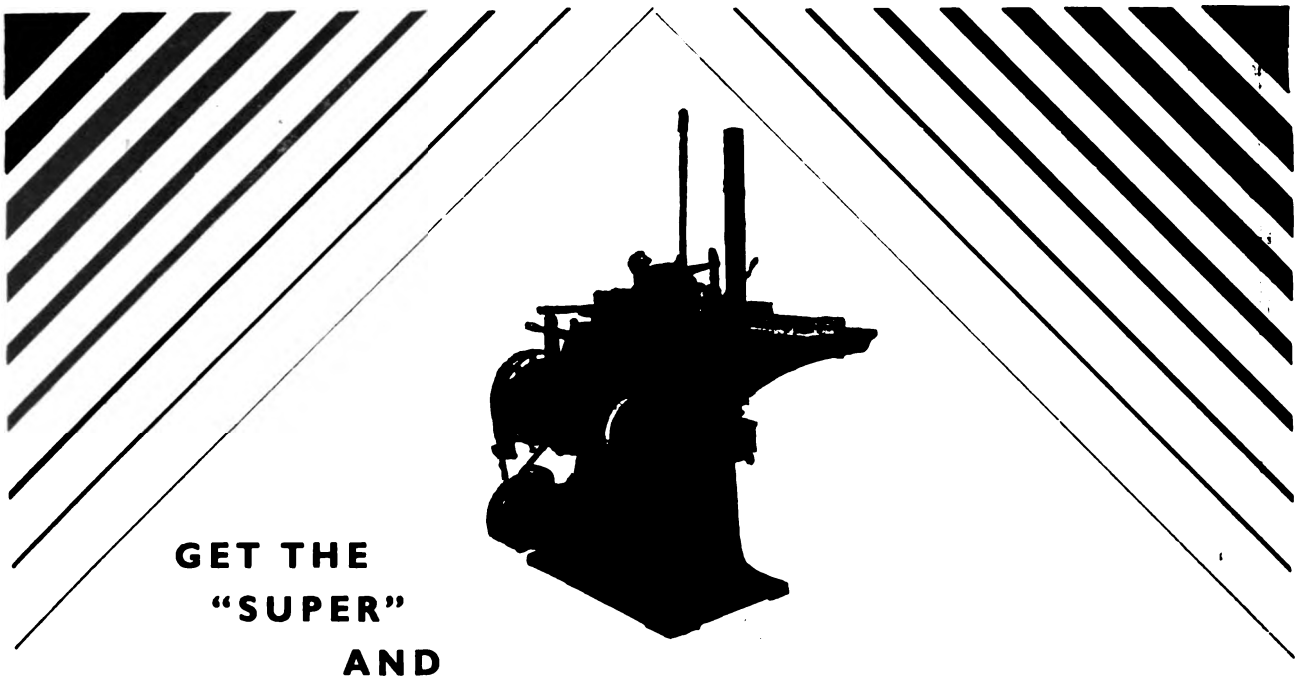
A remarkable accident took place on Wednesday of last week at the Wellington Works, the Aldershot printing works of Gale and Polden, Ltd. A section of the third storey, on which tons of type, printing metal and blocks were stored, collapsed and fell through to the floor below. The weight of the debris as it fell cut through the second floor like a knife and the debris fell into the general office below, where some 50 men and girl clerks work during the day.

There was no warning of the collapse, and the night watchman, Mr. Charles Weatherley, was close to the spot.

Had it happened during the day a large number of the 400 people employed in the building must have been injured. As the debris fell, it burst through the windows and walls of the ground floor, and glass was piled high in the street. It also carried away a section of the hot-water system, and scalding water poured out. In attempting to turn off the water an employee named Mr. Douglas Maries was scalded and nearly carried away by the rapidity of the flow.

No machinery was involved, and work has been continued without interruption.

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"SUPER"
AND

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Economic management in a composing room is not achieved by such petty frugalities as demand makeshift . . . interruption . . . lost orders! The determination to attain SYSTEMATIC ECONOMY comes when you work out the cost of brand new type, leads, rules, and all composing room material on the "Monotype" SUPER Caster . . . and compare these costs with those of ANY other method

An attractive illustrated book about the Super Caster is now available without charge to enquirers.

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"MONO"-SET: SERIES 275 & 321

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Reduced Prices of Process Blocks

Federation of Master Process Engravers Acts

A gesture that is in keeping with the times has been made by the Federation of Master Process Engravers, which has announced a reduction in the prices of blocks, the reduction dating from Monday last, February 1st, 1932. This is welcome news to all block-buyers, and a practical incentive to "Buy British."

The Reductions

The following is a summary of the reductions:—

BLACK AND WHITE WORK.—Line, half-tone, combination and duplex, by 5 per cent. on all orders received on and after Monday, February 1st. This reduction will be taken off all invoices, and the nett amount entered on statement will then be subject to the usual terms of discount.

TWO-COLOUR HALF-TONE WORK.—A reduction of 6d. per sq. inch above the first 60 sq. inches up to 120 sq. inches, the allowances on large sizes then operating where applicable.

THREE AND FOUR-COLOUR HALF-TONE WORK.—A reduction of 1s. per sq. inch above the first 60 sq. inches, up to 120 sq. inches, the allowance on large sizes then operating where applicable.

OTHER REDUCTIONS.—Modifications with regard to duplicates, surcharges, gallery negatives, etc., will be found in the new schedule, particulars of which may be obtained from any member of the Federation of Master Process Engravers. A list of members may be obtained from the Federation Secretary, Mr. A. E. Dent, Room 268, Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Blocks for Colour Printing

As will be seen from above, the reduction of five per cent. applies to line and half-tone work in black and white only. In the case of colour work, the reduction beyond sixty square inches is upon an entirely new scale, as will be seen in the data below.

Half-Tone Colour Work

TWO-COLOUR.—Minimum, 30 sq. inch. Produced by two half-tone negatives from monochrome or coloured original, squared, circles or ovals, *90s., †2s. 6d., ‡2s. Cut-away backgrounds or vignetted, *105s., †2s. 9d., ‡2s. 3d.

THREE-COLOUR.—Minimum, 30 sq. inch. From flat copy, either colour or monochrome original, squared, circles or ovals, *165s., †4s., ‡3s. Cut-away backgrounds or vignetted, *195s., †4s. 9d., ‡3s. 9d.

FOUR-COLOUR.—Minimum, 30 sq. inch. From flat copy, either colour or monochrome original, squared, circles or ovals, *202s. 6d., †4s. 9d., ‡3s. 9d. Cut-away backgrounds or vignetted, *225s., †5s. 6d., ‡4s. 6d.

*Minimum. †Per sq. inch beyond 30 up to 60 sq. inch. ‡Reduced price—per sq. inch, beyond 60 up to 120 sq. inch.

Trade Unions Co-operate

It has always been recognised that the British-engraved block can show a printing quality which is unsurpassed. It has, therefore, been difficult to understand why certain block-buyers have placed their orders abroad solely on the question of price. In view of the depressed condition of industry in this country, conferences have been held between the Federation of Master Process Engravers and the two Unions concerned, i.e., the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers, and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers (Printing Machine Branch). As a result, certain wage adjustments have been agreed to, and it has been possible accordingly to announce the reductions, which became operative on Monday last. The Federation acknowledges its appreciation of the co-operation of these unions, since, without their help, these reductions would not have been possible.

Encouragement to "Buy British"

The same high quality of work will be maintained, together with the service, which can only be given by the British blockmaker within reach of the customer. It is to be hoped that the lead given by the Federation in the "Buy British" movement, will be given the encouragement it deserves. In view of the substantial reduction in the prices of colour blocks, there should now be a considerable reduction in the number of orders for colour blocks going out of the country, since the better British product is now available on the most favourable terms.

Provincial Newspaper Mergers

Reductions of Staff and Plant

Under an agreement signed at the end of last week between the Allied Northern Newspapers, Ltd., and Northcliff Newspapers, Ltd., the former company takes over the "Newcastle Evening World," which is being incorporated in the "Newcastle Evening Chronicle"; whilst the latter company is similarly to incorporate the "Bristol Evening Times and Echo" in the "Bristol Evening World," and the "Derby Daily Express" in the "Derby Daily Telegraph." Following these mergers, the "Bristol Times and Mirror" is to be incorporated in the "Western Daily Press," which will be owned as now by Walter Reid and Son, Ltd., of Bristol. These mergers are putting a large number of people out of employment, and throwing valuable printing presses and plant idle. The changes have been rendered inevitable, it is stated, by "the high and increasing cost of production, particularly wages, which remain far above pre-war level."

P.M. & O.A. Council Dinner

Support Well Maintained

The Council Dinner of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Saturday at the Holborn Restaurant. The president, Mr. R. B. Simpson was in the chair, supported by a company of ladies and gentlemen numbering 131—a total which, in view of the present difficult times, is regarded as indicating a remarkable demonstration of support for the reigning president.

The proceedings were of informal nature, and included an excellent short musical programme by Mr. Charles Ross in co-operation with Miss Bertha Willmott. After the dinner and usual toast-list, with songs interspersed, the rest of the evening from 9.30 to 11.45 was spent in dancing under the able supervision of Mr. A. T. Walters, the immediate past president.

Presentation to Mr. Walters

In the course of the post-prandial proceedings, Mr. R. B. Simpson, as president, made a presentation to Mr. A. T. Walters of a smoker's cabinet as a mark of appreciation from the members of the Council for his untiring services as president during a critical period. Mrs. Walters was also, according to the now accepted practice, made the recipient of a gold wristlet watch (also from the members of the Council), which was gracefully presented to her by Mrs. Simpson.

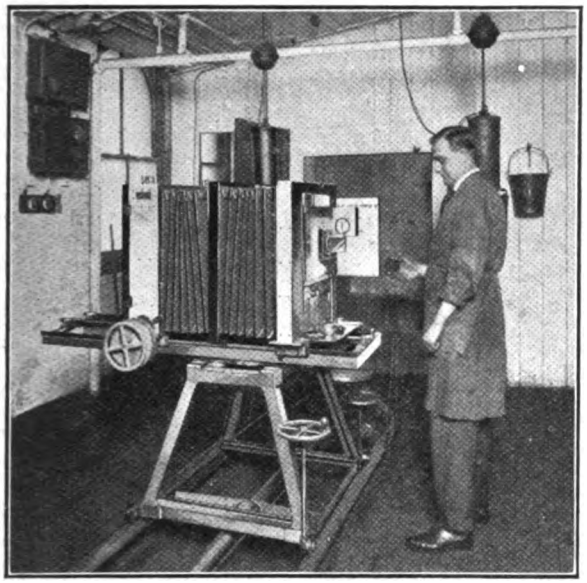
In the course of a short reply, Mr. Walters expressed his sincere appreciation of the kind thought and tangible recognition that had been manifested in respect of what he had been able to do for the Association.

THE members of the Press Advertisement Managers' Association, Ltd., held their annual dinner and dance in the Connaught Rooms, London, on Friday night.

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Nickeloid process-engraving is more efficient than ever it was . . .

and now costs you less



Every Nickeloid-engraved process-block is as near perfection as the highest-trained craftsmen and modern, efficient plant can possibly produce. The Nickeloid process-engraving organisation is equipped with the most modern, efficient plant—and controlled by an engraving specialist of wide experience • Service is speedy and reliable. Some of the finest process-engraving of modern times is executed in the Nickeloid organisation • With Nickeloid service perfected to an unrivalled pitch of efficiency, **prices are now lower.** Buy British Nickeloid-engraved blocks.

These extracts from letters received from Nickeloid customers offer convincing proof of the efficiency of the service • From a leading London publishing house—"I wish to convey to you a message which I have had from Mr. – respecting his double page in colour .... in this week's issue of 'The –' in that he wishes to express his appreciation and congratulation on the way in which his work has been reproduced." • From a printer in North Devon:—"Thanking you for your courteous and splendid service." • From an advertising agent in Dublin:—"Once more we should like to thank you for the splendid service you have given us. We have found your work and your service to be everything that you told us it was."



NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE COMPANY LIMITED
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NICKELOID—*process engravers*

PHOTOGRAPHERS • ARTISTS • ELECTROTYPERS • STEREOTYPERS

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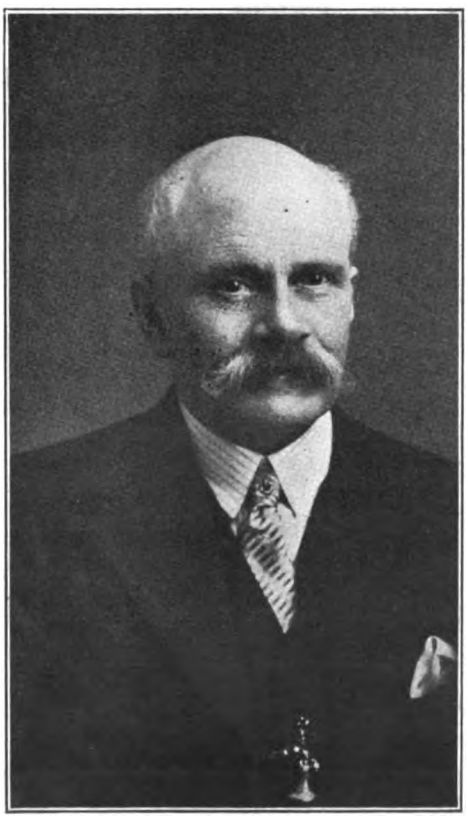
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New Secretary of P.M. & O.A.

Mr. A. H. Wilson

When it recently elected Mr. A. H. Wilson as its general secretary, the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association showed its confidence in one who combines a wide practical knowledge of print with a long experience of responsible service for the Association.

Mr. Wilson has a lifelong acquaintance with the printing trade. After serving an apprenticeship with a Peterborough printer, he gained experience in various provincial towns.



MR. A. H. WILSON

Entering the employ of Messrs. H. J. Goss and Co., Gray's Inn Road, London, he remained nearly five years, until appointed assistant works manager in the printing department of a firm producing their own printing. After a period of about four years, Mr. Wilson returned to Messrs. H. J. Goss and Co., as assistant general manager, where he remained until taking up his present position in April, 1924, as printing manager with Electrical Press, Ltd., in the production of trade periodicals. Joining the Association in 1909, Mr. Wilson has served on the Council, eventually reaching the office of president of the Parent Association at the December, 1925, meeting. He has also occupied the position of technical secretary, and represents the Association on the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, the Advisory Committee of the London School of Printing, the Betterment Committee of the J.I.C., and the Printing Industry Research Association.

We are glad to find that Mr. Wilson is receiving the cordial support of colleagues and members of the Association, and we wish him success in the task he has undertaken.

THE body of Mr. J. H. Roscoe, the printing firm director, whose car crashed through railings into the River Irwell at Salford several days ago, was recovered last Thursday at the Pomona Dock, Manchester.

Ex-Secretary Charged

Alleged Embezzlement of Funds

Mr. E. W. Whittle, for many years general secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, appeared before Mr. Oulton at the Tower Bridge Police Court on Friday charged, on remand, with embezzling £254 8s. 6d., the money of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, between July 1st and December 31st, 1930.

Representing the Association, Mr. Harold Simmons said that the accused ought to have submitted the Association's accounts by July, 1931. On July 2nd, however, when the accounts were required, he was absent: he disappeared for some little time. Subsequently he reappeared, and he did, in fact, submit the accounts to the Committee.

The present charge, proceeded counsel, was a very simple one. In the Superannuation Account appeared an item showing War Loan to the nominal value of £250, which cost £254 8s. 6d. This was a fictitious item altogether. That War Loan the accused never bought. To give an air of verisimilitude, he included interest of £6 5s. as having been paid on this War Loan. That, again, was fictitious: no such amounts were ever received. They had inquired of the Bank of England and found that this stock was non-existent.

The Alleged Deficiency

Thereupon the accounts were investigated by a well-known firm of chartered accountants, whose Mr. Hepburn interviewed the accused about the accounts, but the latter was unable to explain this item of War Loan.

Mr. Hepburn, called as a witness, stated, in answer to counsel, that, in July, 1931, he received the Association's instructions to examine the accounts. He had discussed the accounts with the accused. The latter had not given him books of account—cash books or ledgers—but explained that he prepared his accounts from memoranda, slips which came from the branch secretaries, receipts of tradesmen, and so forth.

Asked if, on investigating the records, he found any, and, if so, what deficiency, witness said that he found that at September 30th, 1931, there were unexplained amounts totalling £1,646 11s. 2d., in respect of the Benevolent Fund, the Journal Fund, the Death Benefit Fund and the General Fund. In addition to that, he found in respect of the Superannuation Fund an unexplained total of £727 19s. 1d., and in respect of the London Centre a total to be explained of £12 16s. 9d.

In answer to the magistrate, witness stated that the £254 mentioned in respect of War Loan was included in the Superannuation Fund total of £727 odd.

Witness further stated, in answer to counsel, that he told the accused they were unable to trace the £250 of War Loan. The accused said he would prefer not to speak about it. Witness had not discussed with the accused the question of the interest on this stock. Witness asked the accused if he challenged or disagreed with the manner in which witness had prepared the accounts. The accused did not make any objection to the principle, but queried one or two small items and these were taken off the Suspense Accounts.

Deficiency Not Admitted

The accused had not admitted the deficiency of £1,646 alleged, nor that of £727. He had not agreed to any figure of deficiency, but he could point to no fault in the accounts. The accounts were prepared from the data the accused supplied and from corroborative evidence from banks, branches, etc.

Mr. F. H. Stollard, representing the accused, asked to be allowed to reserve his cross-examination. Until that morning, he said, he was unaware of certain details. New matter of great importance to the case had been introduced, and he had not sufficient detail and instructions to cross-examine.

The magistrate consented.

A representative of the Bank of England gave evidence as to there having been no purchase of the above-mentioned £250 of War Loan.

Mr. Oulton then adjourned the case until February 4th, bail being allowed—two sureties in £250.

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If There is a "Waite" Model in the Type of Press You Need, Why Not Let it Start

Earning You Profits Now!

Each "Waite" Press has been specially designed not only to lead in its specific field but to give a LIFETIME of robust and profitable service. BRITISH DESIGN, BRITISH WORKMANSHIP, BRITISH CAPITAL—for BRITISH PRINTERS.

The "Waite" Automatic Two-Revolution Press

To the practical printer with a keen vision of fast work from one to seven or eight register colour printings, the "Waite" Automatic Two-Revolution Press is a revelation.

An entirely new and original bed motion is employed, with improved mechanism for maintaining uniform speed whilst printing, and accurate timing of reciprocating and rotary movement under positive control during the complete cycle, without delicate complicated mechanism. All controls on Feeding Side.

An Exhibition in Itself!

The "Waite" Rotary Gravure Press

Prints from thin copper plates and produces commercial gravure prints in any number of colours.

Wonderful accessibility. Perfectly controlled inking and wiping. Great impressional strength. Absolute register. Drying device ensures sheets drying.

Pronounced by experts to be the finest sheet-fed gravure press built.

Made in two sizes—20" x 15" and 38" x 25"
Speed up to 3,000 per hour.

The Famous Auto-Falcon

The Fastest Platen Made! Practically everlasting. Capacity: up to 4,000 per hour. Embodies every desirable feature for good work. Quick change-over, long life, and minimum attention. Can be used for semi-auto hand feeding on short runs if desired.

The "Waite" Inverted Die Press

Effects Immense Economies in Die Stamping and Plate Printing. Gives greater embossing pressure with no paper breakage. Saves 80 per cent. pure ink and 80 per cent. of Die Wipe Paper consumption. The 11in. by 7in. size is instantly convertible for photogravure.

Full or Semi-Auto "Waite" Rotary Offset

By Test the Best. Easy to operate—simple, efficient, dependable. Finest colour printing, greatly increased output, reduced "wear and tear" and consequent longer life. Self-registering gears, perfect ink distribution, easy access to All adjustments. Gives a lifetime of service. Made in eight sizes.

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WAITE & SAVILLE, LIMITED

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Dean Street - Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

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7, Naseby Avenue, Glasgow, W.1.

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Charing Cross Exhibition

Public Interested in Print

The exhibition of printing which is now running at the Charing Cross (Underground) Station continues to attract public attention, and we are informed that the daily average of people viewing the exhibition is over 5,000. The "moving machinery" is the object of much interest. The printing press during the hours when the leaflets and folders are being printed upon it, evokes many inquiries and comments, and the type-casting machines are also proving very attractive.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E., the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was among the visitors to the exhibition on Thursday morning.

The exhibition remains open until Tuesday, February 16th, and at the present rate of attendance over 100,000 people in all will visit it. Charing Cross is the busiest station on the Underground system.

The exhibition finishes only a week before the opening of the British Industries Fair, at which there will be an exhibit representative of the British printing and allied trades. Satisfactory benefits should accrue to the industry as a result of this double publicity.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITS AT CHARING CROSS

STATIONERY FOR EGYPT.—The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Egyptian Ministry of Finance is calling for tenders, to be presented in Egypt by March 31st, 1932, for the supply of materials required by the Central Stores during the year 1932-33. The materials required comprise writing paper, blotting paper, wrapping paper, carbon paper, typewriting paper, drawing paper, envelopes, filing cards, ink, sealing wax, office paste, india rubber bands, typewriters and other miscellaneous items. Further particulars of this call for tenders have been communicated by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. Firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture can obtain the further particulars of this call for tenders, together with particulars of the Department's Special Register service of information, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number B.X.7258 should be quoted.

Successful Poster Advertising

At the annual meeting of Mills and Rockleys, Ltd., at Nottingham, last week, Mr. Sydney Walton (the chairman) said that in the third year of their short history there was a profit of £45,017, an increase of £3,687 on the second year. Dividends, of an additional 1 per cent, to the preferred ordinary shareholders and to the holders of the deferred shares were recommended. The company, he continued, had not made any extensive capital investments during its last financial year. Some small properties had been acquired, but no poster advertising business had been offered during that period at a price which commended itself. The poster advertising businesses purchased in the Eastern Counties had proved, under the company's management, to be excellent investments. During the present winter the volume of orders showed a diminution, but as poster advertising was commending itself even more emphatically to manufacturers as a "sales emphasis" of proved force, and was not costly for the work it did, there was little doubt in his mind that the company's turnover should not be slow to recover and to grow. The chairman spoke of the assistance the poster had rendered in the "Buy British" campaign, and also in the advertising of the forthcoming British Industries Fair. The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

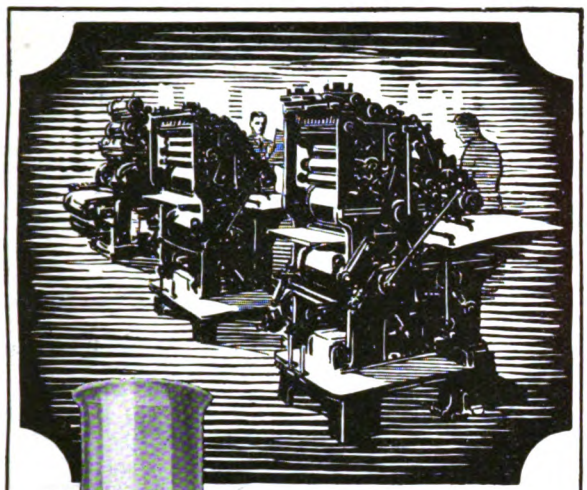
L.M.P.A. Meetings

FEBRUARY 17TH, AT 6.30 P.M.—Mecca Cafe, 9-10, Mark Lane, E.C.3. Second of series of talks on "Printing for Profit—Treatment of Lay-outs," by M. C. Badcock.

FEBRUARY 18TH, AT 7.15 P.M.—Alpha Restaurant, 306, Seven Sisters Road. Address: "Costkeeping and its Revelations," by W. W. Curtis, president, North London Association.

FEBRUARY 23RD, AT 6 FOR 6.30 P.M.—Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. Address: "Shall the Printer 'Go Modern'?" by Charles C. Knights, advertising and sales consultant.

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Lithographic Section

The Chemistry of Lithography

Fatty Acids in Lithography

By CHARLES HARRAP

In all the three cases of stone, zinc and aluminium, it is accepted that grease, fat or oil in whatever form it may occur, attacks the stone and metals in a mild chemical reaction, and remains in the stone and metals as a permanent stain, with the property of retaining printing ink. The practical value of this latter property, however, is dependent upon sufficient water being kept on the surface of the stone or metal to prevent the printing ink from adhering to the bare dry stone or metal outside the parts that bear the printing image. There is sufficient evidence in ordinary practice that the action of grease on stone and metal does produce a greasy compound which is not only insoluble in hot or cold water, but repels water, showing that the compound itself still retains the well-known characteristics of grease, in so far that grease is not miscible with water.

The Lithographic Image

Some forty years ago a German chemist analysed the actual "work" on the stone, and he determined that the sample he examined was an oleo-margarate of calcium. Although, in most cases, the lithographic transfer ink maker endeavours to eliminate all olein from his inks, and chooses fats rich in stearic, palmitic and cerotic acids, yet it is probable, as olein is usually present in all fats and margaric acid occurs in variable quantity in many fats, that in the ultimate reaction on stone and metal the oleic and margaric acid may be in evidence. However, it is much more likely that the actual "work" on the stone is a compound of calcium with stearic and palmitic acids; and similar compounds with zinc and aluminium.

It must not be overlooked that when soap is used there is always the possibility that common soaps may be used containing margaric acid, ricinoleic acid, caproic, rapic, behenic and valerianic and rosin, which contains abietic acid, as well as some quantity of oleic acid. It is generally accepted that the hard soaps known as Castile, Marseilles and olive, are the product of pure olive oil and caustic soda; they, therefore, contain oleic acid in a large proportion, in the form of glyceryl oleate. This is the soap that should be used in making transfer inks, because of its purity of the oleic fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, unmixed with other fatty acids.

Variable Activity of Acids

As previously stated in connection with the variable activity of acids upon stone and metals, there is a similar variation in the properties of fatty acids. As extreme examples may be mentioned the two fatty acids, acetic and formic, neither of which can be used in transfer inks, as they would not form the correct compound with stone or metals for producing the ink-bearing surface. The fatty acids which stand out pre-eminently are oleic, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, palmitic, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, margaric, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, stearic, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, cerotic, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, and the less used lactic, $C_3H_6O_3$ (from milk) and capric, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ (from coco-nut), ricinoleic, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$ (castor oil), arachidic, $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$ (from earth nut), and butyric, $C_4H_8O_2$ (from butter, lard). These ten fatty acids are the only ones out of a total of over 50, which have been individually proved to be of value in transfer ink making. From the above it will be seen that the fats available for transfer ink and strong wash-out fluids are: tallow, fresh (unsalted) lard, olive oil, palm butter, coco-nut oil, castor oil, earth-nut oil, butter, all mammalian animals' fat, many vegetable oils, spermaceti, bees' wax, Chinese and Japanese waxes; whilst milk may at times serve useful purposes.

The Fatty Acids

It is further significant that in many cases the fatty acids themselves may be used, with greater certainty of strong inks, especially for zinc and aluminium. The following descriptions of the fatty acids set forth their special characteristics.

Oleic Acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$

This acid is obtainable from olive oil, and from all other oils and soft fats, in which it is almost always present. It is obtained in white needle-shaped crystals. It melts at 14° C. (57° F.), and volatilises by heating without alteration of its composition. It has neither taste nor odour. It is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol or ether. Olein is the natural oil, which is liquid, but when exposed to air it solidifies at 15° C. (57½° F.).

The acids of linseed oil are linoleic and linolence, which have strong drying properties. Olive oil is rich in fatty acids, and a mixture of half olive oil and half turpentine makes a good wash-out for weak work.

Palmitic Acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$

This acid, from palm oil, is also known as cetylic, ethalic or olidic acid. It is colourless, solid, without taste or smell; not soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol or ether. It melts at 62° C. (143° F.) and re-solidifies in flaky crystals. In chemical action it forms neutral or acid compounds.

Palm oil is a buttery substance of orange colour, but may lose its colour if kept in stock. It has a faint sweet odour and consists of tripalmatin and a little olein. It melts at 27° C. (80° F.). It is used largely in soap and candles; and is frequently adulterated with wax, tallow, lard or rosin. It is slightly soluble in water, but readily dissolves in turpentine or alcohol. This oil occurs in many fats and oils, and the palmitic acid has a strong affinity for stone, and only slightly less for zinc and aluminium. Palm oil is well suited for treating weak work.

Margaric Acid, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$

This is obtained from lard, beef and mutton fats. It resembles palmitic acid, and is a white solid which melts at 60° C. (140° F.). Margaric acid occurs in many fats, generally accompanying stearic acid.

Margarine [from *margarite* = a pearl] is a white substance from hogs' lard. The name is applied to a

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butter substitute which is made from beef and mutton fat, which contains stearin, margarine and olein. The stearin is eliminated, the margarine and oil are filtered, and the mass is churned with milk; annato is added. The composition is then sold as margarine, containing ten per cent. or less of butter fat.

Stearic Acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$

This is obtained from beef fat, mutton fat and all other animal fats, and many vegetable oils and fats. Somewhat crystalline, in flaky or needle shapes, this is the article sold as "Stearine." It melts at 69° C. (154° F.). It is tasteless and without odour, and is distinctly acid in reaction. It is scarcely soluble in alcohol, but more so in ether and benzene. As a fatty acid it is one of the most useful in planography. Used as stearic acid in transfer inks, it is very effective.

Stearin is the crude fat that is used in good soap and candles. It melts at 55° C. (141° F.). It is scarcely soluble in cold alcohol, but more so in ether.

Stearin is present in a large proportion in tallow; and commercial tallow is often adulterated with cotton oil, wool grease, and mineral matter, such as clay and whiting.

Cerotic Acid, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$

This is the acid of wax. There are various wax-like substances in animals and plants, such as the "bloom" on many fruits and the gloss on leaves. But the true waxes are: beeswax, Chinese wax, Japanese wax and spermaceti. Beeswax is mainly myricyl palmitate and cerotic acid, the prevailing acid being cerotic. Chinese wax (tree wax) is mainly ceryl cerotate, $C_{53}H_{106}O_2$. Japanese wax is glyceryl palmitate (which is just a pure fat). Spermaceti is mainly cetyl palmitate (*i.e.*, whales' fat) and is an alcohol and palmitic acid. It melts at 45°C. (113° F.). It is used for ointments, candles and soap.

These hard waxes are very useful for making lithographers' crayons and some transfer ink.

"Paraffin wax" is not a wax; it does not contain fatty acid, but is simply a hard form of petroleum.

Lactic Acid, $C_3H_6O_3$

This is the acid of milk and cheese. It occurs in gastric juice, and sauerkraut. It is soluble in water, alcohol and ether. It readily attacks litho stone and zinc; in both cases it forms lactates. Lithographers are familiar with the fact that spots of milk on the stone or zinc come up as well as transfer ink.

Capric Acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$

This is the same as rutic acid. It is found in butter, coco-nut oil and fusel oil. It is an oxidation product of oleic acid and oil of rue. It is colourless and crystalline; not soluble in water; and with a faint odour of goat's milk. It melts at 28° C. (82° F.). It is soluble in alcohol and ether.

Coco-nut oil is extracted from one species of palm. It is a fat with a peculiar odour. It melts at 25°C. (77° F.) and remains liquid for hours. The fatty acids in it are caprylic, capric, lauric, myristic and palmitic. It is particularly strong in fatty acids, which are loosely combined with glycerine, and become very active on stone or metals; it is for this reason that this "oil" is so good for bringing up weak work.

Ricinoleic Acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$

With glycerine, this acid constitutes the greater proportion of castor oil. It is a soft crystalline solid, which melts at 17° C. (62.3° F.) and is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water.

Arachidic Acid, $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$

Coming from the oil of earth-nut or pig-nut (arachis hypogoea), this crystallises in scales; it melts at 75° C. (167° F.) and is soluble in boiling alcohol.

Butyric Acid, $C_4H_8O_2$

This comes from butter and lard. It is a rancid-smelling liquid, soluble in water, alcohol and ether. It boils at 163° C. (325° F.).

Butter contains 82 to 87 per cent. of fat, and the fatty acids are palmitic, stearic, butyric, oleic and caproic. The characteristic of butter is butyric acid, with the caproic acid. Butryn, the butter fat, constitutes about 5 per cent. of butter.

Summary

In summarising these fatty acids, it is found that eight of the ten are solids, mostly of crystalline form, lactic and butyric being exceptions. They are all tasteless, or nearly so, and only capric and butyric acids have any odour. Lactic and butyric acids are the only ones soluble in water; all others are soluble in alcohol and ether. The melting points vary from 14° C. (57° F.) to 75° C. (167° F.). They are all colourless, although the fats and oils from which they are extracted are usually pale yellow to orange.

There are very few fats and oils which are not soluble or miscible in turpentine. In most cases the fat is broken up into microscopic globules. Petroleum is not so powerful in dividing the fat; whilst benzene dissolves all fats and holds in suspension a larger quantity than turpentine. Turpentine substitutes are less powerful than turpentine. It is on the basis of the fine division of fats in turpentine that many good "wash-out" solutions are made.

The practical methods of extracting fatty acids are the strongest evidences of the reason for etching crayon work on stone and both crayon and ink work on zinc and aluminium.

The method employed is to liquefy the fat, and add to it either caustic soda or potash to form a soap. From this can be drained off, or filtered off, the glycerine and fibre. The soap is then treated with dilute solution of a strong acid, which forms a salt with the sodium or potassium, liberating the fatty acid, which can then be separated by dissolving it in alcohol, and finally from this solution the alcohol can be evaporated, leaving the solid fatty acid. In planography, it is customary to etch new work with nitric, gallic, phosphoric or chromic acid, which neutralises any alkali (sodium or potassium) in the soap of the crayon or ink, and liberates the fatty acid in a nascent condition to form a compound with the stone, zinc or aluminium. This compound is the ink-bearing surface.

Evidence such as this demonstrates that it must be more effective to use pure fatty acids in making crayons and inks, wherever that is possible. At the same time, where crayons and inks are made with shellac or other resin, and must be soluble or miscible with water, for which purpose a soap is added, then the etching must be performed to neutralise the sodium of the soap and set its fatty acid at liberty. However, in the case of transfer inks, without soap, the fatty acids should prove sufficiently effective to do without etching.

MR. EDWIN SCOTT-NICHOLSON, of Stanwix, Carlisle, tin box manufacturer, joint managing director of Messrs. Hudson, Scott and Sons, Ltd., of Carlisle, a director of the Metal Box and Printing Industries, Ltd., left estate of the gross value of £90,479 (net personalty £79,395).

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Deletions from the Offset Plate

A Blast-Polishing Gun

When it is necessary to make an alteration in a grained zinc or aluminium plate, we must reckon with the troublesome fact that those parts where we removed the design with the aid of a piece of slate are likely to take ink on again, in spite of careful neutralisation. The cause of the trouble is easily understood. The grain which formerly maintained dampness during the process of printing is polished and gone, and the metal plate is as smooth again as it was before.

As a remedy for all such troubles, an apparatus known as the "Litho Smail" is recommended by "Offset- Buch- & Werbekunst" (Leipzig). It is employed in the following manner. The design to be removed from the plate is polished off with slate, then all surrounding parts of the design are covered up by a mask and the rest left open is treated with the little blowing instrument which is constructed like a squirt gun but instead of water it is filled with sand. The sand thrown against the polished part of the plate will very soon produce a new grained surface. After having neutralised this section of the plate once more, the new design or the new transfer can be made as intended, and the plate is ready for printing. Sometimes it happens that transfer marks and register marks do not disappear in spite of repeated efforts to polish and to etch them off. Here again the "Litho Smail" is very useful for a definite removal.

Another blowing and graining apparatus called "Frigo" is based on the same principle of a sand-jet.

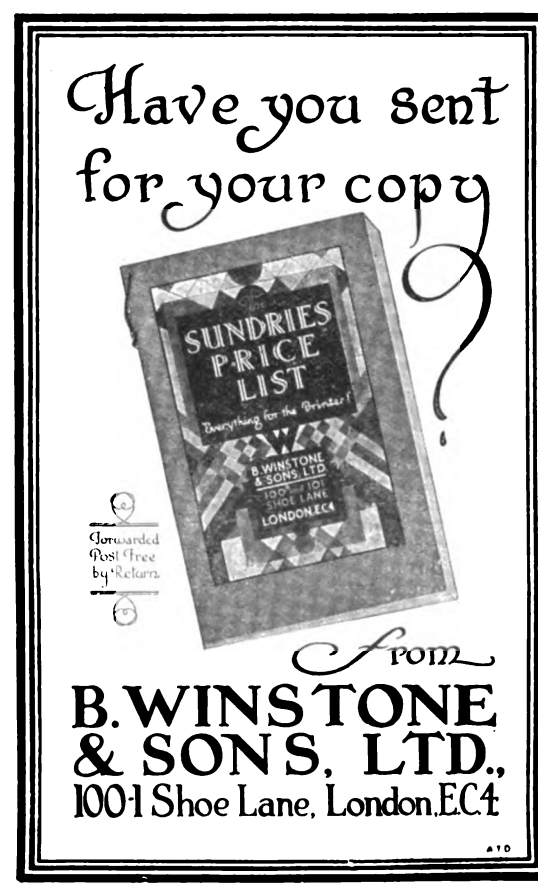
This machine entirely dispenses with polishing and graining the machine plates by means of the old graining machine. The plates are washed and neutralised, and everything is wiped out and blown off by sand. Beside a considerable gain on working time, this process has the advantage that no water is brought on to the plate, and every oxidation will be avoided in future. Last not least, an equal grain is achieved, the size of which can be influenced by regulating the pneumatic pressure of the gun.

Is there any Excuse for Ignorance?

The plea, "I did not know," is not in law held as evidence in one's favour. Much the same is true regarding one's own trade, in which it is presumed that everyone is familiar with its latest machinery and developments. Unfortunately such full credit for trade knowledge is not justified by the facts; too many printers who should know do not know. There is hope for those who know they do not know—they can still learn or get advice from others who know. But those who do not know that they do not know are either pedantic or foolish. They are brakes on trade progress; they are blocking the way of better men, and creating confusion all around. Whilst no printer—be he master man or working craftsman—can to-day even hope to have expert knowledge of every phase of his vast and wide-reaching trade, he can be familiar with all that is happening, and keep himself in touch with the latest developments. No trade has so many technical journals concerning its industry as that of printing, and there are no finer trade schools in the world than those of the printing and allied trades. So there is nowadays no excuse.—"L.&M. News."

MR. T. B. HENNELL, of Bournemouth, Hants, who died on November 22nd last, left estate of the gross value of £5,899, with net personalty £3,743. After specific bequests he leaves the remainder of the funds to his wife for life, and then as to £500 to the Newspaper Press Fund "in grateful appreciation of their help and services to me during my long illness."





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Offset for Letterpress Printers

The Question of Plate-Making

The letterpress printer of to-day will be the offset printer of to-morrow—says a prominent American printer, Mr. C. Harry Armstrong, writing in the "Photo-Engravers' Bulletin," of Chicago.

The printer, he holds, has been more successful than the lithographer in the offset field. Few people not engaged in printing of some description will enter the offset industry. These two factors make the letterpress printer a potential prospect for offset.

The speed of the progress of the offset industry will be regulated by the degree of acceptance from the printers throughout the country. We need no longer to worry about the prejudice of the consumer. Achievement by the printing industry combined with sound and effective publicity has defeated the opposition.

In breaking down the offset resistance of the printer I believe plate-making to be the greatest obstacle. I do not speak of the large organisation with its own photo-engraving plant, but of the average-size successful printer who can become greater by doing both letterpress and offset.

Unfortunately most printers have known too little about photo-engraving. They have been satified to receive their plates ready to place on the press and obtain such hour profit as competition would allow them without the worry of what they thought to be the mystery of photo-engraving.

Plates Ready to Use

The plant owner as a rule has been a printing salesman with neither the time nor inclination for the technique of plate-making. He saw no necessity of going deeply into the manner in which the plates were made as long as his part was only the use of them. He without effort or worry received his plates proved and ready to use with progressives for him to match.

When occasion would arise he would readily increase his equipment to new makes and larger sizes, provided he had the money and floor space. There were no other complications. He knew that the plates he was already using would function the same on the new equipment.

Now he would just as quickly invest in offset presses as he would in other equipment if his plate problem were on the same basis.

The great need for offset progress is trade plants who will not only deliver original plates but an actual press plate ready to print with progressives to match that have been approved by the customer . . . Any city large enough to support a photo-engraving plant is large enough to support that engraver in making offset plates and a printer to print them.

Beware of Pickpockets!

A city printer recently had the unpleasant experience of having his pocket picked within his own office. The method was delightfully simple. Two "gentlemen" entered the office and engaged the principal in conversation over details of a prospective order. In conversation one of the men, turning to a specimen job hanging on the wall, said "something of that character and size, etc.", thus causing the principal to turn his back to the peg on which his coat was hanging. The number of seconds involved was sufficient to enable the other man to extract the printer's wallet. Among some cash in the wallet was the printer's railway season ticket, which was returned *via* the lost property office. T. D. H.

IN celebration of its 75th birthday the "Cape Argus" prints a special illustrated supplement in which the origin and progress of the journal are traced. Miss Woods describes some of her experiences as the first woman reporter in South Africa.

New Inventions

Applications

Bailey, J. T. P., Harris H., and Thrissel Engineering Co., Ltd. Printing machines. **35,883.**

Bashford, J., Clay, F. E., and Stokes and Smith Co. Offset printing machines. **35,835.**

Dixon, H. E. (Brehmer Geb.). Paper folding machines. **35,992.**

Ganskow, O. E. Milling machines for use with printing-plates, etc. **35,880.**

Goss Printing Press Co. Web-controlling mechanism for printing presses, etc. **35,994.**

Linotype & Machinery, Ltd. Typographical composing, etc., machines. **35,891.**

Longbottom, H. W. Machines for stamping letters, card, etc. **35,852.**

Lougee, F. G., and Pattinson, T. E. Means for clamping etc., machines. **36,106.**

Miller, A. J. Cigarette cartons, etc. **35,957.**

Morland and Impey, Ltd., and Impey, F. L. Loose-leaf binders, etc. **36,065.**

Norman, R. Printing machines. **36,026.**

Vulcan Proofing Co. Make-ready element for printing presses. **35,884.**

Specifications Published

1930

Addressograph Co., and Bailey, J. A. Printing devices. **363,831.**

Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd., and Pickard, G. C. Cardboard and like boxes. **363,721.**

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Callender, J. F. Sheet collecting or collating mechanism for printing machines. **363,738.**

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Phythian, T. E. Inking-mechanism for rotary printing presses. **363,745.**

Craftsman Line-up Table Corporation. Printers' line-up tables. **363,741.**

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. **363,841.**

Yamamoto, E. Inking roller. **363,766.**

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French, W. J., and British Colour Printing Co., Ltd. Advertising devices. **363,853.**

Taylor, G. R., and Powell Lane Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Packing material of sheet form such as corrugated paper and the like. **363,851.**

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1931

Addressograph Co. Printing machines. **19,145; 19,146; 35,692; 35,693.**

Uhertype Akt.-Ges. Photo-composing methods. **35,281; 35,282.**

THERE has just been published the 1932 edition of that handy reference book for travellers and others entitled "Clubs." This is the 40th issue, and has been edited by Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, M.A., who is chairman of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., and a past-president of the British Federation of Master Printers. Information is given as to fees, number of members, etc., of nearly 4,000 English clubs situated all over the world, among which are over 1,700 golf clubs, including 250 ladies' golf clubs. There is an alphabetical list of the provincial clubs, in which they are listed according to their names, which is very useful to many for reference purposes. The book, which is published by Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., at 7s. 6d., post free, is printed in a clear type and strongly bound in red cloth boards.

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Law for Printers and Publishers

By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

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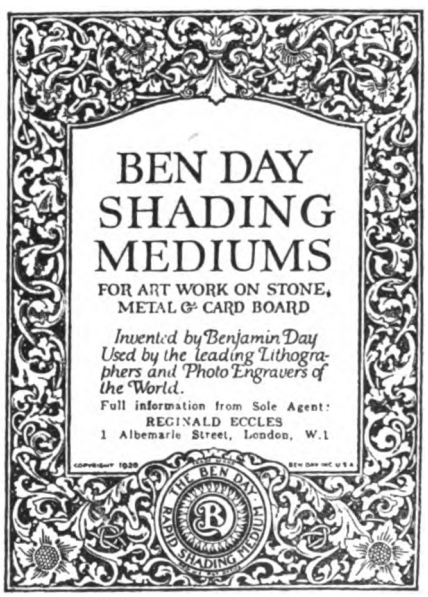
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New Inventions

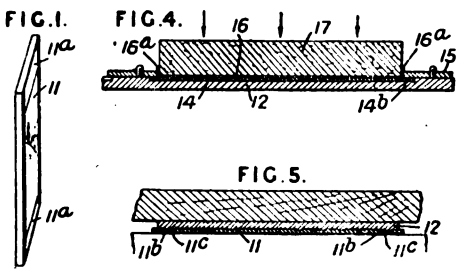
The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Gelatin Printing Surfaces

The Pinchot-Neumann Holding Corporation have patented a method whereby in the preparation of gelatin printing surfaces (e.g., collotype) a layer of gelatin of uniform thickness which is to form the printing surface, is first coated on a sheet of paper surfaced with a solution of starch and sugar, and transferred to the metal or other printing surface or support. The gelatin may be plain or sensitised. The paper sheet is coated by mounting it on a rigid support, pouring the gelatin on the centre and working it out gradually to the edges. Procedures for transferring the gelatin layer are also described.—**349,933.**

Flexible Printing Plates

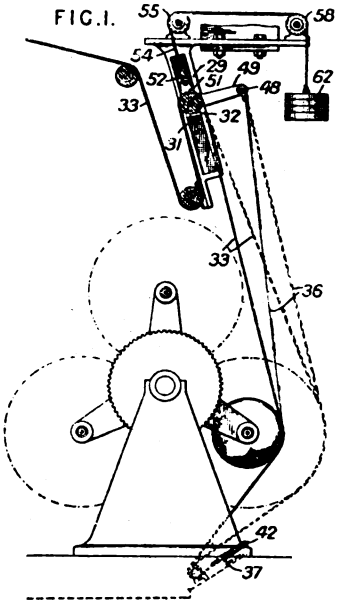
This invention consists in a method of producing flexible printing-plates bearing pictures, advertisements, etc., in half-tone and descriptive matter or headings in clear lines. From a photograph of the picture, etc., is prepared a copper or zinc plate 11, Figs. 1 and 5, bearing a copy of the picture in half-tone. Outside the area of the picture



and on a smooth background is formed the clear line headings or descriptive type matter **11***a* and the plate is also preferably formed with ridges and depressions **11***c*, **11***b*, Fig. 5. A number of lead moulds, **12**, Fig. 5, are obtained from the plate **11** by pressure, the ridges and depressions **11***c*, **11***b* preventing side flow of the lead. The moulds **12** are then placed in one or more recesses **14***b*, Fig. 4, in a frame comprising a base **14** and a frame or bars **15**, which overlie the edges of the moulds. A sheet **16** of celluloid, fibreloid (produced from paper, camphor and alcohol), or other suitable material to form the printing plate, is then pressed upon the mould by means of a felt or other resilient member **17** in a hydraulic or other press. The member **17** is smaller than the opening in the frame **15** so that side flanges **16***a* are formed on the plate to facilitate attachment to the mounting block. The patent is in the name of Herbert Photos, Inc.—**347,657.**

Feeding Webs

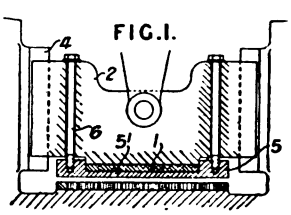
A braking-device for the supply roll of a printing or other machine, the invention of Mr. A. J. Cline, comprises one or more belts engaging the roll surface, anchored at one end and connected at the other end to a floating roller subjected to a downward pull by the tension of the web, and to a counteracting upward pull by means of a weight. The pressure of the belts on the rod is thus regulated automatically in accordance with the varying tension in the web. The belts **36** are connected at the lower ends to spring-pressed bolts **42** mounted in fixed brackets **37**, and at their upper ends to a rod **48** carried by arms **49** rigid with blocks **31** slidably mounted in fixed guides **29**. Arms **51** also fixed to the blocks **31** are connected together by a cross-rod **52**, to which is attached a cable **54** passing over pulleys **55**, **58** and carrying a weight **62**. The blocks



31 carry a floating roller **32**, over which the web **33** passes to the press. Movements of the roller **32** due to varying tension in the web thus cause compensating variations in the pressure of the belts on the roll.—**349,505.**

Making Stereotype Matrices

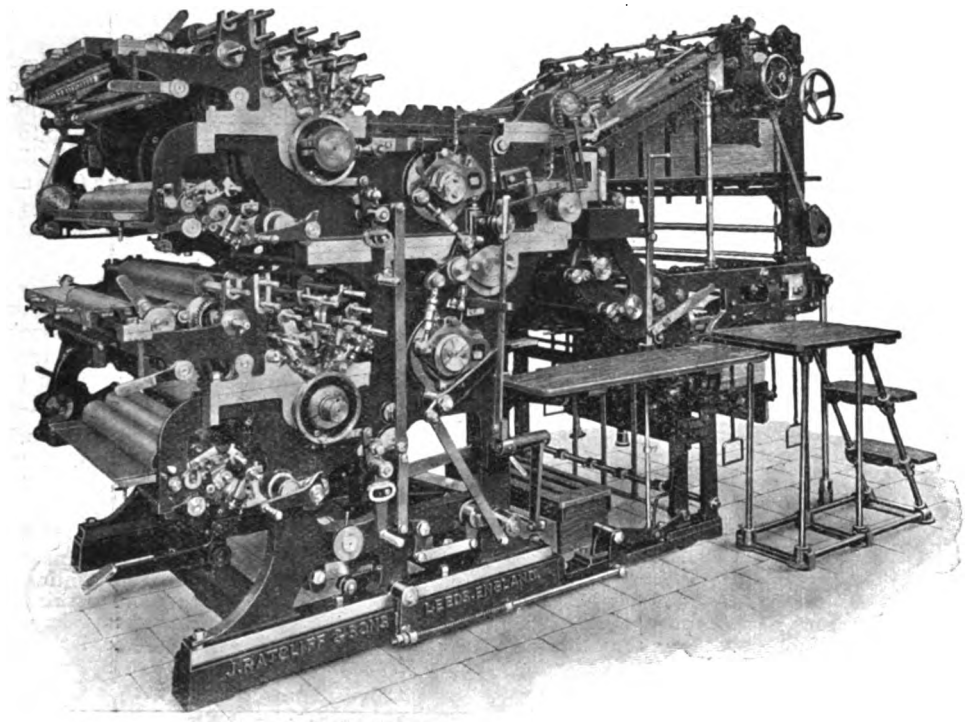
A press for making stereotype matrices, as patented by Mr. J. Grunberg, is provided with a rigid movable plate capable of setting itself in accordance with the work, and arranged to return into its normal position after the completion of the pressing operations. The press-head **2**, in the



Figure, of a hydraulic press, slidable in guides **4**, is provided on its underside with an elastic abutment **1**, which may be of rubber, contained in a frame **5** which is guided vertically on the press-head **2** and prevents the elastic abutment from bulging laterally. The frame **5** has a rigid bottom part **5¹** forming the pressure plate, and is attached to the press-head **2** by screw bolts **6** which are slidable in the press-head to accommodate uneven surfaces in the pressing operation. An initial stressing of the elastic abutment **1** may be given by tightening the screws **6**. In a modification the elastic abutment is formed by a fluid-filled pad attached to the stationary part of the press. In both constructions the elastic abutment forms a pressure storage means which becomes effective when the press remains under load for

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some time. The adjustable pressure plate, instead of being attached to the press-head, may be arranged on the press-table.—341,707.

Printing Surfaces

In this invention, patented by Mr. R. W. Carter, the surface of aluminium or aluminium alloys is treated by first rubbing the surface, preferably with a rotating brush, with a material, e.g., a thick cream comprising a mixture of 10 parts of pumice powder and 1 part of calcium hydroxide with water, to produce a fine grained surface, then immersing in a bath consisting of a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium phosphate, and finally in a bath consisting of nitric acid and alum. The first bath preferably contains 2 oz. sodium hydroxide and ½ oz. sodium phosphate per gallon of water, and the second bath 2 drams nitric acid and ½ oz. powdered potash alum in 36 oz. water, the temperature of the baths being about 90 deg. C. The prepared surface may be used for offset colour printing without the prior application of a white ink base, and for decorative purposes, e.g., as a base for stamping or embossing.

AN appeal is being made for financial assistance in the production of the Scottish National Dictionary, the first part of which was published on July 27th last. The Scottish National Dictionary Association, Ltd., are appealing particularly to Burns Clubs and Scottish Societies. When complete, the dictionary will consist of ten volumes of about 320 pages each and will cost £15. The expense of editing, printing, and publishing is very great, and so far it has been met by donations from friends and by the advance payment of subscriptions.

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Lithographic Trade Review

Notes and News

UNFORTUNATELY there is no improvement to report in the lithographic section of the trade, and we learn that business is about the same as a month ago. One or two large London lithographic establishments, which, up to the present have not, to any great extent, felt the trade depression, have now had to adopt short time measures. They are making efforts, however, to retain the services of their staffs.

* * *

A COMMITTEE meeting of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was held on Thursday last, Mrs. W. H. Nicholson being in the chair. Mrs. Nicholson, we hear, makes a very efficient president and gives full attention to the duties attaching to this office. She is exerting great efforts to secure a prominent gentleman connected with the lithographic trade to occupy the chair at the next concert of the Auxiliary.

* * *

THE International Federation of Lithographers is endeavouring to organise a team of footballers connected with lithography to represent this country in a match which is being arranged to be played in Cologne in June during the assembly of the German unions.

Photographic Almanac

That hardy annual of the photographic world, the "British Journal Photographic Almanac" has again made its welcome appearance, in the 1932 edition, and it presents to its readers a volume of 684 pages of reading matter and advertisements plus 64 pages of photogravure reproductions of photographs by the world's leading pictorial workers.

The articles describe the most recent developments in photography, and there are reviews of the latest new cameras and apparatus, together with hints and formulæ for almost every branch of photography. The various tables dealing with lenses, exposures, depth of focus, shutter speeds, and like matters are of a most useful character, as are also those that deal with enlarging, and weights and measures. A section of the book is devoted to describing the properties of the chief chemicals used in photography. There is a chapter that fully explains the law in relation to photographic copyright, and a useful list of photographic societies in Great Britain and overseas. In fact, the information contained in the "Almanac" is of a character that renders it indispensable to all connected with photographic art and practice, and as photography now enters so largely into printing matters, it is also a book that will be most useful to the printer. A great feature of this volume is its numerous advertisements, all the leading firms in the trade being represented, and their announcements forming a complete directory of a most useful character. Mr. Geo. E. Brown, the editor, has done his work well, and has produced a remarkably fine book.

The "Almanac" is published by Messrs. Henry Greenwood and Co., Ltd., 24, Wellington Street, W.C.2, the price, in paper cover, being 2s. net, or cloth bound 3s.

THE well-known Derby printers—Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.—have produced a reproduction in colours of a pastel drawing of "Cromer" by Mr. T. W. Hammond. The pleasing effect of this picture is a tribute to the Bemrose-gravure process, by which the plate was reproduced. The soft and luminous qualities of the pastel work are well preserved in the reproduction.

THE "Republican Daily News," of Shanghai, whose offices are in the centre of the International Settlement, has ceased publication at the bidding of the Japanese Admiral Shiosawa.

Waterlow Appeal Case Opens

The House of Lords on Tuesday began the hearing of appeals by the Bank of Portugal and Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, printers, Great Winchester Street, E.C., in the action arising out of the printing of Portuguese bank notes. The Bank, it will be remembered, was awarded damages in respect of Messrs. Waterlow's alleged negligence in printing a large number of notes.

At Tuesday's hearing, it was stated for Messrs. Waterlow that they did not dispute a technical breach of an absolute duty under an implied contract, but they did dispute the judge's finding that they failed to keep up to the required standard of care. After the fraud was discovered, the bank ought not to have honoured the false notes.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day (Thursday).

MR. HARRY YOUNG was elected president, and Mr. P. H. Paton vice-president, of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at the annual meeting of the Association on Tuesday. Both gentlemen are with Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between M. A. E. Hart and G. Godfrey, general printers, 63, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush, London, under the style of Electric Printing Co.

FOR one week (February 15th-20th) a "Printing Education Week" will run in America, to emphasise three main objectives: The importance of the printing industry; the educational opportunities for those desiring to enter the printing industry; and training future buyers of printing in public and private schools—the latter being a new trend of printing education.

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CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio

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Trade Notes

A PETITION has been presented for the winding-up of Practical Building Publishing Co. The petition is by Hunt Barnard and Co., of Granville Works, Aylesbury, Bucks, and will be heard at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C., on February 8th.

THE VERNON PRESS, of 15, Belton Road, Forest Gate, London, ask us to state that they have no connection whatever with the firm known as Vernon Press, Ltd., a meeting of whose creditors was announced in our commercial columns last week.

THE proprietors of the "Blackpool Gazette and Herald" have given orders for new machinery at a cost of approximately £10,000, and are making arrangements for extension of their premises.

THE "Glasgow Weekly Herald," owned by Messrs. Outram, proprietors of the "Glasgow Herald," will be published in future by the Munro Press, Ltd., who issue several other weeklies. No change will be made in the present method of control, and the paper will continue to be published from the "Glasgow Herald" office. Messrs. Outram are part proprietors of the "Munro Press."

D. GESTETNER, LTD., announce that the Gestetner Duplicator Corporation of Bloomfield, New Jersey, decided to cease operations, and arrangements have been made for the A. B. Dick Co. of Chicago to acquire the U.S.A. interests. Directors state that it will be unnecessary to make further provision for losses arising out of the U.S.A. undertaking.

THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY was granted an injunction in the Chancery Division last Thursday restraining the Cosmopolitan Press, Ltd., from publishing in the "World's Press News" confidential matter contained in the Newspaper Society's monthly journal.

PRINTING UNIONS AND RATIONALISATION.—The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation held a conference on Thursday last in the Library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, to discuss the effects of rationalisation on the general printing and newspaper industry. All the trades unions in the Federation were represented. The subject under discussion, which was of a private character, was, we understand, reported back to the unions for their consideration.

INDUSTRIAL NEWSPAPERS.—The directors of Industrial Newspapers intimate that, it having been discovered that certain shareholders did not receive the notices convening the meetings called for February 11th, new meetings will be held on February 19th at 49, Wellington Street, W.C., at 11.15 a.m., and, accordingly, the meetings called for February 11th will not take place.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has recently issued its report for the year 1930-31. It presents a forcible argument for the advantages to be obtained from research in industry, and co-operation between scientists and manufacturers. In the words of the Advisory Committee "Research is a necessity for the country whose industries are to survive the competition of energetic rivals in the world market." Research in many fields has been performed by the Department, included amongst which was that of imitation leather. In this connection is the statement that products strongly resembling leather have been made from mixtures of cellulose, leather, rubber, and wool.

Country News

ANGLESEY

WHEN a motor van, belonging to Messrs. Webb, stationers, of Menai Bridge, caught fire on Monday, the driver—Griffith Jones—had a narrow escape by jumping clean out of the van, which was destroyed completely. He escaped with slight burns.

BRISTOL

MR. C. J. MASON, of the firm of C. J. Mason and Sons, was on Saturday installed as Grand Primo of the Royal Antedeluvian Order of Buffaloes at the first Grand Lodge meeting of the year, held in Bristol on Saturday. Mr. Mason is a member of the Bristol Master Printers and Allied Trades Association, and was one of the small committee that some years ago produced the Bristol Minimum Jobbing Price List that achieved so much success.

DUNDEE

THE opportunities for the establishment of new industries at Dundee are the subject of a handsome volume just issued by the Development Committee of the Corporation of Dundee, Scotland. Compiled and produced by Mr. Edward R. Cross, of Messrs. Cross-Courtenay, Ltd., Manchester, this comprises over sixty quarto pages, including sixteen pages of well-printed photogravure illustrations and a folded map in colours. The binding is artistic and distinctive, stout boards being covered with a yellow fabric made from Dundee jute, a decorative title-plate of sheet metal being affixed. A section descriptive of the city's Press reads as follows: "The value of the Press as the stimulant of a healthy public opinion, and as the handmaid of distribution for manufactured goods, cannot be too highly rated when it springs from convictions deep-rooted in the life of a great Provincial city. Dundee has a proud record for the high standard of its Newspapers and Journals which have gained a National—even International importance. The late Sir John Leng, M.P., as Editor and Head of the 'Dundee Advertiser,' gathered around him distinguished writers, and founded the 'People's Journal,' and the 'People's Friend,' weekly papers with a National reputation. The renowned 'Dundee Courier and Advertiser' is an example of vigorous and wise management, with a fearless editorial policy. The Thomson Publications first saw light in 1816, the year after Waterloo. The organisation is now housed in a magnificent building of British Renaissance style, reaching its five storeys to the sky in sturdy symbolism of the aim of its owners, and embracing a staff of over 1,500. Many new papers have been established, and the publications for which they are now solely or jointly responsible include the following: 'Courier and Advertiser,' 'Evening Telegraph and Post,' 'Weekly News,' 'Sunday Post,' 'Weekly Welcome,' 'Red Letter,' 'People's Journal,' 'People's Friend,' 'My Weekly.' The Thomson Publications have a combined circulation of over five million copies weekly."

GLOUCESTER

COMPLETION has just been effected of the rebuilding of the offices and works of the "Gloucester Journal" and the "Citizen" on the site of the original "Citizen" offices of 55 years ago. In March last considerable damage was done to the premises as the result of a fire, and the opportunity was taken to rebuild and reorganise the offices. The biggest change has been the complete reconstruction and extension of the composing room to replace the old floor

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which was one of the principal sufferers from the fire. Among the new plant laid down is a battery of six Intertype machines to replace machines which had been in service for 30 years and had suffered considerable damage in the fire, also one of the latest type of matrix presses. Every provision has been made for the maximum amount of lighting by large steel-framed windows and a north lighted steel roof. The basement, which houses the stereotyping plant and the printing press capable of running at 30,000 an hour, has a new stairway and a mechanical conveyor for the delivery of the papers to the publishing department on the floor above. Formerly all these deliveries were by manual labour from machine to publisher. The top floor has been reconstructed as a photographic department and library. It says much for the newspaper staff and the contractors that the production of the papers has continued uninterrupted throughout the whole of the reconstruction. The January 23rd "Gloucester Journal" reproduced two views of the new composing room, and one of the printing press.

ILFORD

We regret to announce the death, which occurred last week, of Mr. William Henry Hill, the well-known editor of the "Guardian" series of newspapers comprising the "Ilford Guardian" and other journals. Mr. Hill was 57 years of age, and his death, unexpected as it was, came as a great shock to his associates and friends, by whom he was held in high esteem.

NORWICH

The ninth annual meeting of the East Anglia District, Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers, was held at the Curat House, The Walk, Norwich, on Saturday last, with Mr. A. A. Oliver in the chair. The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted, the latter disclosing a balance in hand after meeting unusually heavy expenses, including a grant of £1 to a national testimonial to the services of Mr. W. E. Fursland, Tonbridge, the national secretary since the inauguration of the guild in 1923. A number of resolutions for consideration at the next triennial meeting of the guild, to be held in London in April, were dealt with and Mr. W. E. Cooper was elected district delegate. At the close of business visitors were entertained at tea by the "Press" readers' chapel, Mr. W. C. Beecroft being responsible for arrangements. Votes of thanks to acting officials were passed and brought a congenial session to a close.

PORT TALBOT

The winner of the Eisteddfod poster competition in connection with the Port Talbot National Eisteddfod is announced as Mr. H. R. Pierce of Liverpool. He was one of ten competitors from all parts of the country. The adjudicator said: "There is one design so outstanding to my mind that there is no question or doubt as to which is the best. . . . This design has all the qualities which I consider vital in a poster. In the first place its simplicity makes it outstanding. It makes an instant impression; you see at a glance what it is all about. Combined with these qualities it is well executed, and the lettering, based on classical proportions, is excellent."

TAUNTON

The death has taken place at Taunton, in his 76th year, of Mr. Edwin Pearce, senior partner in the firm of Barnicott and Pearce, printers and publishers of Taunton, his connection with the firm dating back to the year 1867. Mr. Pearce had been ill for five weeks. The funeral took place at St. James's Church, Taunton, on Tuesday, the large company of mourners who attended including Mr. G. F. Jones, J.P., who represented the president of the South-Western Alliance of Master Printers, on the Executive Committee of which Mr. Pearce had been a member from the inception of the Alliance in 1919. The deceased gentleman was actively connected with the work of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, for which he acted as hon. secretary from 1899 to 1921. By disposition Mr. Pearce was the embodiment of urbanity and thoughtfulness for others, and his judgment was invariably sound. The many friends he had will feel his loss heavily. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Pearce, who has been blind for some time, and to whom Mr. Pearce was constant in his devoted attention.

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STEREO DRY FLONG

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STEREO DRY FLONG

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Dry Flong for Hand-casting and "CLEARTYPE" Dry Flong for Machine Casting.

PETERS, W., LTD., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. "WET FLONG" and "CITOTYP" for hand casting. "STEREO" and "PERFECTA" for machine casting. "PICTURE FLONG" for colour work and half-tones.

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LIGHT & Co., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices.

Allied Newspapers ord. 13s. 9d., 13s. 3d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 4½d., 15s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 76; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 82; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s. 3d., 11s. 4½d. 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 83½; Associated Newspapers 19s. 6d., def. (5s.) 12s. 1½d., 12s. 7½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals (4s.) 1s. 6½d.; Buff Book 19s.; R. W. Crabtree (10s.) 6s. 10½d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 102; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 6d.; J. Dickinson 29s., 28s. 6d., 5 p.c. cum. 1st pref. stk. 90; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 1½d.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 10s. 6d.; Illustrated Newspapers 3s. 6d.; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 98⅛, 97½; Lamson Paragon 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s.; Linotype A deb. 76; London Express Newsp. 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 10½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. 10s., 12s. 2¼d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 84¾, 85; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 10½d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s., 16s. 4½d., 6½ p.c. deb. 96, 7 p.c. B deb. 97⅛; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 22s. 3d., 21s. 9d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 4½d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 2s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 19s. prefd. 15s. 3d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 30s.

Dividends and Reports

GEORGE OUTRAM AND CO.—Profit of these Glasgow newspaper proprietors for 1931 £101,664 (against £141,664); brought in £26,056. Dividend 15 per cent. (against 17½ per cent.); forward £27,502.

New Companies

SUPER-OFFSET, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; specialists in offset and lithographic printing, letterpress and general printers, typesetters, typefounders, stereotypers, and electrotypers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Cooper and K. W. Crook. Secretary: J. W. Winter, 42, Evington Banks Road, Leicester.

LITHO TRADE PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, bookbinders, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. C. Brett (66, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3) and C. Howard.

GEORGE LOMAS, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and stationer carried on by G. Lomas, at Broad Marsh, Nottingham. Private company. Permanent directors: G. Lomas (managing director and chairman) and F. Beilby. Registered office: 43, Broad Marsh, Nottingham.

HULL PREMIER PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; printers, bookbinders, lithographers, die-sinkers, publishers, wholesale and retail stationers, booksellers, paper bag and box makers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: G. F. Twidale (23, St. Leonards Road, Hull) and W. A. Twidale.

GUARDIAN PRESS (NEATH), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc. Private company. Directors: D. Price, R. T. Price, C. P. Huins, T. A. Flynn, and S. Perrott. Solicitors: Alfred Curtis and Son, Neath.

LEE SIGNS SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of, agents for and dealers in all articles in connection with signs, sign and ticket writing, including daylight, artificial or natural signs, showcards, etc. Private company. Directors: H. A. Bartlett, R. Lee, and R. Boughey. Registered office: 83, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

Increase of Capital

COURIER NEWS AGENCY, LTD. (Empire House, Wardrobe Court, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,000 in £1 ordinary shares, beyond the registered capital of £1,000.

WEYGANG STRAW PULP SYNDICATE, LTD. (84, Kingsway, W.C.2).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £50 beyond the registered capital of £550. The additional capital is divided into 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each.

Mortgages and Charges

CHELTENHAM PRESS, LTD. (Swindon Road, Cheltenham).—Particulars filed of £3,800 debentures authorised January 18th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued, and ranking *pari passu* with debentures issued September 13th, 1920.

HILL AND AINSWORTH, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Globe Street, Stoke-on-Trent).—Satisfaction to the extent of £800 on January 6th, 1932, of debentures authorised March 24th, 1922, and registered March 29th, 1922. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered March 29th, 1922, originally secured £5,000).

CHERRETT BROS., LTD. (printers, etc., 46, Market Place, Bishop Auckland).—Particulars filed of debentures for sums not exceeding £1,700 authorised January 15th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £1,700.

FOILOPRINTER, LTD. (3, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.).—Particulars filed on January 20th, 1932, of £500 debentures authorised October 30th, 1931, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £300.

KENT AND RICHARDS (1930), LTD. (newspaper distributors, etc., 2, 4, 6 and 8, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2).—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,250 on December 31st, 1931, of trust deed dated September 3rd, 1930, and registered September 5th, 1930, securing £21,000.

BLICK OFFICE EQUIPMENT, LTD. (1-2, Baden Place, Crosley Row, S.E.1).—Mortgage for £1,367 dated May 11th, 1925, charged on 68 and 70, Lant Street, Borough High Street, S.E. (being property acquired by the company on December 21st, 1931). Registered pursuant to Section 81 of the Companies Act, 1929. Mortgagee:

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Equitable Life Assurance Society, 19, Coleman Street, E.C.

CHADWICK AND SHAPCOTT, LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in brushes and paper, etc., Henry Street, W.C.1).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on January 13th, 1932, of debentures authorised April 11th, 1912, and registered April 12th, 1912. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered April 12th, 1912, originally secured £1,000.)

ROUGHWAY PAPER MILLS, LTD. (old company), (near Roughway).—Satisfaction in full on January 12th, 1932, of mortgage dated February 1st, 1917, and registered February 12th, 1917, securing £1,000 and further advances not exceeding in all £3,500.

Receivers Appointed or Released

WILMOT (NEATH), LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Guardian Office, British School Buildings, Neath).—R. W. Perrott, of Orchard Chambers, Neath, Glam, ceased to act as receiver on January 18th, 1932.

EATON'S SYSTEMS, LTD. (90, Victoria Street, S.W.1).—L. S. Stock, of 12, D'Arblay Street, W.1, ceased to act as receiver and/or manager on January 20th, 1932.

New Paper and Board Mills

Rumours have lately been current to the effect that paper and board mills were about to be built in Essex. Apparently these relate to one of a number of subsidiary works essential for the development of a huge undertaking covering more specifically the various branches of the leather industry.

We understand that Mr. Gabesam, acting as agent for Mr. Thomas Bata, of Zlin, Czecho-Slovakia, has made preliminary arrangements with Mr. W. W. Wilson, of St. Cleve's Hall, East Tilbury, for the purchase of an extensive estate in this part of Essex.

According to report, Mr. Bata's project will involve the building of quite a number of different factories, including paper and board mills and box-making works.

In due course it is expected that some 5,000 men and women will find employment in the production of footwear and other articles from leather, rubber, etc.

At Zlin, in Czecho-Slovakia, where Mr. Bata has his largest factory, the employees live in Mr. Bata's model town and enjoy their amusement at his cinemas and theatres, buy everything they require from his shops, and live in his houses and hostels, so that about 90 per cent. of their wages go back again into his hands through these various sources.

THE TELEPRINTER.—Hundreds of business men have stated their intention to instal a teleprinter when the G.P.O. puts it into public service during the next few months. The teleprinter is a long-distance typewriter which enables a typist in one office to type messages over a telephone line to any other subscriber equipped with the apparatus. It is probable that there will be a thousand teleprinters in London when the service opens.

About that "NON-"

Non-productive time, though usually made up of small items, is often the deciding factor between profit and loss. Constant study and a wide range of managerial experience and re-organisations, have fitted me to help you solve this and other production problems. Out-of-pocket exs. for first visit. Write BM/YYV6, W.C.1

Wiggins, Teape Development

It was agreed at a meeting in London on Monday to increase the capital of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., by 470,000 £1 shares, of which 200,000 are to be seven per cent. cumulative preference shares to rank *pari passu* with the existing seven per cent. cumulative preference shares and to be offered to existing shareholders and debenture holders at 20s. 6d. each. The balance of shares are to be unclassified until such time as the board of directors decide.

A second resolution, which was agreed to, was with regard to the large demand in this country for greaseproof paper. Sir Wyndham Portal said that the board had secured the co-operation of a Continental firm, who had for a long period been engaged in that class of manufacture, and when conditions proved suitable the erection of a new mill at Dartford specially designed for the manufacture of greaseproof paper on a considerable scale would be considered.

THE 34th annual dinner of the Co-operative Printing Society was held on Saturday at the Holborn Restaurant, Sir Alfred Tyler presiding. Amongst the prominent people present were the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Messrs. J. Bromley, J. S. Elias, T. E. Naylor, Woodgate Stevens, H. Wilson Howes, Geo. A. Isaacs, A. E. Holmes, J. Tyler and Mrs. J. R. Clynes and Mrs. A. V. Alexander. The assembly numbered about 260, and a most interesting and successful evening resulted.

THE February issue, a "Centenary Number," of that handy monthly—"Vacher's Parliamentary Companion"—has just been published. The first issue went to press in December, 1831. The usual clearly printed lists of members of both Houses and their town addresses are there, together with other information which it is useful to have at hand. The price is 1s. 0d. It is printed and published by Vacher and Sons, Ltd., Westminster House, S.W.1.



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(LONDON) LIMITED

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	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

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	Per Line s.	d.
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Tenders	2	0
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Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
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Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

PRINTER'S ASSISTANT (Lady), expert Book-keeper, Order and Cost Clerk, Shorthand Typist ; exc. refs ; seeks change.—Box 15618.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

MACHINERY WANTED

MANNOTEX STEP AND REPEATING MACHINE Wanted—Write, with full particulars, Box B.5194 Z. Publicitas, Zurich (Switzerland). 15612

FOR SALE

CITY PRINTERS, off Fleet Street, offer a quantity of OLD TYPE for sale, in cases if desired.—Box 15615.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH.—OLD ESTABLISHED AND REPUTED PRINTERS. Good premises ; many Contract Orders ; modern machinery, type and equipment ; net profit £350 per annum (could be doubled). Price £1,250 All at ; sale owing to illness.—Rumsey and Rumsey, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. 15619

AGENCIES

FIRST-CLASS German firm, manufacturing Bronze Powder and Leaf Metal, desires connection with well established firm handling these articles with view to sole agency.—Apply Box 15617.

TENDERS

Bromley Rural District Council

BOOKS AND PRINTING AND STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUNDRIES

THE above-named Council invite tenders for the supply of
(a) Books and Printing,
(b) Stationery and Office Sundries,
during the year ending March 31st, 1933.

Forms of tender may be obtained from the undersigned, and must be returned duly completed and endorsed "Tender for..... .....," not later than 12 o'clock NOON on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1932.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or the whole of any tender.

By Order,
LEONARD O. WALL,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, Crofton Pound Hill,
Orpington, Kent.
January 28th, 1932.

Borough of Camberwell

TO PRINTERS

THE COUNCIL INVITE TENDERS for the execution of their GENERAL PRINTING, for alternative periods of five and seven years, from April 1st, 1932. All work must be carried out within a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office. Specimens may be seen, and forms of tender, schedules, etc., obtained, with any other information required, from the Printing Office, Town Hall, Peckham Road, S.E.5. Telephone : Rodney 4761-2-3. A deposit of £1 1s. must be paid upon application for each copy of the schedule, such deposit will be returned in exchange for the official receipt therefor upon a bona-fide tender made. Tenders must be delivered, in sealed envelopes, endorsed on front "Printing Contract," and addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5, not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, February 23rd, 1932.

C. E. NEWTON, Town Clerk.

Borough of Hampstead

THE COUNCIL of this Borough Invite Tenders for the Supply of (1) PRINTING and (2) BOOKS and BOOKBINDING, for one or three years, at the option of the Council, from April 1st next.

Specimens of the various items can be inspected on application to the Town Clerk, from whom printed schedules with full conditions and form of Tender can be obtained upon deposit of £1 1s. for each Tender, which will be returned if a bona-fide Tender be sent in by the day and time mentioned below, but will otherwise become forfeited to the Council ; the deposit will also be forfeited in the event of a tender being withdrawn

Tenders must be received at my office not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 16th, 1932. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
PHILIP H. HARROLD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.
January 21st, 1932.

R.S.A. COMPETITION.—Particulars of the ninth annual Open Competition of Industrial Designs, to be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, in June, 1932, have now been issued, and can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Intending competitors must apply to the Secretary between May 2nd and May 9th, for the necessary entry forms, the last day for receiving entries being May 21st. The designs will be received at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7, between June 6th and 8th. In all, scholarships and prizes amounting to about £1,400 are offered in connection with the 1932 Competition.

SIR MEREDITH THOMPSON WHITTAKER, of Scarborough, chief proprietor of the "Scarborough Evening News" and the "Scarborough Mercury," who died on November 10th, left property of the value of £26,239, with net personalty £21,576.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, of Ardmohr, Broomhill Road, Keith, Banffshire, bookseller and publisher, of J. Mitchell and Son, 19, Mid Street, Keith, who died on August 25th last, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £9,791.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

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AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
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Watch for the special Fisher Bookbinding announcement.

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"OXFORD" Series of
DATE BLOCKS
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HAVE YOU SEEN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF
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WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
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1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4
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All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

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Telegrams : "Printauct, Fleet, London"
Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

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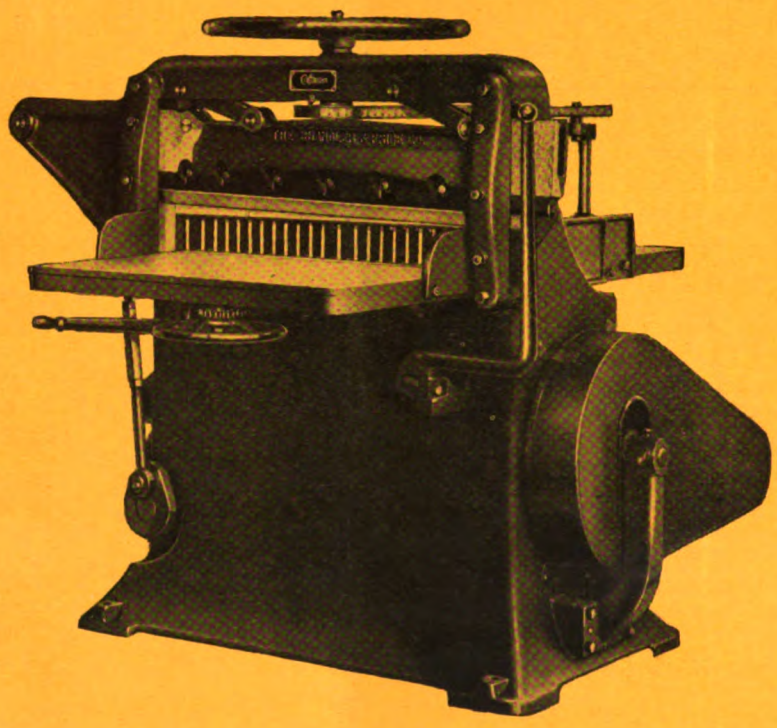
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COMPS LTD.
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CASLON MACHINERY

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2—Ease of Operation
3—Convenience . . .
4—Speed . . . . . .
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We invite you to visit our Showrooms and see the Craftsman Cutter.

H. W. CASLON & CO. LTD.

82 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1 **Telephone: National 3254.**

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—February 4, 1932.

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The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 172 | LONDON: FEBRUARY 11, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

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Better Envelopes for your Customers !

The purpose of this book is to make envelope sales easier for you. It contains the prices and qualities of over 700 stock lines.

Post Free upon application, this is a handy means of reference for all engaged on selecting the right envelope for the right job.

THORBURN, BAIN & CO., LTD.

The Broadwall Envelope Factory, Stamford Street, LONDON, S.E.

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 15)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 172

LONDON : FEBRUARY 11, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

TRADE continues to be unsatisfactory for the great majority of printers in all parts of the country. The outlook is far from bright, and it remains as true as ever that business will be better only for the individual printer who prints better, works harder, charges less, or is better circumstanced than his neighbour.

* * *

Tariffs and Tight Business

THERE are those who hold that things will be ever so much brighter now that there is a tariff riding on most manufactured imports. There are those who emphasise that dearer paper, inks, binding materials, and machinery will not help forward the sale of printing and books. Time will eventually show which school of thought is based on sounde reasoning. Meantime, it is more necessary than ever it was to control the production and sale of printing in the most methodical, careful and thoughtful manner possible. Profits are extremely difficult to ensure, labour is difficult and delicate to handle, production becomes less rather than more economical, and customers insist on buying more cheaply. Making printing pay is an achievement which becomes more and more difficult as the months go by.

* * *

Process Engravers' Efficiency

PROCESS engravers having seen fit to reduce their prices for blocks, printers will appreciate the concession and pass it on to their customers—or at least, those of them will who occasionally receive orders for blocks. There is an unconscious humour in the process engraver's salesman who calls on printers and hopes he is not missing any of their business. He sees to it beforehand that he misses none of it, for he picks it up before it gets to the printer. We always have a high regard for process engravers. They rarely have unemployment, they are usually very busy, and they charge good prices. Their book of rules is a masterpiece, and they stick to it like glue. They are banded together like a brotherhood; they keep faith with the printer, and keep good friends with him even while relieving him of the blockmaking part of his business. Here, surely, is an object lesson in efficiency.

* * *

Metallic Inks v. Bronze Powders

IT must press itself upon the notice of observant printers that metallic inks are rapidly and vastly improving. It will be a good day for the industry when bronze powders are dispensed with. In fact, it would be a good day if their use was instantly and entirely debarred. Even the best of vacuum bronzers does not prevent bronze particles filling the air and

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	122
Guilds, Fraternities & Federations—	
Mr. A. E. Dent Addresses Stereo Overseers	124
London Monotype Users—	
Annual Luncheon and Meeting ...	128
Printers and Roller Problems ...	128
Rollers & Machine-Room Equipment—	
By Albert Hewitt	130
New British Patents	134
Ex-Secretary of P.M. & O.A.—	
Further Hearing of Charge	137
Printers' Managers and Overseers—	
Lecture on Rubber Rollers	138
Binders' Overseers Association—	
Annual General Meeting	139
Spencer and Cook British Folders...	139
Trade Notes	140
Country News	140
Municipal Printing Proposals ...	141
Employees' Long Service	141
Trade Union Matters	141
Commercial Review...	142
Obsolete Printing Machinery ...	144

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getting into the lungs of workers. Unfortunately, bronze printing is effective above all ordinary inks and it appears to be indispensable for certain classes of work. As it happens, chromo or coated papers are most commonly used for bronze printing and it is precisely on these kinds of paper that the present day metallic inks are most easily and effectively employed. There are an increasing number of good printers who use metallic inks entirely for their gold and silver work, no matter what class of paper may be required.

* * *

Offset and Metallic Printing

IT is not always realised to what an extent there is antagonism between bronze powder and offset printing. The best thing for an offset printer is sheer avoidance of gold or silver, though he must lose some work in the process. What he has to contend with is that if he prints for gold first he has to run so slowly as to prejudice his work on plate. Then he has to face the tendency of the metal to affect his plate and blanket on the next printing. Endless trouble is encountered throughout the run. On the other hand, if the bronze is left for the last printing, it is a characteristic of offset ink that it does not dry bone hard like other inks, and for long enough the earlier printings will pick up the bronze powder intended for the last printing only. Perhaps, in fairness to the ink makers we should say that it is the peculiarity of the offset process rather than of the inks that is responsible for the phenomena. If the offset printer endeavours to overcome his difficulties by leaving the gold printing for final, to be printed direct by metallic inks by the letterpress side, then there are all the difficulties of adjusting register to be overcome, remembering that it is registration as between different types of dressed cylinder that is required.

* * *

A Desideratum

WHAT is wanted, and maybe there is a small fortune awaiting the inventor, is a gold or silver ink for direct use on the rotary offset press. Maybe some day a relief etched zinc plate, eliminated damping, special rollers and blanket plus the right sort of ink and a drying extension to delivery will help to solve what is at present a problem of some dimensions.

Typesetters and Obscene Copy

The action of a London firm of trade typesetters in drawing police attention to copy believed to be obscene had a sequel at the Old Bailey on Monday.

For uttering and publishing an obscene libel consisting of six sheets of manuscript, the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), sentenced Geoffrey Wladislaw Vaile Potocki de Montalk to six months in the second division. The obscene writings were ordered to be destroyed.

Mr. G. P. Jordan, prosecuting, said that de Montalk went to Mr. Leslie de Lozey, managing director of Comps, Ltd., Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, and asked him to set the manuscript in type. Mr. de Lozey suggested that the matter was obscene, and later communicated with the police.

Personalia

Lord Snowden, the Earl of Harewood, and Mr. J. B. Priestley, were the guests of honour at the Press Club's "Yorkshire Night," last Friday. The telling of Yorkshire stories in dialect by Lord Snowden was a feature of the occasion.

Sir Charles Igglesden, the proprietor of the "Kentish Express," has been elected chairman of the Ashford magistrates.

Mr. William R. Cannell, director and manager of Messrs. George Falkner and Sons, Ltd., printers, Manchester, has been elevated to the mastership of the Hardy Lodge, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. The menu in connection with the installation banquet was designed and produced by Mr. Cannell's firm.

Mr. F. Edgar Powell, printer and stationer, of Commercial Street, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, vice-president of the Newport and Monmouthshire Master Printers' Association, was last week elected president of the Tredegar Chamber of Trade.

Mr. A. H. Howell, of the Cornwall Press, will lecture on "Modern Stereotyping" at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Road, London, S.E.5, on February 15th, in connection with the typography classes. The lecture, which begins at 7.30, will be illustrated with lantern slides. All interested in the allied trades are invited.

Mr. M. C. Badcock will lecture on "Printing for Profit" at the Mecca Café, 9, Mark Lane, E.C.3, next Wednesday evening, before the E. and N.E. Master Printers Association. In this, the second of three talks, the lecturer will deal particularly with layouts.

Mr. E. Hallam, the head of the machine-room of the "Manchester Guardian" offices, has retired after forty-six years' service on that paper.

Mr. J. Millen, of the staff of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., has been presented with a cheque, and also a gold wristlet watch for Mrs. Millen, in recognition of his services for three years as clerk of the "Daily Sketch" and Allied Newspapers editorial chapel.

Mr. Percy Smerdon, of the firm of Sellicks, printers, stationers and booksellers, Bedford Street, Plymouth, has been presented by the members with a silver salver to commemorate the fact that he has been secretary of the Seven O'clock Regulars Swimming Club, which he helped to found, for the whole twenty-one years of its existence.

Mr. A. R. Iago (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), as president of the Stationers' Social Society, had the pleasant task, with Mrs. Iago, of receiving some 650 members and guests at the Winter Dinner of the Society on Saturday, at the May Fair Hotel. Owing to the size of the gathering, which included many gentlemen well known in the printing trade, two rooms were again requisitioned. Mr. Iago himself presided over the main section of the company in the Pall Room, whilst Mr. John Cairns, a director of Waterlow and Sons, acted as chairman in the Garden Room.

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Trade Guilds, Fraternities and Federations

Mr. A. E. Dent Addresses Stereo Overseers

The February meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Thursday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4. In the unavoidable absence of the president (Mr. A. Chadwell), the chair was taken in the early part of the proceedings by Mr. J. Black (vice-president) and later by Mr. J. B. Titchener (vice-chairman of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Employers Federation). Following the disposal of Association business, the members had the pleasure of listening to an interesting address by Mr. A. E. Dent (secretary of the Federation of Master Process Engravers), who took as his subject "Trade Guilds, Fraternities and Federations."



MR. A. E. DENT

The secretary (Mr. W. Bullett) having read the minutes, Mr. Black invited comments on the balance sheet for 1931 which was in the hands of the members. Nothing but praise having been forthcoming for the way the Association's finances had been handled during the year, the balance sheet was, on the proposition of Mr. W. M. Forsyth, seconded by Mr. Elam, carried unanimously.

Mr. J. B. Titchener, who introduced the lecturer to the meeting, spoke of Mr. Dent as a man of wide experience and one who knew the process side of their business from A to Z, having been, in turn, apprentice, craftsman, overseer and manager and then proprietor. Mr. Dent was now the popular secretary of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, and the speaker thought they were fortunate in getting him to address them that evening.

Mr. Dent, at the outset of his lecture, said he had passed through all the recognised stages of the industry, from hand engraving to process engraving, before coming to his present interesting and exclusive job. Proceeding, he said that if he were asked at which stage he learnt the greatest amount of tact, psychological insight and human understanding, it was as overseer or manager. A point Mr. Dent wished to impress upon his hearers was that any statements he might make in the course of his remarks were entirely his own personal opinions and that they in no way compromised the views of the Federation, of which he was the secretary.

Early Days of Trade Guilds

Continuing, Mr. Dent in the early part of his address quoted largely from Mr. Geo. Unwin's researches published in the Antiquary Series of 1908. So far as the principal aims of Guilds, Fraternities and Federations were concerned, they were synonymous. They all had for the same object—the maintenance of the market for all engaged in the industry. Mr. Dent took his hearers back to the very earliest inception of trade guilds, their origin in China, India, Asia, on the Continent and in this country. Every country since the thirteenth century had seen the rise of different forms of trade organisations to meet new conditions of social and economic life. In one direction the guild became a livery company, and the livery company became the corporation, and in the other it became the fraternity, the craft and the trade union. Guild records, he proceeded, had been preserved in London from about the tenth century and from an even earlier date on the Continent. By the middle of the fourteenth century there emerged out of the welter of craft guilds, the twelve great City companies from one of which it was customary to select the Lord Mayor.

After dealing interestingly with the conflicts and features of the early City companies, the power yielded by them, their creative force in City politics, the strange methods they employed to protect their own interest, all of which seemed crude compared with to-day's methods, Mr. Dent brought his subject up to about the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when there were records of trade organisations running well into three figures.

Origin of Engraving

So far as he had been able to find out, engraving—or chasing, as it might have been called—was not represented amongst the companies he had just referred to. Whether engraving was included with the Goldsmiths he had not discovered, but that the art originated from the surface decoration of metal articles was generally accepted, and there was no doubt it came from the East. The adaptation of engraving to printing arose, it was said, from the desire of the craftsman to preserve a record of his work by filling up the crevices with pigments and taking a rubbing.

A Guild of Illustration

Whether it was feasible for the engraving or electrotyping craft to have a guild organisation and a permanent home and one which would embody a hall, he would rather leave to their imagination. That their craft needed a stronger focus point than they had at present could hardly be denied. Such a centre as he had suggested could contain a museum for the preservation of examples of the lost arts of wood and steel engraving and colour printing in relief. Their federations were still young and there was ample room for growth.

Federation and Consumer

Dealing now with the effect of the Federation on the consumer, Mr. Dent said the buyer no doubt would expect to have some advantages from houses that were outside the Federation. The fact that the Federation price was standardised, limited the possibilities of going all round the trade for competitive quotations. This made the buyer suspicious that he was being exploited. A safety valve was therefore desirable, and the existence of a few non-federated firms provided that safety-valve. In the old days of the guilds, the employer took a personal pride in the proper working of his craft, and the same could be said of the workman. The tendency of federations was to revive that pride of craft, because where price was not cut to ribbons there was room for emulation and there was a sufficient margin to maintain the status of the workers and to keep plant up to date. That important crafts should be regulated by consent of those engaged in them was a *sine qua non* if steady progress was desired, always provided that a middle course was steered between regulation and exploitation.

A Question of Price

Many said that prices would find their market level without the Federation. Probably they would, but was it likely to be a reasonable level? he asked. Would it leave any margin on which one could continue business without constant fear of the bankruptcy court? Mr. Dent gave numerous illustrations of what he regarded as the value of federations, and then went on to say that if electrotypers would not mould grouped plates at economic prices, they could not complain if the printer turned to step-and-repeat photo-litho work. At first sight it looked as if the engravers had the greatest experience of organisation in their craft, because there had to be an engraver before there could be an electrotyper. Yet on the other hand, it seemed as if there had to be an electrotyper before there could be a Society Agreement. Their Agreement (the Electrotypers') was the model on which they (the Process Workers) built theirs.

Many of those present would remember the late Mr. Cook, of Badoureau's, who was responsible for the first idea of a trade agreement in the engraving industry. It was about 1913, when Mr. Cook convinced him that a joint agreement with the employees was not only feasible, but desirable,

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and that it might be applied to the engraving section of the industry. When he first broached the subject to his people he was told it was a dangerous proposal, but he had the faith of the fanatic. At length he induced the late Mr. Holloway to come and talk the matter over with the process engravers. The seed germinated, and they made their Trade Agreement with the Process Workers' Society in 1916.

Mr. Dent proceeded to remind them what the agreement had done for their craft. Let them ask the journeyman who now took home a good wage; ask the employers, who had improved their businesses: ask the non-federated engraver, who worked on the fringe of the Federation Schedule and got his turnover without effort—even the foreign agent had only to send out a few circulars to find himself snowed under with orders. The workers had had their hours reduced and their holidays were doubled. With all these obvious advantages staring them in the face, there were still men in the Society and employers in the Federation who said: "What is the use of the Federation? The Agreement is not worth the paper it is written upon and we would prefer our freedom to go our own way." He was glad to say, however, that this viewpoint was not general. The majority of their members were not only conversant with what had been done, but were looking forward to see what might be accomplished in the future.

In his opinion, the best form of propaganda was positive propaganda. By adding to the benefits obtainable within their Federation they benefited their staunch supporters and tended to make the outsider envious, or at least make him uncertain about his vaunted freedom. He might begin to consider what he was missing in the shape of co-operative rates of workmen's compensation and screen insurance and other benefits.

Tariffs

Mr. Dent said he had been asked to include in his remarks a reference to modern tariffs, although he admitted that to be a difficult question to touch upon in such a mixed company. For himself he would have preferred to avoid the subject, because there were some who were not prepared to consider both sides dispassionately. The more one studied the matter the less one was likely to dogmatise. In the past he had been strongly influenced towards a policy of complete protection for home industries, but his attitude later on was towards unrestricted imports. From the purely human aspect all restrictions upon legitimate human effort were, he maintained, fundamentally wrong. Restriction in one part of the world tended to make unemployment in another part. If all tariffs and other restrictions could be swept away to-morrow he believed that the world would immediately commence to absorb its unemployed. On the one hand nature, aided by science, was able to give us all we required; whilst on the other those who handled our requirements held these things to ransom lest we should live too cheaply. If the scientific tariff they heard of could preserve the home market, without increasing their costs of production, then there was something to be said in its favour; but seeing that so many industries were interdependent and the product of one was the raw material of another, it would need the utmost wisdom and the maximum flexibility to improve the home market without damaging the export market.

Tariff and Process Blocks

Coming more directly to their own industry, they found that Continental process engravers were now catering extensively for the British market at a price considerably below our costs of production. The chief reason for this was that their wage average was about one-third lower than ours. That state of affairs would continue until the world got nearer to a universal currency and a universal standard of living, while they were waiting for these things, what should be their policy? It would be a selfish thought, but their obvious policy must be to try to bring the price of foreign blocks up to a level with those at home; and if a tariff would do this, Mr. Dent said he would be perfectly content to see it imposed. The process engraving trade would be one of the simplest to which a tariff could safely be applied because the scientific tariff could be used against foreign blocks without raising the price of blocks in this country. This would involve Government registration of their price schedule, and any attempt on their part to exploit the customer could then be followed by a removal of the tariff.

[We note this is one of the points made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech in the House of Commons when introducing his tariff proposals on Thursday night.—ED.]

Continuing, Mr. Dent said their Federation's duty to-day was to watch over the interests of all parties; not only the employer and the employee, but particularly the consumer, for it was only by public sanction that a Federation could justify its existence.

Mr. Dent, in concluding, said the work of the engraver and the electrotyper had contributed largely to present-day civilisation. By their aid printing had progressed immensely. They had popularised art, enlarged education, put life into journalism, embellished literature, and shown themselves as the strongest allies of commerce.

Discussion

Mr. J. B. Titchener, from the chair, invited discussion and comments on Mr. Dent's address. For himself he thought the subject had been wonderfully interesting and comprehensive, covering as it did such a long period of time. He also referred to the interesting fact brought out by Mr. Dent that trade organisations in the past had the same difficulties to contend with as they had at the present time, and also that they had experimented with the same remedies.

Mr. A. H. Mundey said that as a student of history himself he had greatly enjoyed the lecture. Arising out of several references in Mr. Dent's remarks, Mr. Mundey said that in many crafts the apprenticeship system seemed to be dying out. That could not be said of their craft, however, especially in their own particular section of it.

Mr. Bernard Titchener asked Mr. Dent how the Dutch prices for process engraving ruled to-day. In the past the Dutch were 33⅓ below English prices. Now that this country had come off the Gold Standard and the Federation had lately lowered their prices, was the English price on a similar level to the Dutch?

Mr. Dent, in replying to several questions raised, spoke of what the Federation was doing in the interests of technical education by awarding prizes in the Royal Society of Arts Industrial Competition and to the L.C.C. Bolt Court School students, and its desire to assist all those engaged generally in process engraving. In reply to Mr. Bernard Titchener, Mr. Dent said that the change in the Gold Standard and the lowering in the prices at home which had recently come into force would bring the British engraver 15 to 20 per cent. nearer to the Dutch prices. This, plus a reasonable tariff, would bring the foreign price nearly up to a level with that of the British block.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Dent for his very able lecture was proposed by Mr. Bernard Titchener and seconded by Mr. W. M. Forsyth, and very heartily accorded.

The chairman announced that the next meeting in March would be addressed by Mr. Mundey on "The Gold Diggers."

Advertising Advertising

Exhibition in London

To educate prospective users of advertising in its use and commercial value and power, and to advertise advertising are the objects of an exhibition being held at 3-4, Clement's Inn, W.C.2. The promoters are the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising, the members of which have voluntarily prepared a gallery of attractive advertisements to suit all trades and all sections of the press. An appeal is made to publishers to co-operate in the scheme by providing free space for these advertisements. No money will pass under the scheme. Members of the Council of the Federation of Master Process Engravers have promised to provide and deliver blocks without charge. Certain firms of typesetters have similarly undertaken to execute typesetting at their own cost.

The exhibition is proving a successful venture, the daily press and many journals having agreed to use certain of the advertisements within six months.

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London Monotype Users

Annual Luncheon and Meeting

The annual luncheon given by the Monotype Corporation, Ltd., to the members of the London and District Monotype Users' Association was held on Tuesday at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. W. I. Burch, managing director of the Corporation, occupying the chair. An excellent luncheon was followed by the annual meeting of the Association over which Mr. G. P. Reveirs, the chairman, presided.

The chairman thanked the Corporation for its hospitality, and Mr. Burch, in acknowledgment, made one of those happy little speeches for which he is famous, referring to the fact that Mr. Reveirs had been 60 years in the printing industry. He hoped that 1932 would be a more successful year for them than 1931.

The secretary of the Association, Mr. F. H. Bisset, submitted the annual report of the Executive Committee. This stated that so far as London and district was concerned, the past year had proved in most respects uneventful, but the Association's representatives had interested themselves in the matters which had engaged the attention of the National Committee. Reference was made to a questionnaire issued in regard to Monotype output and cost. Instances were given of several cases which the Committee had considered relating to labour questions in respect of the Typographical Association. The subject of technical education was also referred to, mention being made of the desirability of allowing apprentices time off during working hours for attendance at technical classes, and of the facilities offered at the London works of the Monotype Corporation, and the North-Western Polytechnic.

The statement of accounts, which was also submitted by Mr. Bisset, showed a satisfactory state of affairs.

The adoption of the report and statement of accounts was moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. Spring and carried unanimously.

Proposing the re-election of the chairman, Mr. Spring said that Mr. Reveirs had occupied the position for 15 years. Mr. L. B. Mackay seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to, Mr. Reveirs making suitable response.

The vice-chairmen Messrs. H. Basil Cahusac, F. W. Cheyney and A. Spring were re-elected upon the motion of Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Bevan. The re-election of Mr. E. G. Cole as treasurer was agreed to upon the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. R. B. Simnett, whilst Mr. F. H. Bisset was re-elected secretary.

The Committee was re-elected as follows: Leslie B. Mackay, G. Phillips, R. B. Simnett, E. Adkins, R. F. Truscott, and G. Soundy Unwin; members of the National Committee: G. P. Reveirs, H. Basil Cahusac, F. W. Cheyney, and G. Soundy Unwin. Mr. W. J. Mizen was again elected auditor.

At the conclusion of the business meeting an exhaustive history of the Monotype was given by Mr. G. Leopold Reveirs, who was voted a hearty vote of thanks upon the motion of Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, seconded by Mr. Oxley. We hope to report Mr. Reveirs' address in a later issue.

A TWO POUND FINE was recently imposed on a firm of printers for having failed to keep a register of limewashing of workrooms and to limewash ceilings, as required by the Factory Acts.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.—The Department of Overseas Trade has issued a revised edition of the "Guide" to the services which it offers to United Kingdom firms interested in the development of export trade. The need for expansion of United Kingdom trade overseas is urgent and this booklet, descriptive of the various activities of the Department will be of particular interest. The booklet is divided into sections relating to standing information, commercial news, economic surveys, the British Industries Fair and the overseas organisation of the Department.

Printers and Roller Problems

Mr. A. Hewitt in South-West London

Mr. J. H. Quinn (president) was in the chair at the February meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association at the Crichton Restaurant, Clapham Junction.

The chairman mentioned that Mr. E. G. Cole had been seriously ill, and on his (the chairman's) suggestion it was decided to send him a message of sympathy and good wishes.

Mr. F. Chivers (hon. secretary), among a number of communications, read the New Year message which the Federation president addressed to the members.

Mr. Spring referred to the printing exhibition at the Charing Cross Underground Station, which remains open until February 26th and which, he said, was very well worth a visit.

Roller Problems

Mr. A. Hewitt then gave his very practical address on "Rollers and Machine Room Equipment," which appears elsewhere in this issue.

An interesting discussion followed, the lecturer replying to a number of questions.

Asked if the patent rollers gave much difficulty with the use of colours, Mr. Hewitt observed that some of the rollers were somewhat pervious and others almost impervious. The result was that in the latter case the ink lay on the surface, so much so that in some rollers they could wash it off with petrol and employ a delicate yellow following a solid blue or black. Especially was this the case with the Mintite roller. There had been no reaction from colours.

In regard to washing rollers, Mr. Hewitt said, generally speaking, in the case of composition rollers, paraffin was the best medium, because of its greasy character, whereas petrol was of the nature of alcohol, which broke down the glycerine contents. Rubber was different, and there he would use petrol, provided it was carefully used and quickly washed off. It tended to liven up the face of the roller. The trouble with rubber rollers usually was that after a period of running they began to pick, little molecules or cells coming off and going into the forme. There was also a tendency for the rubber to harden into a solid mass, but that was overcome to some extent by treating the base rubber, so that they only got a shell of rubber on the surface and inside a cellular mass.

Mr. Mizen asked if the Mintite roller was affected by the rule forme as were rubber rollers, and Mr. Hewitt replied that the Mintite roller certainly seemed to possess a curious resistance, different from that of the rubber roller. Moreover, any cut seemed to close up. Again, the Mintite roller could be more conveniently trimmed.

Mr. Hewitt, dealing with the question of sponging rollers, said provided this was carried out expeditiously and the rollers dried afterwards, sponging should not detract in any way from the value of the roller.

Mr. Spring raised the point of rollers clearing the forme, and Mr. Hewitt observed that they could not get decent print if the roller turned on the forme. Once set, the cylinder should not be altered. There was only one way to produce perfect print, and that was to have absolute uniformity of printing surface and speeds between cylinder and type-bed.

Mr. Rangecroft, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hewitt, said the address given that evening emphasised the value of their monthly meetings, and such information as Mr. Hewitt had given helped them to surmount their difficulties.

Mr. F. E. Tacey seconded the resolution, and in connection with the troubles arising with blocks said a great many of these were due to the mounts, the wood of which they were made varying enormously even in the same species.

The resolution was cordially carried, and Mr. Hewitt, in reply, remarked on the benefits to be derived from an interchange of views such as they had had that evening.

At the meeting on March 1st a discussion on mechanical composition will be introduced by Mr. A. Spring and Mr. Laurence Mead.

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Rollers and Machine-Room Equipment

By Albert Hewitt*

In dealing with the care of printers' rollers and machine-room equipment, with reference particularly to the roller problem of the printer, and in order to treat the subject comprehensively I propose first of all to deal with the different types of rollers ordinarily used in printers' offices of various capacity, and then to deal with the particular application, and finally to refer to a series of faults, causes and corrections, suggesting various possible occurrences in the hope that some of my hearers will assist me by putting questions, and making statements of their experiences, so that by a series of questions and answers we shall probably examine all the causes and trouble arising out of the use of ink-distributing rollers, resulting from the various considerations and conditions that have to be met by the trade.

Roller Composition

Roller composition is being supplied, I believe, to meet every possible condition in which printers' rollers have to be used, and therefore by a proper selection it is only reasonable to suppose that there is a roller to meet the requirements of any exacting condition, certainly to meet all conditions that can arise in this City of ours.

It is well known that ordinary printer's composition is affected by atmospheric conditions very considerably, and therefore it is necessary, in the selection of the grade, that the working conditions should be considered, and for these reasons roller composition manufacturers have broadly defined the composition into three distinct classes:—

1. The normal or average composition, for use in average well conducted printing establishments, free from damp or hot situations.
2. Composition required for use in damp situations.
3. Composition required for use in hot dry situations.

There are a number of intermediate grades for the various degrees of damp and dryness, between the extremes, which can be provided.

In pursuing this subject, with a view to having all the information at my disposal, I approached in turn each of the firms who are well known and are large producers of printers' roller composition, and I desire publicly to thank them each and severally for the assistance they have given me, and I desire to state that I found each ready and willing to consider the problems which are constantly arising in the trade. They inform me that they have now incorporated in their organisations a service department whose duty it is to overcome the various difficulties of the printer, and by their expert knowledge to provide for the peculiar difficulties arising out of his work, situation, and consequent effects arising therefrom.

I have already premised that composition is made in three grades, i.e., normal or average conditions, which are so much in favour of the composition that the troubles experienced are probably only mechanical—these I will deal with later; damp-proof composition, to resist damp situations, which cause normal rollers to swell, get excessively tacky, with consequential liability to burst; heat-proof composition for dry situations where rollers are liable to dry-out, shrink and crack, with the consequential hardening of the surface and refusal to take and deliver ink.

These few remarks deal with the ordinary troubles arising out of the use of printers' ordinary composition rollers. Other troubles which are experienced are of mechanical nature, as they arise out of either faulty adjustment, with the consequential effects from the drive of rollers with their attendant troubles, namely the rubbing of the face of the rollers, or alternatively the heating up of the rollers with the resultant bursting thereof.

Mechanical Causes of Trouble

As a mechanical engineer I have been surprised to find in a number of cases where defective rolling is constantly being experienced that it is due to the gear inker rider roller being of incorrect diameter, with the result that different running speeds exist between the bed and the geared rider roller which contacts with the inking rollers. This is not generally experienced in the more modern machines, but is sometimes found in machines fitted with geared inking mechanism added by other than the machine makers, in which through error surface speeds have been incorrectly provided. In other cases, and particularly with regard to distributing rollers contacting with ink slabs, either the adjustments provided by the makers of the machines are conspicuous by their absence or where provided they have not been properly adjusted by the minder, with the resultant excessive battering of the rollers by the slab passing rapidly in and out thereunder, or by insufficient contact of the rollers with the slab causing an excessive amount of slip. Both these troubles will produce the same defect: the face of the rollers would be fretted away and carried in the ink, resulting in the filling of the forme.

Another fruitful source of trouble is the roller shaft or spindle being bent, causing the roller to run eccentrically, thereby setting up excessive load on one side of rollers and no load on the opposite side of the rollers. This will result in similar defects as those evidenced above, on the face of the rollers: that is, there is a fretting or rubbing of surface clearly defined by the roughing of roller surface. The cause should be traced, and invariably it will be found due to the state previously mentioned.

High-Speed Problems

Reference to rollers used in hot dry situations leads me to the consideration of another factor. In these days of high speed it has been found necessary to increase considerably the pile of rollers, so as to properly distribute and convey the ink at high speed. To obtain perfectly rolled formes, these piles or stacks of rollers with the increased number of contacts arising therefrom necessarily set up increased friction, and call for a resistance and much harder surfaces than was previously necessary when owing to the slow speed at which machines were then worked rolling was a much easier proposition.

I suppose it is generally accepted that the capacity for picking up and depositing ink decreases as the square of the speed; in other words a roller running slowly will collect a thicker film of ink and also deposit a thicker film of ink than a roller running at high speed. Therefore we find to-day in really high-speed machinery that the ink-distributing roller mechanism is steadily growing in capacity, for two reasons: 1. The increased speed reduces the capacity of the rollers to convey and deposit ink, and also reduces the capacity of the forme to receive it; 2. The nature of the work now generally being demanded is much heavier than previously demanded, and also the higher-quality paper being used is of a better surface, demanding better and more even inking. In fact, the demands have increased to such an extent that whereas in my young days a geared ink-distributing mechanism was a novelty, to-day it is a stern necessity.

Speciality Rollers

These huge piles of ink-distributing rollers have considerably increased the difficulties of the roller makers, and have resulted in the demand for a different type of roller which is, I use the word advisedly, infusable, that is to say unmeltable, at the heat likely to be generated under abnormal printing conditions. It has also led makers to the consideration of other suitable material for the manufacture of the rollers, to withstand these new demands, and to-day we have a variety of patent composition clothings offered, all of which have been produced with the desire to overcome the increased heat arising out of frictional contact necessitated by the demand for higher speed, and also to obtain effective and satisfactory inking. As we are all aware there are a number of these compositions on the market, and rubber has also been used very considerably

* Address given before the South-West London Master Printers' Association.

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for the same reasons, and I suppose we shall presently arrive at a time when, owing to the increased speed and piling up of rollers, with the consequent heating, some form of heat-resisting roller will be commonly used, even for inking the forme.

Many years ago I was consulted by Mr. Noble, of the Temple Press, with a view to overcoming the trouble arising out of frictional heat, and we considered the desirability of passing a stream of cold water through the centre of the ink drums of a large rotary press to enable them to overcome this difficulty, by carrying away the generated heat.

Dealing With Damp and Heat

From a casual examination of the problem it would appear to me that the ideal way of dealing with both the damp and heat problems, which may assail any printer owing to the changing conditions of his office, is to provide a roller clothing not affected by either of these conditions, glycerine and gelatine being materially affected by these causes. It is a curious thing that in many printing offices the dampest period of the year (when it should be less experienced) is in the summer, as in the winter months, owing to the desire to maintain reasonable and normal working temperature, heating apparatus is brought into service and operated in such a way as to maintain a fairly regular temperature. With a constant degree of heat and humidity these troubles are not likely to arise, but in the summer months when the auxiliary heating services are not in use we are liable to constant changes of weather with hot days, probably followed by a cold damp period.

I am of the opinion that with the piling up of inking rollers it will be found that rubber or composition rollers without gelatine and glycerine content will be more largely used in ink distribution, as they are able to stand up to heavier loads imposed upon them without bursting, melting or fretting; and if such rollers can be developed with a suitable face combined with the necessary resilience they will immediately become available for forme rollers, as they would then overcome the general objection, namely excessive wear and filling of the forme, particularly fine-screen work.

Damage During Storage

Having generally surveyed the types of rollers, and trouble arising from their use, let me deal with one of the most generally un-necessary causes of damage to rollers, I mean faulty storage. In my daily work I am constantly in the machine rooms of printers, and I am surprised at the negligent manner in which this accessory of the printer is treated. Rollers are often roughly laid against each other in odd corners, often by the side of heat radiators or hard brick corners without any consideration for their surface—with the resultant cuts, flats and meltings—when it is quite easy to provide reasonable racks for their convenient safe storage, in selected positions, not assailed by damp or heat. As a result of experience I find that it does not matter whether rollers are stored lying in the horizontal plane or standing in the vertical, provided the atmospheric conditions are suitable, and my firm have developed and sold for many years suitable cheap roller racks made to meet all the needs of various offices. I produce illustration of the various types and particularly draw your attention to the cylindrical adjustable roller rack which I originally designed about 1903 as the most convenient form and means for storing rollers adjacent to the machine in a get-at-able manner without occupying unnecessary space. This roller rack is made up in two types, or models, the fixed type for use in places where one can pass around the stand, this being the cheaper; and the revolving stand, which is more expensive, but most serviceable in that it can be used in corners and each roller holder brought in turn to the front for the quick putting in and taking out of the rollers. There is also the wall rack which is made in two forms, the fixed, screwed to the wall at stated distances for a particular set of rollers, or the adjustable, which are carried on horizontal bars at the top enabling them to be moved to any desired position to accommodate any set of rollers which it is desired at the moment to store; this type we ourselves have found extremely useful for the storage of rollers of the various machines which are constantly coming in and going out of our store, as it enables us to keep rollers in good condition, out of the way of danger, without occupying useful and expensive floor space.

How to Store

To preserve composition rollers in good condition, when being stored, they should be covered with a good grease, thus preventing either the diffusion or absorption of moisture. I do not advise ink, as the drying content of some inks is decidedly detrimental to the composition, whereas the grease is safe. This observation reminds me that certain difficulties are caused by the inks used, and I recall that in one instance a printer was in trouble with a red which would work up, and it was found to be collecting in a hard pigment on the ends of the rollers. This was entirely due to oxidation of the ink. In another case I found rollers which had been used for the distribution of metallic ink; a film had been set up owing to the ink hardening on the rollers, which made them useless for inking purposes. As the printer was right up against time, and could not readily substitute other rollers for the spoilt ones, or get a recast in time to do the job, it was found that by very carefully rubbing the surface of the rollers with an ordinary builder's brick dipped in water, the hard surface was removed, so that the job could be completed.

Problem of Rule Formes

Another constant cause of trouble is the cutting of rollers by rules, particularly the perforating variety. I can only recommend the use of masked rules, such as the Holroyd, which are protected by borders when not under impression, and therefore the perforating rule does not come in contact with the rollers. It is desirable where long runs of rule formes have to be made, to see that the rules are slightly on the low side, so that the pressure of the rollers on the rule is relieved, and if necessary the impression on the impression cylinder can be locally built up for the decreased height of the rule. These can be obtained by request from recognised rule-makers.

In the development of the patent composition rollers—rubber and asbestos compound, and the like, as distinct from the ordinary printer's gelatine-base roller—as I earlier stated, the difficulty appears to be to get rollers of sufficient resilience. This appears to have been lately overcome to some extent in some cases, by the use of a compound with a medium amount of resilience, and in the case of rubber rollers by a gasified form of rubber, which apparently gives all the resilience of a composition roller.

The chief objections apparently to such rollers are the first cost, and limited capacity for redressing; due to the lower strata of the rollers differing in formation from the outer skin, and the adjustments on the machine being necessarily restricted, so as to permit of only a small range of adjustment, which is quickly used up by the redressing of the rollers.

The "Mintite" Roller

I have been extremely interested in a roller made by Mr. Louis Minton, of Trevelyan Buildings, Manchester, known as the "Mintite," which was used for many years for covering various industrial rollers other than used in the printing trade, but in later years has been applied to a large number of printing machines, with considerable success. By the courtesy of Mr. Minton I am able to have samples here for your inspection, and you will doubtless be surprised to hear that some machines have been working for as many as four years, without reclothing, and entirely to the users' satisfaction. An offer was made to conduct me to a works where rollers had been in use for this time, but unfortunately I was not able to spare the time for the visit, but I have myself introduced this composition for certain machines, which were peculiarly fitted for the use thereof, but in this case I could hardly say it was an ordinary printing requirement.

The maker's claim is that they are more economical in ink, as, owing to their increased resistance to pressure, and fine matt surface, they actually convey ink, and due to the same capacity they tend to mill up the ink on the machine and convey it in a freshly associated condition; moreover, owing to there being no glycerine and water content, as in composition rollers, instead of resisting the ink they carry it better for this reason, and for the same cause no glycerine is distributed into the ink to interfere with or resist the drying; also, owing to the rollers being constant in size, neither swelling with moisture, or shrinking with heat, there is no loss of time in resetting the rollers,

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as by the method of production and reconditioning each roller can be prepared by the manufacturer accurate to 1/1000-in., and the size is not affected for years, except by wear and redressing. Hence no trouble can arise when a roller is removed from the machine or when replacing a different roller in a particular position in the machine, all being the same size, and all of the same adjustment, and any roller can be used at any time for any position. These factors, if they combine with them the improved carrying capacity and length of life claimed by the maker, constitute such a change of conditions as to justify a more complete and critical survey than I have been able to give, and I strongly recommend printers using high-speed machines to fully test the capacity of the "Mintite" production. I further understand that the terms and conditions of service which this firm are prepared to give are such as will enable you to pay the increased initial cost out of earnings, thereby enabling you to secure the advantages claimed without the disability of the initial expenditure.

Before leaving rollers, I desire to tender my thanks publicly to Mr. Louis Minton, Messrs. Winstone and Sons, Walker Bros., and Durable Roller Co. all of whom have placed themselves entirely at my disposal, and who have also favoured me with samples of their various products, clearly labelled, which are on exhibition in the room for your inspection.

Block Variations

Before closing, I desire to touch upon the question of modern blocks. I presume one of the greatest difficulties of the printer, when dealing with composite type and block formes, is the difficulty of obtaining blocks of accurate height to paper and flat. This is due usually to the general method of distributing blocks on wood mounts, which are responsive to changes of temperature, and are also affected by light. I have with me one or two sample blocks, I have also brought one of my firm's super simplex type-high testing machines, which enables quick, accurate tests to be taken of the blocks, and is of material assistance to the printer in saving make-ready time, by first making up the block to height, before inserting in forme.

The type-high testing machine here exhibited enables ordinary blocks to be prepared away from the machine, to close limits of accuracy, which should enable the user to get a presentable pull straight off the job. This dispenses with the usual trial-and-error tests, which are otherwise required to bring up the forme generally to a regular printing height, apart from the differing pressures needed, arising out of the artistic presentation of the subject which requires that the high lights may have to be lightened and the shadows intensified.

With regard to the mounts, I particularly desire to draw attention to the spring block mount, which is of particular service to the book printer, being made with such precision that if mounted 64-up on a good quality machine bed, and equipped with equally accurate stereo plates, it practically eliminates all "make-ready." This particular type of block has been adopted by one large firm to the entire exclusion of all others, with the consequent economy of machine time on their job. By the aid of these blocks, set up on a 60 in. x 40 in. Miehle, they state that on typographical book work they are able to mount their plates and print without any patching up or "make-ready," and obtain therefrom a flat level impression of their job. They, of course, produce very accurately finished plates to work in conjunction with the blocks, and the usual toleration which is allowed both in the block and the plate is plus or minus half a thousandth. Thus the greatest variation they are likely to get is less than the thickness of an ordinary cigarette paper, and I have found that they actually do work to this close limit.

Steel Type-High Clump

Another interesting accessory which, whilst assisting in the preparation of work for the machine room, yet is strictly a composing-room accessory, is the steel type-high clump, which has been introduced for some time, but is not generally known. The object of the type-high clump is to provide a cheap and effective means for surrounding the forme with accurate type-high clumps, when going to the foundry, so as to secure plates of even thickness.

In moulding from a forme it must not be forgotten that all the irregular heights of the forme are accurately repro-

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duced in the matrix taken therefrom, particularly if, as is usual, this matrix is set in position by means of a hot press or the like. Hence if a job is moulded with low clumps around it, the matrix takes an impression of the clump and of the typographical matter in the forme in relation to the flat surface of the hot press, which finally sets and levels it. These bearer surfaces formed by the clumps are used as locating points in the casting box, on which to place the gauges, by which the thickness of the plate is determined. Hence, if the gauge is placed in a position on the matrix which is produced by a low clump, the thickness of the plate will be materially increased.

In one firm where considerable trouble was being experienced in the production of plates for use on small Harris rotary presses, in which owing to the nature of the work "make-ready" had to be dispensed with to enable the work to be produced economically, it was found by the substitution of the steel clumps for metal type-high clumps, which constantly vary in height, that nine-tenths of the "make-ready" was entirely done away with, owing to the more regular thickness of the plates. I may say that this particularly refers to plates which are not bored or planed on the back before being used on the printing press, the machinery for boring or planing being too expensive in proportion to the number of plates used. This also points to the great necessity of accurately making up the blocks to type-high before stereoing therefrom. Doubtless you are aware that in all the large newspaper houses they get over these difficulties by re-mounting originals, electros and pica plates on properly prepared metal mounting blocks which in some cases are never used twice, but re-cast and machined up to height before using the metal for other jobs.

The Lure of Colour

Newspaper Progress

With the exception of the cover the "Saturday Evening Post," up to less than a decade ago, printed only two colours among its advertising pages. Then it changed its press equipment to print three and four colours as well. With this range of colours its advertising and circulation steadily increased to reach the highest points during the publication's existence.

Why?—asks the "Photo-Engravers' Bulletin," Chicago. Because, is its reply, the lure of colour is irresistible. The eye is immediately attracted to it; undivided attention is given it, and the meaning or message of the colour printing is digested. Besides, the magazine as a whole is brightened up and sparkles with vigour and vitality. Is it any wonder that advertisers clamoured to get into the pages and patiently awaited their turns for positions and space?

There is now dawning a new era of colour printing among daily newspapers. While it is not expected that the quality of printing will be anywhere near that of magazine printing, nevertheless it will be colour printing, and this will enliven the appearance of newspapers.

Advertisers' Demand

With the success of two-colour printing in daily newspapers, steps have been taken to utilise three colours which will further enhance advertising values. It has been clearly proved that colour-printed advertisements pull far greater than one colour. The more colours the more pull (subjects permitting).

Black-printed newspapers have grown drab, to the extent that copywriters of ads. tried to shout, shriek, and howl in type or cuts to attract attention and quite frequently clouded the meaning of the messages by this distraction, whereas, by the judicious use of two or three colours, natural and easy attention is obtained and interest in the messages secured.

The new epoch of colour in newspapers is on the way. Nothing can stop it. It is heartening and refreshing.

When it was thought the saturation point of newspaper presses had almost been reached, now comes the necessity of equipping black presses with colour attachments, temporarily, after which entirely new colour presses may be required to be built.

The next decade seems to indicate press building on a far greater scale than heretofore. It will be the lure of colour that will do it.

New British Patents

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Applications

Ball, D. A., and Quick, C. G. Printing machines. 1,372.
Brecknell, H. E. F. Printing machines for cartons, labels, etc. 1,102.
Davidson, L. F., and Symons, A. B. Paper cutting, etc., machines. 620.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Postal envelopes. 1,020, 1,021.
Dixon, H. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Paper folding machines 758.
Draper, W. H. Bookbinders' presses. 980.
Fletcher, W., and Fuchs, A. Paper sheet, etc., joining machines. 595.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Ink-mechanism for printing machines. 715.
Kitkat, A. J. Binders for loose sheets, etc. 1,187.
Moore, W. G. B. Photomechanical reproduction of illustrations in natural colour. 684.
Morris, W., and Potter, W. G. Thermographic printing machines. 629.
Moss, F. H. Indexing-device for books, etc. 538.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Severing connecting threads of stitched book pads. 206.
Quick, C. G. Late news, etc., boxes. 142.
Ranger, A. W. Printing apparatus for use with stencil duplicators, etc. 431.
Robinson, L. Stencilling, printing, etc., apparatus. 540.
Tibbles, H. J. Printing record strips. 241.
Ware, H. M. Receptacles of paper, etc. 1,092.

Specifications Published

1930

Angel International Corporation. Apparatus for making tubular paper or like cartons or receptacles. 364,614.
Fletcher and Son, Ltd., and Hemsley, W. A. Show or display cards for advertising and like purposes. 364,755.
Hunter, C. E. Counter-pressure members for sheet feeding and like machines. 364,267.
I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges. Process of printing with thioindigoid vat-dyestuffs, and printing pastes therefor. 364,153.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Gayter, E. Typographical line-casting machines. 364,026.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Spence, F. Inking mechanism of printing machines. 364,681.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Lee, W. Sheet feeding mechanism for printing machines. 364,156.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Shuttleworth, J. Sheet feeding mechanism for printing machines. 364,157.
Picken, A. O., and Broadhurst, C. J. Means of fastening the flexible laces of loose-leaf files, binders, and the like. 364,810.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Method of and mechanism for mechanically separating individual sheets, sections, or the like from a stack. 364,768.
Schulte, H. Doctor for copper-plate printing machines. 364,812.

1931

Angel International Corporation. Apparatus for making tubular paper or like cartons or receptacles. 364,641.
Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt.-Ges., F. Stacking of sheets of paper or the like material. 364,847.
Intertype Corporation. Moulds for matrix-composing and type-line-casting machines. 364,471.
Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd. (American Sales Book Co., Ltd.). Record strips for use in autographic registers. 364,446.
Marston, R. L. Paper bags and the like. 364,979.
Masa Ges. zur Herstellung Künstlicher Oberflächen. Varnishing of printed surfaces. 364,520.

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Maschinenfabrik Winkler Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges. Casting of stereotype plates and the like. 364,962.
Universelle Cigarettenmaschinen-Fabrik J. C. Muller and Co. Apparatus for shaping paper cartons or boxes with flat rectangular bottoms. 364,341.
Universelle Cigarettenmaschinen-Fabrik J. C. Muller and Co. Process for the manufacture, filling, and closing of paper bags or cartons. 364,841.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Addressograph Co. Addressing or like series-printing machines. 21,817.
Luzzatto, R. Typewriters and type-composing machines. 13,605, 13,624.
Maschinenfabrik Johannesberg Ges. Intaglio-printing machines. 18,370.
National Bank of Hungary, and Heinrich, F. von. Rotary copper-plate printing press. 18,358.
Norman, R. Printing machines. 36,026.

New Inventions

Tubular Plate Printing Presses

In this invention tubular-plate printing-presses, such as are described in Specification 19824/31 are constructed with a folding-mechanism comprising a former F, rollers B, and rotary folders adjacent one end of the press to produce book fold papers from perfected double-width webs w^1, w^2, w^3 . . w^6 led in a straight line from the press direct to the former F, are constructed with an additional former F^1 by means of which can be produced papers folded in sections. The machine shown in Fig. 1 comprises three super-posed perfecting-couples I, P, each printing-cylinder P being fitted with two tubular plates of single page width, for printing the webs w^2, w^4, w^6, and three similar perfecting-couples not shown are also provided for the webs w^1, w^3, w^5. To produce a book fold paper all the webs are led over rollers A to the former F, and folded by the rotary

FIG 1.

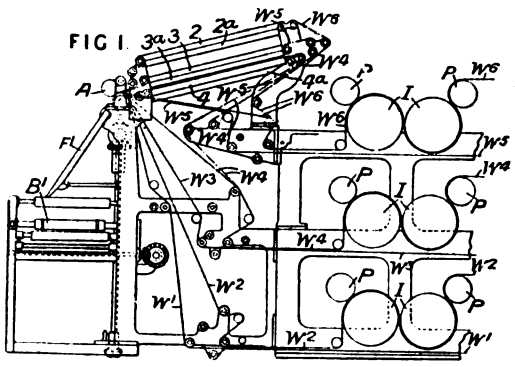
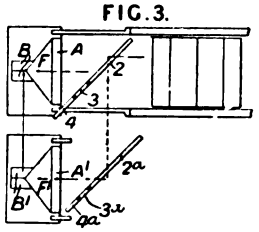


FIG.3.



folders. To fold the papers in sections, the webs w^1, w^2, w^3 are led directly to the rollers A, and the webs w^4, w^5, w^6 are led by means of angle bars 2, 3, 4 at right-angles to their original direction, and then by other angle bars, 2^a, 3^a, 4^a parallel to this direction to rollers A^1 of the former F^1, and after being folded longitudinally are led

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from rollers B^1 to the rollers B where they are led side by side the longitudinally folded webs w^1, w^2, w^3 to be folded transversely simultaneously therewith, one within another. The rollers A, A^1 and B, B^1 are driven in unison from common drive-shafts. The patentees are the Duplex Printing Press Co.—334,122.

Ex-Secretary of P.M. & O.A.

Further Hearing of Charge

Further evidence for the prosecution in connection with the charge against Mr. E. W. Whittle, late general secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, who is alleged to have embezzled £254 8s. 4d., the property of the Association, was given at the Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on Thursday, February 4th, before Mr. Oulton, the magistrate. The figure of £254 8s. 6d., which is the subject of the charge, is said to be an item in the Superannuation Fund accounts, representing the purchase price of £250 worth of War Loan, but it is alleged that this War Loan was not purchased.

The Association was again represented by Mr. Harold Simmons, and the defendant by Mr. F. H. Stollard.

When the case was called, Mr. Stollard was temporarily out of the Court. It was hinted that Mr. Frampton (the barrister) was being briefed for the defence, and, in reply to a question by the magistrate, the defendant said he understood the intention was to reserve the defence and go to trial.

Association Officers' Evidence

Mr. Gabriel Phillips (manager of the composing departments of Messrs. Odhams Press, Ltd.), a trustee and past general secretary of the Association, was the first witness when the proceedings were resumed. He said he had known Mr. Whittle since 1920. During his period of office as general secretary he had done the banking. He explained the system whereby Mr. Whittle, as general secretary (which position Mr. Whittle held from 1920 to 1931) received sums of money from time to time from the secretaries of the London Centre and the provincial Centres, and it was his duty to pay those sums to the treasurer, who would pay them into the Westminster Bank. He did not know whether or not Mr. Whittle had paid money to the bank direct. Asked if he or his co-trustees had ever been concerned with the preparation of the accounts, Mr. Phillips replied in the negative, and he said also that the trustees had not received a sum of £6 5s. as representing a half-year's interest on the £250 worth of War Loan (which figure was alleged to be shown in the 1930 accounts).

In reply to further questions, witness said he had investigated the Superannuation Fund account, which showed that there should have been a balance in hand of £513 6s. 2d. at December 31st, 1930. The bank pass-book, however, showed that the balance was only £281 6s. 4d.

Referring to the Council meeting held on July 2nd, 1931, which he had attended, he said it was Mr. Whittle's duty to attend, but he had not in fact attended, and there was no balance-sheet, which should have been submitted by Mr. Whittle to that meeting. The Association did not know where he was, and his family had tried to find him; four or five days afterwards he had appeared, but Mr. Phillips did not see him on that occasion.

Mr. Whittle's Services

Cross-examined by Mr. Stollard, who asked if it were true that defendant had been a member of the Association for about 18 years, and had served as a trustee, financial secretary and general secretary, witness said he could not recall that defendant had served as a trustee, but he had served in the other two capacities. He agreed that during defendant's period of office as general secretary the membership of the Association had increased from about 1,000 to 1,400, and that subscriptions had increased very considerably, though he was not sure that the increase was from £3,000 to £6,000 a year, as suggested by Mr. Stollard. He agreed also that at no time during defendant's period of office as general secretary had he had the advantage of professional assistance in the preparation of the accounts. The accounts were fairly complicated.

Mr. Stephen Wells, retired printer, who was appointed an auditor of the Association's accounts in April, 1929, next gave evidence. He said the accounts for the Superannuation Fund for the year ended December, 1930, were submitted to him by the general secretary in February, 1931. He had never seen any "bought note" in respect of the alleged purchase of £250 worth of War Loan (the subject of the charge), and he had not seen bought notes or contract notes with regard to the other investments. He had accepted the account from defendant, as being correct, believing that the sum of £254 8s. 6d. (the purchase price of the £250 War Loan) was invested through the trustees.

Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, retired printer, who was appointed an auditor to the Association in April, 1930, gave evidence to similar effect.

Mr. W. H. Gill, who has been financial secretary to the London Centre for about 10 years, said it was his duty to collect subscriptions, levies and contributions to the Superannuation Fund from the members of that Centre, and the money was paid over to the general secretary, whose duty it was to pay it to the treasurer, but he believed the defendant had frequently paid it into the bank direct.

Mr. Wallace Hepburn, F.C.A. (partner of Messrs. Elles, Salaman, Hepburn and Co., chartered accountants, of 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.4), whose firm was instructed in July, 1931, to examine the Association's accounts, was recalled, and produced the pass-book for the Superannuation Fund account. This showed that on December 10th, 1930, a sum of £115 was received, which was the amount of interest received on the Association's actual holdings in War Loan. If the additional £250 of War Loan which was the subject of the charge had in fact been bought, then the amount of interest received on that date should have been £121 5s.

After Mr. Hepburn had been cross-examined by Mr. Stollard, defendant was again remanded until February 11th, bail being allowed as before—two sureties in £250.

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Printers' Managers & Overseers

Lecture on Rubber Rollers

The outstanding feature of the February meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association—held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week—was a lecture on the subject of rubber rollers, delivered under the auspices of the Greengate and Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd. The lecture and the subsequent discussion provided a good deal of information on a matter of current interest to the trade. The president, Mr. R. B. Simpson, was in the chair, supported by the vice-president, Mr. J. Odell; the general secretary, Mr. A. H. Wilson; and other officers, there being also a very good attendance of members.

The general secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, a member raised again the question of income tax relief in respect of contributions to the Superannuation Fund. The general secretary intimated that a final answer to the question could not yet be given, but he had little hope that such relief could be obtained, the P.M. & O.A. not being a registered society.

There were two nominations for membership: Albert Ernest Day (Messrs. W. R. Royle and Sons, 1/3, Ludgate Square, E.C.4; overseer, litho machine); Albert S. Presland (The Morris-Oxford Press, Cowley, Oxford; overseer, letterpress machine). Both these gentlemen were elected, and Mr. Day was present to receive a personal welcome. At a later point in the proceedings Mr. F. A. Dangerfield, elected at the previous meeting, was also personally welcomed.

The president read two letters conveying news and greetings from members abroad, one at Shanghai and one at Calcutta. Moreover, a member from India, Mr. D. G. Allen of Mogholpura, was present and spoke a few words of fraternal greeting to the members.

Chemistry of Rubber

The principal speaker for the Greengate and Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., was Mr. Dunworth, who was supported by two other representatives of the company.

Mr. Dunworth, who mentioned that he was a rubber chemist and not a printer, began by speaking about printers' rollers as used in the past, nap and composition, and then introduced the subject of rubber as a roller-making material. He said that rubber rollers had been successful for many industrial purposes, but the great difficulty about adapting them to the printing trade lay in the fact that the printer uses greasy inks, and to ask for a rubber roller to use with grease was like asking for a barley-sugar spoon to stir tea. He proceeded, however, to explain something of the chemistry of rubber, and told how, by adding sulphur to rubber in the process of vulcanisation, soft rubber, which is soluble in oil or printers' ink becomes ebonite, which is not thus soluble.

Composite Rubber Rollers

The speaker went on to say that, although the soft unvulcanised rubber was too soft and soluble for the purposes of printers' rollers, and rubber vulcanised into ebonite was too hard, it was nevertheless possible between these extremes to get rubber in a state to meet printers' requirements. He then explained, with the aid of diagrams and demonstration models, the construction of the "Girco" roller made by his firm. In this, the steel stock is covered with a hard vulcanised layer which takes fast hold of the metal, and over that is attached a layer of soft, cushion compound, and finally a tough, ink-resisting, outer layer to form the working surface.

Mr. Dunworth added that this roller was perfectly satisfactory for lithographic work, and he thought they had also a perfect letterpress roller in view, but he was not yet claiming perfection for their letterpress roller, because of the rough usage which letterpress rollers must be able to withstand. The lecturer concluded by drawing attention to an instructive exhibit, comprising many test tubes in which various samples of rubber were being subjected to immersion in water, benzol and turpentine respectively, with a view to demonstrating the very varied amounts of swelling manifested by the different samples.

Questions and Discussion

Questions were next invited, and many were asked. In the course of his replies, the lecturer mentioned that the price of the rubber rollers was about 50 per cent. of that of competitive makes; the rubber rollers were easy to wash-up and had a very long life.

A member told of his having experimented with rubber rollers for letterpress work. His experience suggested that rubber rollers did not give such sharp results as other rollers, especially when the work included fine detail in illustrations. He had decided not to continue with them.

Mr. Acton, having raised the question of chemical action between rubber rollers and the copper of half-tones or electros, the lecturer said that any such action would be due to the presence of free sulphur on the surface of the rubber; they had endeavoured to eliminate all free sulphur.

A member testified to using "Girco" rollers for litho work, with frequent changes of colour, and having proved them entirely satisfactory.

In answer to Mr. Acton, the lecturer said their rollers were being used on lacquering machines: they were able to stand up to varnishes and paints for tin-printing, and did not give trouble by swelling when used with varnish.

Mr. Acton spoke of his own observations of presses running with rubber rollers—both letterpress printing and lacquering machines. Under the "punishing" work of lacquering he had observed swelling of rollers. In the lithographic section there were mixed opinions about rubber rollers, but he thought that where they had been given a fair test they had proved satisfactory. He thought rubber rollers would be used more extensively in the near future for letterpress work, but where they had been used with electros and other copper surfaces he had found chemical action in every instance.

Mr. C. Northam proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer congratulating him on his clear and concise method of explanation. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Odell and carried with acclamation.

After the lecturer had briefly responded, the president, who expressed gratification on behalf of the council at the large attendance they had had that evening, declared the meeting closed.

The Newspaper Press

Printing Crafts Guild Lecture

There was a large and interested gathering of members at the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, when Mr. Ernest Fisher (manager, Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, Manchester), lectured on "Some Sidelights of the Modern Press."

Mr. Fisher, in his remarks, sketched instructively the evolution of newspapers from the earliest times. He dealt specially with the development of the Press in England, indicating the severe legislative handicaps under which the early newspaper-producers worked. The remarkable story of the growth of circulations was told. A tribute was paid to the initiative and character of the first John Walters, founder of "The Times," and many interesting facts were recalled in respect of the moulding of the methods and contents of the Press of to-day.

Lantern slides of modern newspaper machines, kindly lent by Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., were shown on the screen; also flongs and stereo plates from Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

In the discussion which ensued, the following members took part: Messrs. John Taylor (president), Jas. Begg, A. Edwards, E. C. Balls, J. H. Galbraith, H. Lister (printing instructor, Bradford School of Art), Fred. J. Hughes, and others.

WEE MAC.

PRINTING inks are amongst various items of merchandise in respect of which a commission agent of British nationality resident in Shanghai desires to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers. (Ref. No. 122, Department of Overseas Trade.)

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Binders' Overseers Association

Annual General Meeting

Steady progress marks the fortunes of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association. This was made plain at the annual meeting of the Association held on Tuesday of last week, at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4, at which Mr. Harry Young (vice-president) presided over a large attendance. From both the annual report and the balance sheet much evidence is forthcoming of the excellent work done by the Association in the interests of the craft and those it is intended to serve. For the greater part of last year the Association had to meet without the presence of its president, Mr. Maurice Hunt, who was removed to Messrs. Wyman's Norfolk works soon after his appointment. In spite of this handicap, however, the Association's affairs have been carried on quite satisfactorily under the guidance of the vice-president, Mr. Harry Young.

Successful Activities

The annual report, which was placed before the members, drew attention to the regretted absence from London of Mr. Maurice Hunt, and then went on to refer to the various activities of the Association during the year, pointing out what had been done from social, benevolent, educational and other aspects. Special mention was made of the lectures during the year, and the thanks of the Association were passed to the various lecturers. In spite of the general trade depression the executive claimed that the Association has met with a measure of success, and this in spite of the fact that calls on the Benefit Fund were greater than usual.

So far as finances are concerned, nothing but satisfaction can be felt, there being a net gain in the Association's assets of over £17.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last annual general meeting, the chairman invited discussion and comments on the balance sheet and the annual report, which were in the hands of the members.

Mr. J. A. Esler congratulated the executive on the management of the affairs of the Association during a very difficult year. Mr. Esler's remarks having been supplemented by Messrs. A. J. Jones and others, the annual report and balance sheet were unanimously carried.

Messrs. W. H. Lyon and J. A. Twitchings (auditors) bore testimony to the excellent and efficient manner in which the finances of the Association had been handled.

The correspondence submitted included a letter from Mr. Maurice Hunt, in which he referred to his sorrow at not being able to preside at their gatherings, and to the capabilities of Mr. Harry Young as a successor to himself as president of the Association.

In answer to this letter the secretary was requested to convey to Mr. Hunt the members' best wishes, and sympathy with him in his enforced absence.

Mr. Young said no one regretted Mr. Hunt's absence more than he did himself. They all had great respect for Mr. Hunt's ability.

In connection with the Association's annual grant of money towards prizes for the use of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, Mr. F. S. Hayes (technical representative) and C. H. Gillett (instructor, London School of Printing) emphasised the good work being done for technical students, and urged support because of the larger number of students and the increasing expenses attached to their training.

Officers Elected

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

On the proposition of Mr. J. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Tom Hunt, Mr. Harry Young was very cordially elected president.

Mr. Esler, who was asked to occupy the chair temporarily, congratulated Mr. Young on his installation in office, and said he was sure that under his control the Association would continue to prosper.

Mr. Young, in thanking the members for the confidence shown in him, said he would endeavour to uphold the high traditions of the Association.

After a ballot, Mr. P. H. Paton was elected to the vice-chair. Other officers being elected as follows: Messrs. Robert Bryan (general secretary); A. E. Walters (treasurer); W. F. Cribb (financial secretary); J. S. Hayes (hon. technical representative); S. J. Wills and G. J. Hellery (trustees); with Messrs. D. C. Cameron, J. A. Esler and C. H. Gillett (committeemen).

For the annual dinner, to be held on April 23rd at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. J. A. Gouldbourne was elected chief steward.

Under the heading of "Other Business" Mr. Frank S. Hayes tendered information regarding the formation of a committee to consider the question of the deterioration of bookbinding leathers. Members of this committee included representatives of librarians, leather manufacturers and research workers in leather, bookbinders and the Printing Industry Research Association. This matter, he stated, arose out of the lecture recently given by Mr. R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C., at Stationers' Hall on "Bookbinding Leathers and Their Deterioration."

Spencer and Cook British Folders

Camco (Machinery) Ltd. Take Over

We learn that Messrs. Spencer and Cook, Ltd., of Stalybridge, have given up the manufacture of folding machines and have sold the patent and manufacturing rights in the "British Folders" to Camco (Machinery) Limited, London.

It is interesting to note that these folding machines were really introduced by the Camco people who, when they purchased the world's rights (outside of America) of the Cleveland Folders, sold the "British Folder" rights to Spencer and Cook, Ltd., and have now repurchased them. In those days the folders were mainly used by provincial newspapers for folding the flat-bed printed news sheets, although to a certain extent they also came into use for book and catalogue work. With the introduction of flat-bed and rotary presses with attached folders, the use of the separate newspaper folding machines gradually waned. Spencer and Cook, Ltd., finding the market disappearing, concentrated more and more on folding machines for magazine and book work, and during the last few years they have made several important inventions. These have been embodied in a series of ultra-modern models suitable for books and magazine work, and a number of these machines have been installed by the leading publishers' printers and periodical houses. One model will fold sheets, cut into eight 32-pp. signatures, and deliver these ready collated into a 256-pp. book, in one operation, at the rate of 20,000 signatures an hour.

Upon enquiry of Camco (Machinery) Limited, at their London offices in Farringdon Street, we were told that by engaging some of their specialised men they have made arrangements to give after-services on the Spencer and Cook folding machines in use in this country so that users need not fear any discontinuance of mechanical service to their machines.

It is intended, the Camco people say, to continue and develop the Spencer and Cook folding machines, for which they consider there is a strong opening. Following on the news that Camco have purchased the patent and manufacturing rights of the "Rosback" Automatic Feed Wire Stitching Machine, and have commenced manufacturing these in their English factory, this news is welcome evidence of go-ahead policy amongst the machinery manufacturers.



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Trade Notes

WATERLOW CASE AGAIN.—The hearing was again adjourned on Monday of appeals by the Bank of Portugal and Waterlow and Sons, Limited, printers, from a decision of the Court of Appeal. The hearing is before the House of Lords, and the appeals relate to the measure of damages.

P.I.R.A. ANNUAL MEETING.—It is announced by the secretary of the Printing Industry Research Association that the annual general meeting of the Association will take place at Stationers' Hall, at 2.30 p.m. on February 29th. Included in the agenda is a special resolution modifying the Association's articles in respect of subscriptions and entrance fees. Notice is required if any member has any proposal or matter which he wishes to bring before the meeting. The annual report, to the end of last year, states that the total membership at that date was 314, the subscriptions had totalled £760 4s., and contributions £770 10s. A list of members is included.

PRINTERS' PENSIONS.—At the one hundred and tenth election of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held on Saturday, April 23rd, at the Connaught Rooms, there will be 314 candidates (236 men and 78 women) for 100 pensions and 47 other gifts of £5. The committee announce that the present economic difficulties make it impossible, for the present, to add to the number of beneficiaries in the same proportion as in the past four or five years. To overcome the present emergency conditions it is intended to invite the subscribers by ballot to consent to a doubling of the subscriptions—the annual vote from 5s. to 10s., and the life vote from 2 guineas to 4 guineas.

THE annual re-union of the South Wales M.P. Alliance was held on Friday last at the Pavilion Café and Ballroom, Cardiff, and was presided over by Mr. D. W. Jones, Port Talbot, the Alliance president. Whist, bridge and dancing was the programme, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

MR. FRANK WHITAKER, who has died in the Leeds General Infirmary after an operation, had been for over thirty years a member of the reading room staff of the "Yorkshire Post" and previously served on the "Yorkshire Evening Post."

MR. W. H. BERNARD SAUNDERS, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and for 28 years editor of the "Peterborough Citizen," died on Saturday, aged 77. He had been connected with Peterborough journalism for sixty years, and founded "Fenland Notes and Queries," which he edited for many years.

THE funeral took place at Burnley, on Wednesday of last week of Mr. B. W. Pill, of Kirkgate, Burnley, former manager of Messrs. Ward, of Millom, printers and stationers, but later in the employ of Hortus Printing Company.

MR. JOHN C. WILSON, of Hull, chairman of Modern Printers, Ltd., Hull, and director of other companies, left £12,023 (net personalty £6,000).

MR. GEORGE J. FREAME, Bromley, printer and stationer, left £13,563 (net personalty £10,711). He gave small legacies to employees of Freame, Manning and Co., the printing firm, of Lee, London, S.E., and the ultimate residue for the purchase of annuities for certain employees.

AMONGST the literary treasures dispersed at the sale in New York last week of the famous library inherited by the Marquis of Lothian was a first printed edition in French, Paris, 1493, of Boccaccio's "Book in praise of noble and dutiful ladies," which realised $45,000 (£9,000 at par). Bound in a wonderful dark olive binding for the famous beauty, Diane de Poitiers, it made a greater appeal to collectors than a fifteenth-century illuminated Boccaccio, sold for $18,000 (£3,600 at par). A copy of the first dated edition of the Bible, issued at Mainz in 1462 by Fust and Schoeffer, fetched $19,000 (£3,800 at par). The Lothian example was printed on paper, and this sum is greater than the bid of £3,050 made by Alfred Quaritch in the Huth sale, 1911, for a superb example on vellum.

Country News

CHATHAM

THE Chatham and District Master Printers Association held their annual dinner at Chatham on Friday last, the function being a great success. Interesting addresses were given by Colonel Truscott and Mr. Percy D. Michael on the Costing System. Mr. Clements expressed the pleasure felt in having so many visitors present. Following Mr. H. Pratt Boorman, M.A. (Maidstone) and Mr. Peter Ness (hon. sec., Gravesend M.P.A.), Mr. A. Smith (Amalgamated Press, Gravesend), heartily thanked Mr. Clements for the cordial welcome extended to the visitors. Mr. Smith referred to the very helpful remarks of Col. Truscott and Mr. Michael in directing attention to the Costing Section of the Association. Knowing the sincerity of the speakers, they must all agree there was much to recommend the System and its application throughout the trade. Mr. Smith suggested that quiet periods of trade could very usefully be turned to good account in the matter of staffing and other overhauls, so that more efficient production could be built up step by step when increased business was experienced. Touching upon technical education, Mr. Smith said the reference made by Mr. Reeve to the progress of his students from the Medway towns was very encouraging, and he felt sure that from Mr. Leslie McKay they would continue to receive every help and encouragement.

DARLINGTON

DARLINGTON Town Council has invited Mr. J. C. Dresser, a member of a well known Darlington printing firm, to compile a book to "boost" the commercial possibilities of Darlington. The book is to be on strictly original lines, and a preliminary edition is to be issued as soon as possible.

HULL

A PLEASANT evening was spent by the superannuated members of the Hull Jobbing Printers' Guild on the occasion of the reunion of the superannuated members of the Hull Typographical Society recently. Mr. C. M. Brown was chairman, and the Lord Mayor (Ald. R. W. Wheeldon) and the Lady Mayoress were among the guests. Councillor Colby, who made a brief speech, stated that the Hull society distributed about £1,200 each year in superannuation benefits to the members of the craft. The Lord Mayor was in reminiscent mood. He re-called the days when he was first in the printing trade. He had little money and had to try and get printing done cheaply. He did not realise then that the firm which printed for him must have lost money on the work. He revealed that Mrs. Wheeldon had also been connected with a Hull printing firm, and it was probably because of this that they became acquainted. Speaking of present times he observed that it would perhaps be a good thing if employees generally could appreciate the trouble their employers went through. They could only be optimistic, he concluded. During the evening a musical programme was given, and thoroughly enjoyed by the old-timers.

LIVERPOOL

CELEBRATING the twelfth birthday of the Society of Wood Engravers, an exhibition of woodcuts is now on view at the Medici Gallery, Bold Street, Liverpool. The woodcuts, which are the work of the members of the Society, reach a high standard of engraving skill and technique. Among the many well-known workers in this medium represented at the exhibition is Mr. Eric Gill, whose wood engravings are widely known and appreciated.

OSWALDTWISTLE

THERE was an outbreak of fire on Friday at the printing works of Messrs. Navler, of Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn. The fire originated in the basement of the premises, but workmen by means of extinguishers subdued the flames. The premises are stocked with large quantities of paper and costly machinery, and a destructive fire was narrowly averted.

TAUNTON

THE death occurred at Taunton recently, of Mr. Edwin Pearce, who had been a member of the firm of Barnicott

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and Pearce, printers, booksellers and publishers, Fore Street, Taunton, since 1891. Mr. Pearce, who was about 77, was one of the town's oldest business men.

WOLVERTON

ABOUT 500 members of the printing works of Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, attended the recent annual meeting of the Good Samaritan Society, which operates at the works. Mr. H. E. Meacham (chairman) presided, supported by Mr. W. Heighton (secretary). In the annual report detailed mention was made of the hospital applications dealt with by the Society during the past year, and appreciation expressed of the help received from the various entertainment committees, and the generous gift of £25 from the directors of the firm. The statement of accounts showed a satisfactory balance of £182 5s., against £115 18s. 3d. the previous year. After the adoption of the balance sheet, Mr. Meacham said a proposal would be put before the meeting with regard to increased benefits. The committee were going to strive to increase the benefits, but they intended, so far as possible, to keep a good balance against any emergency that might arise. Mr. Garrett then proposed the recommendation, and it was carried. A vote of thanks to the secretary was carried enthusiastically.

Municipal Printing Proposals

Bradford and Belfast

The Bradford Corporation Stationery Sub-committee have had under consideration a report prepared by the City Treasurer in connection with a proposal to establish a municipal printing works. The report was prepared in consultation with an independent member of the printing trade whose name has not been divulged. Members of the committee urged that the information in the report was insufficient to allow of a decisive opinion being expressed, and the meeting was adjourned so that further details could be supplied. A member of the committee stated afterwards that the report indicated that the establishment of a municipal printery would be a financial failure.

A plea for the establishment of a municipal printing works was made at a meeting of the Belfast City Council by Alderman Piene in a discussion on the minutes of the General Purposes Committee, in which attention was drawn to the municipal printing works at Sheffield. He said that Sheffield had saved between £40,000 and £50,000 over a period of four years, and that by June of this year the printing department would have saved the entire sinking fund charges in connection with their new buildings.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING.—An appeal, which raised the question of whether a local Council has the right to carry on its own printing works, was dismissed last Thursday in the Court of Appeal. Mr. Montgomery, K.C., for the Attorney-General, said that expenditure from the general rate fund in purchasing plant for establishing a printing works was contrary to the Municipal Corporations Act and was illegal. The appeal was by the Attorney-General from a judgment of Mr. Justice Eve dismissing an action brought against the Smethwick Corporation on the relation of a local ratepayer. The Master of the Rolls, giving judgment, said the Corporation could not start a printing business in the sense in which that term was generally understood—they could not cater for the public; but it could not be said it was not wise for them to do their own printing and save the ratepayers' money.

COUPON TRADING.—Lt.-Col. Moore-Brabazon introduced into the House of Commons on Tuesday the Gift Coupons Bill, which was read a first time. The Bill has as its object to make unlawful the issue and redemption of gift coupons.

MR. RICHARD F. POOLE, Finchley, manufacturing stationer, left £17,012 (net personalty £14,169).

Letter to the Editor

Employees' Long Service

The Editor,
"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer"

Sir—It was with great interest that I read a paragraph in the current issue of your paper, with reference to six employees at Messrs. Uptons, Limited, of Birmingham, who had between them 300 years' service with the firm, but I would like to point out that in my company I have six employees whose services total 321 years, eight whose combined services exceed 400 years, and with my works manager, who has recently retired, I have ten whose combined services total 500 years.

I think probably this does constitute a record, although I am very pleased to note that we have some rivals.

Yours, etc.,

VINCENT BROOKS, DAY AND SON, LTD.,
W. Vincent Brooks,
Managing Director.

48, Parker Street, Kingsway,
London, W.C.2.

Trade Union Matters

THE Bristol branch of the Typographical Association celebrates its centenary this year, the oldest document in existence being the statement of accounts for the year 1832-33. The organisation was for some years a purely local one, as the provincial Typographical Association did not come into existence until 1849, and the Bristol branch affiliated in 1861. The membership then totalled 112, the majority of whom were newsmen. In 1894, a special campaign was carried through to organise the jobbing men, and this was highly successful. The branch is now 100 per cent. organised, and has a membership of nearly 1,200.

THE Typographical Association is inviting branches to send in nominations for five representatives to attend the annual conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, which is to be held at Great Yarmouth. The Northern Division is to be represented by two members, the Southern Division by two members, and the Irish Division by one member.

SENTENCE of two years' rigorous imprisonment was passed last week upon the editor of the "Great Mahratta," a daily newspaper published at Poona, India, for organising a "black flag" procession to celebrate "Frontier Day."

ALTHOUGH Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has only 120,000 inhabitants, of whom no more than 10 per cent. can read or write, it possesses twenty newspapers. Eight are dailies, but none exceeds four pages.

LOOSE-LEAF CATALOGUE.—The latest innovation for improving the appearance and utility of loose-leaf catalogue covers is being placed on the market by Messrs. G. Wells and Co., Ltd., trade loose-leaf binders of 42, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. The fastening device takes the form of a brass stud, with separate top which can be attached and positively locked with the greatest ease. The device, simple and effective in use, involves nothing to get out of order. The stud is stocked in six sizes ranging from ⅛in. to 1in. Messrs. Wells and Co. will be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

PRINTED SALESMANSHIP.—It is especially gratifying in these days of so much false economy to observe new applications of print to the important field of salesmanship. We notice that a well-produced quarto monthly of twelve pages has just been inaugurated by Messrs. Parnall and Sons, Limited, manufacturers of modern store equipment, Clerkenwell Green, London. Entitled "Retail Efficiency," this publication is "devoted to the development of modern methods in retail business," and the instructive and brightly illustrated articles which it contains should make it widely acceptable to recipients. It is produced and printed by Messrs. C. and E. Layton, of Farringdon Street, London.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 11s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 9d., 14s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 80½; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 84, 83; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 87; Associated Newspapers 19s. 9d., 20s., def. (5s.) 11s. 9d., 11s. 4½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 10½d.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 0¾d.; Sir J. Causton 5 p.c. cum. pref. (£10) 84s., 91s. 10½d.; Daily Mirror (5s.) 8s. 6d., 8s. 7½d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 102½, 103½; J. Dickinson 29s. 3d., 29s. 4½d., 5 p.c. cum. 2nd pref. stk. 88½; Financial Newspaper Proprietors 3s. 3d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 10s.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 7s. 4½d.; International Linotype 51, 54¾; Kelly's Directories 30s. 6d., 30s., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 1½d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 98½; Lamson Paragon 16s. 3d., 17s. 3d., 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 22s.; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 1½d.; Monotype Corporation 23s. 9d,; Geo. Newnes 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s., 15s. 4½d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 86½, 86; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 10½d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s.; Printing Machinery 16s., 15s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 3d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 19s., prefd. 16s. 3d.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 6d.

New Companies

DAVY GRAVURE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; printers, paper makers, bookbinders, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: G. W. S. Jarrett, Sir William R. Campion, K.C.M.G., A. S. Hoare, and R. P. H. Stables. Registered office: 8-9, Frith Street, Soho Square, W.1.

PEARL PROCESS ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 995 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 100 ordinary shares of 1s. each; artists, designers, draughtsmen, engravers, process engravers, photographers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Clara M. Aldred and Annie Smelt. Solicitors: Brash Wheeler, Chambers and Co., 16, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

CITY NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares (300 preference and 200 ordinary); publishers, printers, lithographers, bookbinders, booksellers and stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: V. F. Lloyd and Mrs. C. Lloyd. Registered office: 18, Caledonian Road, N.

POLPERRO PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to carry on an advertising and printing business, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Marion Nettleinghame and A. Oliver (4, Council House, Polperro, Cornwall).

LYNTON-BROOKE CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; engineers and manufacturers of letterpress and lithographic printing machines, etc. Private company. Directors; J. M. Walker and A. W. Harries. Registered office: 18, Dartmouth Street, S.W.1.

PAYNE-JENNINGS PUBLICITY (1932), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in 2s. shares; to acquire the business of advertising agents and contractors heretofore carried on by Payne-Jennings Publicity, Ltd. Private company. Permanent directors: V. Payne-Jennings (chairman and managing director) and D. Roth. Registered office: 5-6, Cork Street, W.1.

RAYMOND SMITH AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £100 in 1s. shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. C. Warwick and H. Newington. Solicitors: Alfred C. Warwick and Co., 14, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

LONDON ADVERTISING STRING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising tape manufacturers and printers, etc. Private company. Directors: F. Bloch and Gladys Parry. Registered office: Lasco House, St. Albans Road, N.W.5.

VICTORY PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares (1,800 ordinary and 200 founders'); proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: A. J. Daunhorn and W. Lewis. Registered office: 29, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

MODERN BALLROOM DANCING, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on, print and publish newspapers, journals, magazines and other publications, etc. Private company. Directors: Annie R. Fink and G. M. Sefton. Registered office: 119/120, London Wall, E.C.2.

BRITANNIA MUSIC CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; printers, publishers, authors, composers of sheet music of all kinds, dealers in printed music, musical instruments. Private company. First directors: J. D. Atkinson, Dorothy B. Atkinson, H. Wallace-Copland (6, and 7, Market Square, Stafford), G. E. M. Thorneycroft, Winifred Wallace-Copeland and C. H. N. Toller.

SEVEN O SEVEN, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general merchants and traders, importers, exporters, warehousemen, printers, publishers, advertising agents, carriers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Brig.-Gen. Arthur F. Umpreville Green, C.M.G., D.S.O., Count J. Ricci-Pernull, A. W. J. Plummer and T. James (34, Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.1.)

J. SUTTON AND SONS (1932), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; card manufacturers, card punchers, card box manufacturers, paper makers and manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. H. Sutton, J. W. Sutton, and Miss E. M. Sutton. Solicitors: S. J. B. Thomas and Co., Long Eaton.

ST. ANDREW MILLS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in crepe, tissue, transparent, waxed and other papers, tubes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. T. Shaw and H. Sheppard. Registered office: 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

ELLANGOWAN SALES CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; importers, exporters, commission agents, manufacturers, manufacturers' agents, dealers in paper and articles made from paper or pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, millboards and wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. C. Gardner, W. W. Birrell, S. B. Wilson and G. R. Doig. Registered office: 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

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Increase of Capital

J. B. MARSH, LTD. (advertising specialists, etc., St. John Street, E.C.).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,000 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £1,000.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (1919), LTD. (10, Aldgate, E.C.3).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £470,000 beyond the registered capital of £2,530,000. The additional capital is divided into 200,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, ranking *pari passu* with the existing preference shares, and 270,000 shares of £1 each, to be issued as preference or ordinary.

Mortgages and Charges

B. J. HALL AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Stourton House, etc.).—Land registration charge on Stourton House, 12, Dacre Street, Westminster, dated December 22nd, 1931, to secure £35,000. Holders: Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 14, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printing and stationery contractors, etc., 6A, Suffolk Lane, E.C.4).—Issue on January 27th, 1932, of £2,500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (1919), LTD. (paper makers, distributors, etc., 10, Aldgate, E.C.).—Issue on January 15th, 1932, of £75,000 debenture stock, part of a series already registered.

Receivers Appointed or Released

C. H. STAFFORD AND CO., LTD. (lithographers, etc., Horton Bridge Road Yewsley, Middlesex).—G. H. Bullimore, of 15, Upper King Street, Norwich, ceased to act as receiver on January 25th, 1932.

EDWARD J. WOOD AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (37 Rosslyn Crescent, Wealdstone).—W. B. Pearson, of Polebrook House, Golden Square, W.1, ceased to act as receiver and/or manager on January 13th, 1932.

KEALEYS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., 2, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4).—D. Spurling, of 55, Hugh Street, S.W.1, was appointed receiver and manager on January 25th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures created December 14th, 1927.

W. BROOKER, LTD. (art dealers, dealers in fancy goods booksellers, etc., 85, Terminus Road, Eastbourne).—G. W. Plummer, of 127-131, Terminus Road, Eastbourne, ceased to act as receiver on December 21st, 1931.

Company Liquidations

Re THE PARAMOUNT PRESS, LTD., printers, 32, Ely Place, Holborn, E.C.—The accounts lodged under the compulsory liquidation of this company show liabilities £606, against assets £363, and a deficiency of £443 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 200 ordinary shares of £1 each. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the company was formed in May, 1922, for the purpose of carrying on business as lithographers, letterpress, commercial and general printers, stationers, publishers, etc. It consisted chiefly in the obtaining from jewellers of orders for printing and placing them with printers on a commission basis, the company having no printing plant of its own. The failure is attributed to insufficiency of profit on orders to cover expenses, to bad trade and to lack of capital.

From the London Gazette

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—R. E. Norman and F. S. A. Mears, publicity and advertising agents, under the style of Phœnix Publicity Service, at 4, Crane Court, London, E.C.4, so far as concerns F. S. A. Mears. E. W. Hutchinson and T. Hutchinson, paper merchants, etc., 5A, Market Street, Preston, in the county of Lancaster, under the style of Hutchinson Bros.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926. RECEIVING ORDER.—C. H. Johnson, residing at 85, Ashwell Road, Manningham, Bradford, lately carrying on business at 3, Westgate, Bradford, now at Dale Chambers, Dale Street, Bradford, advertising contractor.

The English Newspaper

Mr. Morison's Review

The final lecture of his series on "The Physical Development of the English Newspaper from 1622 till the Present Day" was given by Mr. Stanley Morison, the Sandars Reader in Bibliography, at Cambridge last Thursday. This lecture dealt with the typographical aspects of the "new journalism."

Beginning by reminding his audience of the Koenig press, invented in "The Times" office in 1814, Mr. Morison referred to that press as the most important invention in the history of printing since Gutenberg. Not only, he said, was its speed an invaluable asset to journalism, but it could also print a sheet of very much larger size than could be dealt with by the old hand press.

The effectiveness of setting headings in heavy type, and the liberal use of "cross-heads" was realised by the Sunday papers from practically the beginning of the 19th century. Mr. Morison said the introduction of cross-heads in the "Morning Post" and of a list of contents at the head of the leader in "The Times" was a sign of the revolution which was taking place, but a more wholehearted acknowledgment of the new needs came with the foundation of the "Morning" in 1892, which carried its news on the front page.

He went on to say that evening papers were free from the restrictions of the morning papers, and he referred to the vital innovations made by Kennedy Jones and Alfred Harmsworth in the appearance of the "Evening News" (including the horizontal display, or headline across two columns).

After speaking of the introduction of present-day newspaper features, Mr. Morison examined the effects of the new journalism upon the appearance of "The Times," saying that no large display advertising faces were permitted until 1897, while line blocks in the texts of advertisements began to appear on October 17th, 1904, with a Savoy Hotel announcement. "The Times" of 1906 was practically identical, to the lay eye, with "The Times" of 1850. The gradual ascendancy of the main news-page, or "bill" page, facing the leaders, dated from 1910, in which year the use of a double-decker heading marked a conversion to the adoption of the headlines which had won their way into every other London journal from their position at the top of the columns of the "Star" of 1888.

MR. W. J. TAYLOR, proprietor and editor of the "Woodstock," "Sentinel-Review" and other papers in Western Ontario, and formerly president of the Canadian Press Association, has died in Toronto.

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Obsolete Printing Machinery

What to Do With It

The countless thousands of printing antiques in our printshops should be converted into junk; the objective is obvious. So said Mr. L. M. Nichols, in a recent address to the Missouri Press Association speaking of the oft-raised question of what to do with obsolete machinery. In the first place, he continued, there is more printing machinery in the world than there is printing. The junk that some are using to produce the finest of fine arts does not reflect credit upon the craft. An organised effort to get the printing machinery and the demand for printing in balance should be encouraged. Some agencies and groups have been whispering among themselves about the obsolete-machinery problem so apparent in our own particular industry. There has been too much talking and not enough action.

Co-operation with Manufacturers

Some of this slow-motion effort has been due probably to fear of criticism or that manufacturers might be charged with selfishness. But we know that the printing industry is interested in the solution of this plague of old equipment, and we feel that those directly identified with the use of the machinery should display a like concern. Let us users of printing machinery who see the need of this stabilisation give the makers of machinery a pat on the back. They need this encouragement and co-operation. It will rebound to the good of our industry.

A Practical Example

Occasionally we hear of some direct results of this policy. Just a few days ago one of the large printing plants purchased new folding equipment. In the transaction several old machines were traded in on the new. The owner was offered $125 each for his old machines. He would not sign the purchase order until he was assured that the obsolete equipment would be destroyed. The deal finally was made on that basis. Later the salesman, with tears in his voice, pleaded with the customer to allow him to save out two or three of the machines for a customer who would be satisfied with less efficient equipment. The printer insisted that the terms of the trade be carried out to the letter. So the machines went to the junk yard. That is a practical incident illustrating the idea under discussion more clearly than can any amount of theorising.

Several years ago a printer in my town bought a new machine, getting an allowance of $1,000 on the replaced equipment. The erector took the antique out on the curb and with a big hammer reduced it to old iron. Another publisher has an old perforator that has—or did have—a trade-in value of $20. He contemplates buying a new machine of modern type. If he gets $20 for his old machine it would be a genuine contribution to the industry if the manufacturer of the new equipment makes junk of the old. Possibly the original owner should take the loss himself. If this machine is not destroyed—and it is worthless—it may be in some bedroom printshop before the snow flies, dealing misery to some established business. More power to the junkman!

Organised Investigation

Obsolete machinery is an economic force which not only harms the owner but tends to prevent stabilisation of an industry that needs it badly. It's high time that some organisation commenced to look about and view the situation. The initiative should come from those who have the most at stake.

Self-preservation is a natural law. We favour an amendment that will strike directly and strike effectually at this particular feature of self-preservation. This amendment also should embody something about certain trade practices so well known to the printing industry. Not the least of these is the wild scramble of the supply houses to multiply the number of printing plants. It is natural, of course, for a supply house to be interested in sales. No person criticises that ambition. But we may justly criticise a policy that kills all sense of proportion and ethics in these transactions.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this Journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

FOR SALE

CITY PRINTERS, off Fleet Street, offer a quantity of OLD TYPE for sale, in cases if desired.—Box 15615.

AGENCIES

FIRST-CLASS German firm, manufacturing Bronze Powder and Leaf Metal, desires connection with well established firm handling these articles with view to sole agency.—Apply Box 15617.

TENDERS

County Borough of Hastings

TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

THE Corporation invite Tenders for
(a) The performance of certain Printers' work, and
(b) The Supply of Stationery,
for a period of one or three years from April 1st, 1932.

Schedules, Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tender can be obtained on application at my Office, Town Hall, Hastings, upon payment of a deposit of 5s., which will be refunded upon the receipt of a bona-fide Tender, or the return of the Schedules, Conditions of Contract and Form of Tender in good condition.

The patterns referred to in the Schedules can also be inspected during Office hours.

Sealed Tenders on Forms supplied, under cover, endorsed "Tender for Printing (or Stationery)" (as the case may be), must be delivered at my Office not later than 12 Noon on Friday, February 26th, 1932.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. W. JACKSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Hastings,
January 29th, 1932.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS SERVICES LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

BOOKBINDERS

The FISHER BOOKBINDING Co., (1912) Ltd.
St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E. 24
Managing Director
Miss G. V. Woodman
Watch for the special Fisher Bookbinding announcement.

ENGRAVERS

FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co. Ltd.
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
PHOTO ENGRAVERS

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H. E. W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE, HIND COURT, FLEET ST. LONDON E.C.4

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone: Hop 0361 (3 lines)

PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS
1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
"Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet St. London, E.C.4
Telephone: Central 6678
Telegrams: "Printauct, Fleet, London"
Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

TRADE TYPESETTERS

COMPS LTD.
15, Kirby St., Charles St.,
Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4. February 11, 1932.

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MAR 4 1932

SLACK? THAT'S THE TIME TO CAST FROM DISPLAY MATRICES WHICH YOU CAN HIRE FOR YOUR "MONOTYPE"

EVERY TYPE AND SIZE Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 173 | LONDON: FEBRUARY 18, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

PERIODICAL ROOM GENERAL LIBRARY UNIV. OF MICH.

WE ARE GIVING TO VISITORS

TO THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR—BRITONS AND FOREIGNERS, LAYMEN AND PARTICULARLY BRITISH [AND COLONIAL] PRINTERS—A WORKING EXHIBITION WHICH WILL DO JUSTICE TO THE ENTIRELY-BRITISH



'MONOTYPE'



STAND B6: FEBRUARY 22—MARCH 3

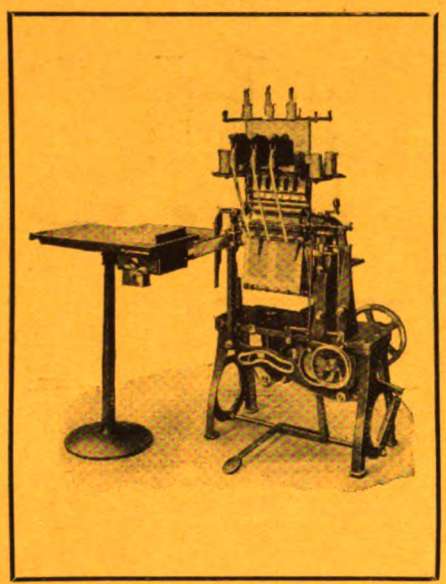
YOU SHOULD NOT MISS THIS

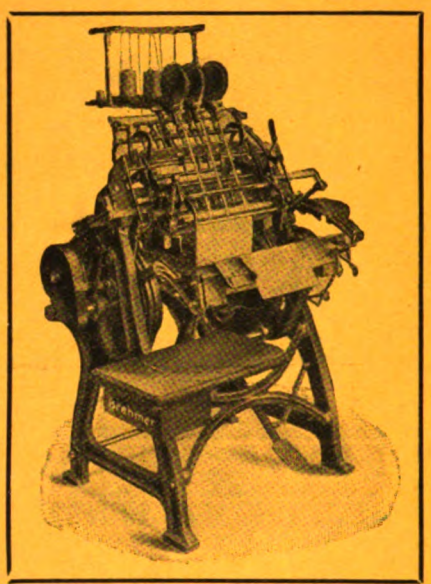
GILL SANS

THE MONOTYPE CORPORATION LTD
43 FETTER LANE, LONDON
CENTRAL 8551-5

"Fryotype" Printing Metals WHEN STOCKS ARE LOW—Mitcham 4023

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For BETTER BINDING—

BREHMER No. 138¼
IMPROVED FOUR-ARM
SEWING MACHINE

Is specially for sewing light letterpress work, and has been built to suit the demands of Bookbinders who prefer to use a machine which works with four feeding arms.

For Magazines, Novels, Hymn Books, etc. Specially suitable for "French" sewing. Also sews with tapes. Speed 60/70 sections per minute. Standard and interchangeable parts.

BREHMER No. 38¼
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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 161)

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 173 | LONDON: FEBRUARY 18, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

TRADE has shown no sign of improvement since our last notes. In many parts of the country short time is being worked, and the prospect is not an attractive one.

* * *

Ruthless Print-Buying

ORDINARY business users of stationery are rigidly restricting their expenditure and their consumption. Orders are not placed until the last moment, and then they are submitted for tender and placed with the lowest of several bidders. Quality of materials is ruthlessly cut down, with the result that nearly every printer is working on lower-grade papers with consequently diminished turnover and profit. Thus the printer suffers a two-sided, or rather three-sided, attack on his sales: first he loses bulk; secondly value totals are lowered by the adoption of cheaper materials; and thirdly his profit margins are narrowed or eliminated altogether by cut-price competition. Every printer is suffering the same things, but there seems to be no sign of combative movement to put an end to such an unhealthy state of affairs. Unfortunately, it is exceedingly difficult to conceive any plan by which printing prices can be standardised. The nearest approach is apparently the common adoption of uniform costing and estimating methods.

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	146
Printers and Athletics— Charity Sports Association	148
Trade Notes	149
Honouring a Printer Knight— L.M.P.A. Luncheon	150
Home Counties Printers' Conference— Great Success at Southsea	151
Development of the Monotype— By G. Leopold Reveirs	152
British Industries Fair— Printing and Stationery	154
Progress in Bookbinding— By Jas. A. Esler	158
Research on Bookbinding Materials— Important Work Proceeding	160
Exhibition of Bookbindings— Leicester Central Reference Library ...	162
Bookbinding Leathers Investigation	163
Country News	163
Technical Students' Views	165
Commercial Review...	166
Tariffs and Printing...	168

Costs and Prices

WE are beginning to wonder whether it is as wise as it seems for every printer to work out his own costs, even though the official Costing System may be the basis on which the figures are arrived at. Theoretically it may be the right course to pursue, and we are aware of a good many practical reasons to support the practice. What happens positively, however, is that very few printers (comparatively) take the pains to work out their costs exactly and in full detail. Not many printers are qualified to undertake the working out of their costs. A certain number take advantage of the service offered by headquarters, and have their costs investigated and recorded by official experts. Even here there is not always unqualified approval, for an expert's figures err on the right side and it by no means follows that just the figures that are ascertained are the figures ultimately adopted and applied. The great majority of printers, including the various classes of exponents referred to in this paragraph, prefer to keep one eye on the District Hourly Rate Schedule, and the other eye on what other (local and competitive) printers are doing; then they steer their way accordingly.

* * *

To Stabilise Prices

THE first step to uniform

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prices might be the adoption of uniform hourly rates, and the District Schedule would do because it is a better approximation to accuracy in rates than any alternative that the individual printer could suggest. Those printers who are informed and sincere about their own cost-finding would surely have no compunction in adopting standard rates. It would still be as desirable as ever for every progressive printer to tabulate and investigate his own cost figures. Instead of saying " let each printer find his own costs and apply his findings," suppose we could say, " It is as compulsory to estimate and to cost out work at the agreed official hourly rates as it is to pay stab. rates of pay." That is the first position we might work to, and it would be a step forward toward the elimination of unprofitable prices.

* * *

Oncost on Materials

THERE would be many more steps to take, notably toward some measure of standardisation in estimating times. Given a common oncost percentage to add to the costs of materials and to outwork, there should be no great difficulty in removing the biggest cause of variance in estimating paper, ink and similar items of cost. Errors will occasionally creep in to be an upsetting factor, but it is not errors that make continual differences in selling prices of material so much as the application or non-application of home-made handling percentages. According to viewpoint, to ignorance, to ascertained costs or to immediate circumstance, the total of materials costs in an estimate may be subject to an addition of nought to twenty per cent. to cover incidental charges. There is a settled cause of cost and charge variation which has nothing in common with the source of divergence in time estimates.

* * *

Some Standardisation Essential

THERE are those who will argue that to standardise rates and percentages is to flatten out efficiency and non-efficiency to a common level; to rob the more adequately equipped and better organised printer of his advantages. On the other hand the smaller man will say it is a device to rob the little printer of the advantage he holds from having less overheads, etc. Perhaps if we all think carefully and intelligently it will become apparent that we have introduced and are perpetuating conditions that have done and will continue to do these very things every printer is afraid of. Under present conditions neither the small nor the large printer has any advantage; both are selling below the right profit level; printing is not a remunerative industry for the investor or the proprietor.

Mr. Kenneth Beaven, works manager of the Anchor Press, Tiptree, who is taking up the position of manager of a large printing works in the Midlands, has been presented by the overseers and office staff with a dressing case and a travelling case. The employees have presented Mr. Beaven with a pair of gold cuff links, suitably inscribed.

Personalia

Sir Robert Baird, the proprietor of the " Belfast Telegraph," has just celebrated his 77th birthday.

Lord Leverhulme, president of the Advertising Association, spoke at the dinner in London last week of the Women's Advertising Club.

Councillor E. H. Lee, J.P., has been elected president of the Nottingham Master Printers' Association for the 18th time.

Mr. E. W. Whitworth, the managing director of the " Tottenham Herald," has received a presentation from the staff on his completing twenty-one years' association with the firm.

Mr. A. S. Macmillan, managing director of the Western Gazette Company, Yeovil, has been appointed a magistrate for Yeovil. Mr. Macmillan has been associated with the " Western Gazette " for over forty years.

Mr. A. H. Howell (of the Cornwall Press) on Monday gave an interesting lecture on " Modern Stereotyping " at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, the address being enhanced by a very fine series of lantern slides. The large number of questions raised was some indication of the very instructive nature of the lecture.

Mr. Frank Colebrook presided over the very large gathering, which filled the Gymnasium of the School to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Chas. C. Knights will lecture on " Shall the Printer ' Go Modern ' "? at Stationers' Hall next Tuesday evening. The occasion is the monthly meeting of the Central Districts Master Printers' Association, and the lecture is to be concerned with the influence of modernistic art on printing.

Mr. A. E. Moore, of Nottingham, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday, is, among other things, secretary of the North Midlands Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and is a very active man for his years.

Mr. Thomas J. Gray, chief overseer of the composing room of the " Yorkshire Post," will retire at the end of this month, at the age of 67, after holding the position for five years and after a total service with the firm extending well over forty years.

Mr. Robert A. Preston, for 44 years a trusted employee of Messrs. Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd., of Strawberry House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the well-known printers and lithographers, celebrated his golden wedding last week.

Mr. Alexander Maclehose, son of Dr. James Maclehose and Mrs. Maclehose, the Old Parsonage, Lamington, Lanarkshire, and St. John's House, Smith Square, Westminster, is engaged to be married to Miss Margaret Elphinstone, youngest daughter of the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Aberdeen University, and Lady Adam Smith.

Mr. James Steel, editor and director of the " Carlisle Journal," has been presented by the directors and the staff with a chiming clock on his retirement.

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Printers and Athletics

Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association

The benefit accruing to the industry from the combination of sport with charity was the outstanding note running through the speeches at the annual dinner of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association held on Saturday at the Connaught Rooms. Mr. W. H. Lock (the president of the Association), presided over a large gathering, which included many well-known figures connected with the industry. A pleasant atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality prevailed throughout the dinner, and a good deal of cross-toasting was indulged in. In past years the trophies and medals won in the Rifle section's competitions have been presented at a concert held independently of the dinner, but this year it was decided that the awards should be presented on Saturday, a task which was graciously performed by Mrs. Lock at the conclusion of the speeches. The dinner arrangements were admirably carried out.

Mr. Lock on the Association

Mr. Lock, in proposing the toast of the Charity Sports Association, said he had been told to keep his remarks very short, but the toast he had been entrusted with demanded a speech of considerable length. Proceeding, Mr. Lock said he was in an indirect way mixed up with the start of the Association. He was not at all clear which was the leading feature of the Association—the charity side or the sports side. It was in 1896-7 that he and Mr. H. F. Parker were of the opinion that there should be some organisation in the printing trade which should give an opportunity for those employed or connected with it to indulge in sport. Opportunities for sport then were not the same as those existing to-day. He claimed that that Association was primarily intended for the cultivation of healthy sport. He wanted to stress that because he was afraid this year the sports side would have to entrench somewhat at the expense of the charitable side. Many friends made contributions to the Association, and he believed it was intended that their contributions should be used for the furtherance of sport. If there should be any surplus to hand to the various printing trade charities, so much the better. Mr. Lock asked them not to think from this that the Association was not doing a great deal for charity. Something like £200 was handed to printing trade charities every year. (Cheers.) In addition to that, there were held every year exceedingly agreeable sports gatherings, of which the meeting at Herne Hill was probably the most outstanding. Two other important branches of their activities were those at the Rifle and the Football Sections. However, they had had an exceedingly poor year financially and they were not able to give so much to trade charities as they had hoped. He appealed to them not to be discouraged. If they did not secure considerable funds to hand over to trade charities, he hoped they would not curtail the excellent work in connection with sport amongst those connected with the trade. In drawing his remarks to a close, Mr. Lock mentioned several gentlemen whose efforts on behalf of the Association he much appreciated, amongst these being Mr. A. J. C. Pescud (the secretary of the Rifle Section).

The chairman read telegrams expressing regret at absence from Messrs. C. H. Roud (treasurer) and G. W. Knight.

Mr. G. F. Larcey, in responding, spoke of the success which attended the annual Easter Monday football match, as a result of which they handed over each year £10 or £11 to convalescent homes attached to print. In this connection he wished to publicly thank the Nunhead Football Club for their co-operation.

Mr. P. M. Parish (president of the Football Section) said he believed that football provided more sport than any other branch of recreation. For example, over twenty teams turned out regularly every Saturday, which meant that 220 players got healthy exercise every week of the season. The Section had collected the splendid sum of £55 as a contribution to the charitable activities of the Association.

Mr. H. F. Parker (hon. secretary of the Association),



MR. W. H. LOCK

who also replied, expressed thanks for the assistance he had received from Mr. A. Sargent, Mr. W. H. Marshall, Mr. Ben Chase and others. The Sports Association had certainly brought good comradeship, he proceeded. Out of the one hundred or so people who founded the Association they still had some ninety of that original number working for it. That was not bad after thirty-four years. He regarded Mr. Lock as the originator of the Sports Association and he was particularly glad that he was presiding that evening.

The Visitors

The toast to "The Visitors" was proposed by Miss Eva Tanner in an interesting and witty speech. Miss Tanner said she could not mention all the visitors present, but would content herself by referring to two names associated with the toast, viz., Mr. T. E. Naylor, who, Miss Tanner remarked, was secretary of the London Society of Compositors, the aristocrats of the printing trade (Laughter); they also warmly welcomed Mr. Geo. W. Jones, whom the speaker described as a printer who was always an artist, and as the finest craftsman not only in England, but probably in the world.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones, in responding, said on behalf of his fellow guests they had greatly enjoyed the hospitality shown by the Association. In entering the room that evening it had been a great joy to him to run against one at least of the members of his old class of the year 1889. He claimed a valued and long friendship with Mr. Lock Mr. Parker, Mr. Naylor and others there that night.

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Mr. T. E. Naylor, who replied in witty and humorous vein as one of the alleged "aristocrats" of the profession, said it gave the guests much pleasure to accept their kind hospitality. After referring to the great strides made by the ladies in all walks of life, Mr. Naylor said he agreed with Mr. Jones that the delightful spirit of sport should be pursued not only by the workers but by those who had the privilege of employing them.

The Chairman

The toast of "The Chairman" was given by Mr. W. C. Warren (secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), who said he took particular pleasure in the task allotted to him because of the fact that Mr. Lock was the chairman. Mr. Warren recalled that some time ago a certain employers' association and a trade union had a difference that was submitted to arbitration. On that occasion Mr. Lock was in the chair, and he (Mr. Lock) revealed himself as a thorough sportsman and a gentleman. He wondered sometimes whether men like Mr. Lock and others responsible for bringing into being such splendid institutions as they had in the printing industry realised all the good they had done. Their industry was proud of these institutions. They had promoted a common platform and common interest between employers and employed. He believed that since the Sports Association had been in existence it had donated a sum of £5,000 to the Printers' Pension Corporation, and had created no less than eleven pensions. It had contributed more than £2,000 for the convalescent homes connected with the industry. In concluding, Mr. Warren said it would have been a sheer impossibility to have in the chair a man more worthy than Mr. Lock. (Cheers.)

The toast having been carried with musical honours, Mr. Lock, in returning thanks, said the good feelings that existed in the industry were largely due to associations such as theirs. He had been connected with the printing trade for forty years, and he had found in it friends, happiness and sympathy.

Mr. Wilson Howes proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Lock for presenting the trophies and medals to the winners in the Rifle Section competition.

During dinner music was rendered by Mr. S. R. Parsons' Orchestra, and amongst the speeches were interspersed items rendered by the following concert artistes: The Caxton Singers, Miss Jean Todd, Mr. Chas. Stanley, Miss Hilda Braye, Mr. Fred Leslie and Chas. Hardy (accompanist).

Trade Union Matters

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association has elected the following committee and sub-committees for the year: Committee—Messrs. W. Wesson (vice-president), W. Colby, T. Dove, H. J. Harvey, G. Holmes, T. H. Owen, W. J. Vernon, G. H. Walker, E. G. Yates, and the officials; Machine Investigation Sub-committee—Messrs. J. E. Baines, J. Barron, G. Holmes, F. Summerfield, and the officials; News Investigation Sub-committee—Messrs. W. Calvert, W. Colby, M. Hartney, H. J. Harvey, T. H. Owen, G. H. Walker, and the officials. The following have been appointed to represent the Executive Council on the Joint Industrial Council: The President, Messrs. W. Colby, L. P. Bristow, E. G. Yates, and the General Secretary.

THE annual report of the Newcastle branch of the Typographical Association, to be submitted to the annual meeting on February 20th, shows that the total benefits paid during the year amounted to £7,730, this being an increase of £1,527 compared with the previous year. The membership now stands at 843, of whom 636 are fully employed members.

THE following have been elected as officials of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association for the next twelve months: President, Mr. William Bottomley; vice-president, Mr. C. Nicholson; auditor, Mr. J. J. Lavender; secretary, Mr. James Musgrave; treasurer, Mr. J. Nettleton.

Trade Notes

IT is understood that two prominent Aberdeen printing firms are likely to be amalgamated in the near future.

AGAINST the editors, printers, and publishers of the "Daily Herald," of the "Empire News," and against the Rev. H. F. Davidson, rector of Stiffkey, the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Finlay and Humphreys, at the instance of the Bishop of Norwich, have ordered rules nisi to issue for attachment for contempt of court.

BURGLARS broke into the premises of Messrs. John Waddington, Limited, printers and playing card manufacturers, of Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, during Sunday night, the main part of their haul consisting of over 100 packs of playing cards. A similar robbery was committed in the building some twelve months ago. The only money taken was the contents of a collecting box for the blind.

STUDENTS' VISIT TO "L. & M.".—The Printing School at the Chiswick Polytechnic, under the direction of Mr. J. C. Tarr, of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., invited the students of the advertising class of the Polytechnic to visit the L. & M. works last Thursday. The machines and "gadgets" were demonstrated enthusiastically as a preliminary introduction to a very useful and helpful talk by Mr. Tarr who explained most lucidly what the printer did and how he did it.

MR. C. J. MARKS, who for many years had carried on business as a printer and stationer at Barnstaple, has died at the age of 89 years.

MR. WALTER LENNOX, of Alwoodley, Leeds, who died at Leeds on Sunday, had been for nearly twenty years Leeds representative for Messrs. Petty and Sons, printers, Leeds. He joined the staff as an office-boy about forty years ago. He was a prominent member of the local commercial travellers' association.

MR. R. F. POOLE, who has left £17,012, opened a retail stationer's business in Stroud Green Road over forty years ago and afterwards commenced as a manufacturing stationer at Farringdon Road. The business is now carried on under the name of Richard F. Poole and Sons, Ltd.

PRINTING CRAFTS GUILD.—At the Municipal College of Technology on Saturday, the title of the lecture given by Mr. James Reith ("Manchester City News" fellowship) was "The Homes and Haunts of Scott and Burns." Mr. Reith is a "Scot of Scots" who cannot lose his native flow of language, and his familiarity with the sayings and doings connected with the numerous places described in the panoramic tour of the Lowlands of Scotland kept his audience keenly interested.

SEVEN fingers were cut from the hands of Joseph Parker, aged 18, while feeding paper into a guillotine machine at Messrs. R. B. Hall's printing works, Swadlincote, Burton-on-Trent.

INNOVATION AT THE L.S.P.—Much interest is being taken in a guard fitted to a guillotine at the London School of Printing. If this invention proves a real preventive of accidents on a cutting machine, it is expected to prove one of the most important developments in guarding machines that has taken place for many years in the printing industry.

REMARKABLE evidence was provided of the late Mr. Edgar Wallace's wide interests, when at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, on Monday, a memorial service was held. The large congregation present included representatives of all the newspaper organisations and people from many walks of life. The Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution was also represented, and it is interesting to remember that Edgar Wallace was once a newsvendor.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, of Muswell Hill, hon. treasurer and a past-president of the North London Master Printers' Association, who has collected £4,394 for the Salvation Army, is again making an effort to beat his annual record for the Self-Denial Fund. The amount he is aiming at this year is £228.

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Honouring a Printer Knight

L.M.P.A. Luncheon to Sir Thomas McAra, J.P., and Sir Harold Bellman

It was a happy idea of the London Master Printers Association to organise a complimentary lunch to Sir Thomas McAra, J.P., and Sir Harold Bellman. How popular was the idea was shown at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday when Mr. B. Guy Harrison, president of the Association had the pleasure of presiding over a large and representative gathering of the printing and newspaper industry.

The chairman, at the conclusion of the lunch, observed that the gathering had been arranged in order that they might express pleasure and appreciation of the recognition which Sir Thomas McAra and Sir Harold Bellman had received in the recent Honours List. Mr. Harrison also extended a welcome to Lord Riddell, whom they were particularly pleased to receive after his recent illness. There was also a tribute to Sir Josiah Stamp.

Lord Riddell's Tribute

Lord Riddell proposed the toast to Sir Thomas McAra with obvious sincerity and in his usual witty vein. His Lordship thought it was an excellent idea of the master printers to arrange that lunch, because Sir Thomas was at one time a printer although he had thought better of it and became a class by himself, becoming a parasite on the Newspaper Proprietors. (Loud laughter.) A hundred years ago, printing trade unionists were usually locked up, and Sir Thomas McAra was formerly chairman of the L.S.C. Had he lived 100 years ago, therefore, instead of being knighted he would have been held in bondage. (Laughter.)

Tracing Sir Thomas McAra's career, Lord Riddell said this had been of a very romantic character. He started life as a reader's boy, which was the first rung of the ladder. Later he became manager of the mechanical department of a large printing house in London, during which time he was chairman of the L.S.C. Before the disappearance of the printing house in which their guest was engaged it was his (Lord Riddell's) pleasure to approach him with a view to becoming secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, which was a trade union of the newspaper proprietors in London. He was stimulated to approach their friend not so much by his appearance, but by the fact that there were only three men in London who understood the compositors' scale (loud laughter), and Mr. McAra was one of them. Sir Thomas McAra had made a great success in the office which he accepted. He had many great qualities. He was keen and intelligent; he possessed a judicial mind and a pleasing manner, together with a sense of humour, and he had another great quality, namely, that he was a very straight man. Sir Thomas had many difficult tasks to perform in his present position, but he carried all through with success. Lord Riddell said no one knew more about printing than did Sir Thomas, who was a Scotsman and who was full of that shrewdness which was a national trait of Scotsmen.

To Sir Josiah Stamp was entrusted the toast of the health of Sir Harold Bellman, whose birthday, he said, it was pleasing to note fell on that day. He went on to express very high appreciation of the work which Sir Harold had done in connection with the Abbey Road Building Society and with the building society movement as a whole. During the past few years Sir Harold had been instrumental in raising the Abbey Road Society so that it was now the second largest in the country. Sir Harold had taken part in a great beneficent revolution which had been of great service to the whole of society.

Improved Printing Trade Conditions

The toast of "Our Guests" having been very warmly honoured, Sir Thomas McAra received a further ovation on rising to respond. After apologising for being a "parasite," he observed that it was rather unusual for distant relations to gather together in such a genial and pleasant manner as characterised that gathering. For twenty-six years the Master Printers and the Newspaper Proprietors Association had looked at each other from a distance. That day he could fairly congratulate the London Master Printers Association on having captured the N.P.A. (Laughter.) Having thanked the L.M.P.A. for inviting him there, Sir Thomas said it was quite true that for the major part of his life he was in the general printing trade. Proceeding, he said he thought printers to-day had every reason to be very pleased indeed at the tremendous changes which had taken place in the industrial conditions and relationships between themselves and the unions from those which obtained when he was quite a young man. As a young compositor his wages were 36s. a week, and in 1889 when the Dockers' Strike took place, there was a general upheaval in labour matters. A printer's assistant, now represented by Natsopa, began to wake up to the fact that after all he deserved to be treated as something a little better. In those days a printer's assistant who was married, with a family, was being paid from 13s. to 15s. a week. If he was very successful and worked one of the old-fashioned platens, he could get an extra 1s., and if a fellow wanted to get on to superior work with the newspapers he might even earn an extra 1s. a week. In addition to his work he had to hump reams of paper weighing 70 lbs. from the store room and carry formes weighing half a cwt. up and down the stairs, and if he wanted to get anything like 25s. a week he had to work some 80 hours.

Glancing at the improvement in conditions which had since taken place, Sir Thomas said he was one of those who disliked to talk about the "good old times." The good times in his judgment were those which were ahead.

Sir Thomas congratulated the Master Printers on the fact that to-day the industrial conditions were so much better than they were in the early days to which he had referred, and the same applied to the relationships that existed between the various organisations. He recalled the days of his chairmanship of the L.S.C. when meeting in negotiation the policy adopted by both sides was to slang one another. How different was the procedure to-day.

Costly Industrial Strife

Sir Thomas referred to the strike of 1911 as an illustration of what he had in mind. That movement was for a 48-hour week, and for two years negotiations took place. The men eventually won, but at what a price! Several businesses never really recovered from it, and there were a number of men, good craftsmen, who were left to walk about Fleet Street. He vowed then, so far as he was concerned, that he would never be a party to advising or assisting in bringing about a lock-out or a strike until every effort by moral suasion had been exhausted. (Hear, hear.) It was with those ideas in mind that he went to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, although it meant a great wrench to him. In conclusion, Sir Thomas said that if the times were hard for the employers, and they were hard also in the newspaper trade, they were equally hard for the men. Take a society like that of the compositors, who had 1,500 or 1,600 men out of work. Think of the demoralising effect upon a man of character who got up morning after morning and wondered what was going to happen. He had seen men of good character who had gone down and down and had become hopeless wrecks so far as the community was concerned. The trade unions were trying to give these men something by which to retain their self-respect, so that when the better times came master printers would have men coming to them who were eager for work and who had not lost their physique. Better times, he felt sure, were coming, and the great ideal for an industry like theirs was to carry on the fine work that had been done hitherto. (Loud applause.) The Master Printers' organisation had brought about a wonderful atmosphere between the men and themselves. That atmosphere was worth a great deal to maintain. The only desire he had was that to the measure of his ability he should endeavour to maintain an atmosphere of reasonableness and fair-play in the great industry which they all loved so much.

Sir Harold Bellman also made appropriate reply.

Mr. J. Crowlesmith proposed the toast of "The Chairman," paying a tribute to the services of Mr. B. Guy Harrison as president of the London Master Printers Association.

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Home Counties Printers' Conference

A Great Success at Southsea

In these days of stress and strain, business men are well advised to confer in order to consider, and, if possible, elucidate some of the many problems with which industry at the moment is faced. This is what members of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance have been doing during the past week-end, for, at the instigation and under the chairmanship of their President, Mr. William Amison, they gathered at the Queen's Hotel, Southsea, on Friday last.

Printers' Problems Discussed

"Printers' Problems" was the issue under discussion, and, though the attendance was somewhat depleted at the last moment owing to the ravages of "flu," the conference will rank high for effectiveness among those which have preceded it in the history of the Alliance.

The delegates had the encouragement of a visit on Friday, at tea, from the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Alderman F. G. Foster), and they received a very cordial and aptly-phrased civic welcome from this veteran of forty years' public service.

Throughout the many sessions also, Mr. Amison had the support of the president of the Federation of Master Printers (Mr. Harold G. Clarke) and his own two vice-presidents (Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. S. Hudson).

Opening the conference, Mr. Amison addressed himself to the theme, "Problems We Have to Face." In this he surveyed the field of activity which his colleagues were setting out to explore, and, in so doing, very ably avoided "stealing the thunder" of the speakers who were to follow—by no means an inconsiderable achievement.

Colour Photography

The next paper was of an entirely different character; and Mr. L. W. Oliver, handling "Colour Photography and Advertising Printing," contributed some highly-informative comments upon the developments of recent years in this absorbing example of a process in some respects allied to, and designed to be a complement of, the printing industry. Some very excellent specimens, ranged round the walls of the conference room, added materially to the value of this address and enabled Mr. Oliver's hearers the better to assimilate many of his more technical points.

The Federation president was in good form on "Ourselves and Our Trade Organisation." He reviewed the many and varied services which the Federation offers to its membership—large and small printer alike; spoke in some detail of the additional activities now under consideration for the provision of still further assistance; voiced a vigorous appeal for enhanced solidity and support for headquarters, to enable the work to be yet more expanded; and, in closing passages, characterised by sound reasoning and 100 per cent. practicality, begged the industry to stand firm and four-square in the protection and maintenance of its legitimate rights and standards. Mr. Clarke's contribution was valuable and impressive, and set a high standard for speakers who were to follow after.

Undesirable Customers

Mr. S. Hudson (Watford) opened Saturday's proceedings with "How to Recognise, Avoid or Handle Undesirable Customers." The junior vice-president was tackling an admittedly thorny problem, but he did it in a manner which exhibited evidence of care and thought in preparation. Drawing upon a considerable experience, he was able to offer his colleagues numerous hints which, put into practice, should assist them substantially in avoiding one of the pitfalls of business.

An address of extremely high value—and one which elicited commendation from all quarters—was that by Mr. A. J. Dixon (Shanklin, Isle of Wight), on "Is it Really Worth While to Use the Costing System to its Fullest Extent?" Mr. Dixon spoke as a small printer, but, in racy and exceedingly forceful style—aided by a vivid personality—pointed the moral and adorned the tale in no uncertain manner. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating"—and Mr. Dixon, having tasted, has evidently found the result to be extremely sound and satisfying.

Printers' Insurances

Mr. F. H. Bisset (secretary of the Federation) and Mr. S. J. Baker occupied the floor on Saturday evening, when the session was devoted to the question of "Insurances." A most instructive period ensued, for, drawing upon first-hand knowledge and experience, backed by the fruits of close study, these gentlemen reviewed the wide field of this policy of "safety first" and put their fellow members wise on a multitude of knotty points on which care and attention is very necessary.

Sunday was free until the evening, when the conference gathered for what proved to be a memorable session. Not for the first time the Home Counties Alliance made history, for members of its Young Master Printers' Group (Messrs. V. G. Manning, E. Polden, G. F. Mapp, E. H. Eyles, and R. G. Bowering) staged a one-act playlet, "How to Deal with Customers." The motif of this cannot be covered in a notice such as this, but it was presented in such manner as to make it an outstanding success, with a most definite moral for the printing craft. The last has not been heard of this work.

Young Master Printers

Mr. F. G. Hewitt (president of the Portsmouth M.P.A.) followed, dealing with "The Young Master Printer—His Training and Necessary Equipment." In a paper enlivened by a number of personal experiences, the speaker presented a series of conclusions which found ready acceptance, and for which he was cordially commended.

Mr. A. E. Owen-Jones brought the sitting to a close with a really remarkable address on "How to Make a Good Principal or Amend a Bad One." This effort was greeted with great enthusiasm.

At the close, the Federation president offered thanks for the welcome extended to Mrs. Clarke and himself, and congratulations to all concerned upon a highly successful and valuable function.

Selection and Rejection of Plant

On Monday, Mr. V. E. Goodman treated his fellows to a characteristically masterly discourse on "The Economic Selection and Rejection of Plant." Here again, the benefits of an exceptional mind and an exceptional experience were placed unreservedly at the disposal of the conference.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was the final speaker, and, in "How to Make Use of This Conference," he passed in review the outstanding points of the successive contributions, adding just that touch of emphasis needed to drive the nail home to the head.

Mr. Amison was enthusiastically thanked for his guidance of the proceedings, and gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

Printing Design Competition

The judging of competitive designs for a letterheading, submitted by members of the Alliance Young Master Printers' Group was an interesting event during the conference. The award went to Mr. P. H. Coaten (Letchworth).

Another striking asset was an exhibition of Continental printing, loaned by the principal of the London School of Printing, Mr. J. R. Riddell.

Several members were able to secure accommodation among nearly 40,000 spectators who witnessed the F.A. Cup-tie, Portsmouth v. Arsenal, on Saturday afternoon.

As on previous occasions, the late-night unofficial conferences round the smoke-room fire proved by no means the least valuable portions of the gathering. It is noticeable how men unbend in such a congenial atmosphere.

No record of the conference would be complete without tribute to the energy and capacity of the Alliance headquarter staff, who received valuable assistance from the president and officials of the Portsmouth Association; and it should be added that the Queen's Hotel management spared no effort to secure the complete comfort of the conference personnel.

F. G. H.

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The Development of the Monotype

By G. LEOPOLD REVEIRS*

The end of the 19th century saw a revolutionary advance in the field of mechanical composition. Earlier in the century there had been many attempts made to produce type assembling and type composing machines. These, however, had all been designed to deal with pre-cast type, that is, either founder's type or type specially cast for the purpose.

In 1884 Mergenthaler produced his first matrix assembling machine, which assembled brass matrices and from them cast a solid line of type. The revolution lay in the idea of assembling matrices instead of assembling pre-cast type.

The invention of this machine produced what psychologists would probably call a "slug urge" and by the time his later improved machines were produced, many people had come to believe that all future development would be along the lines of the slug, and that the day of movable type was already past.

Tolbert Lanston's Initiative

Among those who refused to believe that this was the only, or even the right direction of advance was Tolbert Lanston, an American Civil Servant, who was convinced that a method could be found of producing single types as, when, and in the arrangement in which they were required.

Through his friendship with Col. Seaton, Lanston obtained some slight knowledge of printing, and a considerable knowledge of the working of tabulating machines controlled by perforated cards. From these machines he gained the idea of using a perforated paper strip to control a type-making machine.

His first machine was produced between 1885 and 1887 and consisted of a keyboard and a type-making machine. In this combination the keyboard was mechanically operated, and perforated two paper ribbons each of which controlled the movement of the dieholder on the type-maker in one direction. A weight-operated mechanism advanced the paper ribbon, registered the thickness of the letter tapped, and advanced a pointer. The justifying indicator was a disc over which the pointer moved when the line was nearly completed.

Mechanical Type-Making

The type-maker consisted of two metal frames at right angles to each other, each frame bearing the mechanism which controlled the movement of the die-holder in one direction, and in the centre of each frame the appropriate perforated ribbon was inserted. In the angle of the frame was a roll of type-high lead strip, the thickness of which was the point thickness of the type to be made.

According to the set thickness—or unit size—of the letter to be made, a piece of the metal was sheared off and held in shaping jaws whilst it received on its upper end, from a steel die, an impression of the face of the letter. Of these steel dies there were in this first machine 196. Justification was effected by increasing by the necessary amount every stamp in the line, letters and spaces alike, and the mechanism for ascertaining and adding the necessary increment was, in basic principle, very similar to that in use to-day.

In the course of later experiments he increased the number of dies to 210 and before very long abandoned the idea of making "pressed" type and adopted the method of casting his type from molten metal. His first casting machine was produced only some three years later, in 1890. In this machine he abandoned the electrical control of positioning stops and used compressed air for this purpose. He also devised a method of combining the control for both movements of the die-holder on one ribbon.

It was found that casting and cooling were too slow and so he later produced a machine with three moulds, working alternately, and, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, exhibited a machine with four ribbons, four moulds and four receiving galleys.

Dogged Perseverance

In spite of all his work he had not yet produced a really marketable machine, and one hardly knows which to admire most, Lanston's own dogged perseverance or the patience and faith of Mr. Maurey Dove, who was bearing the main part of the financial burden.

He had, however, unquestionably established certain fundamental principles, and upon those principles it was decided to engage a qualified engineer to work. Accordingly, John Sellers Bancroft was invited to take charge of all future experimental work.

His first machine was produced in 1897, and although it contained what were speedily recognised as serious errors, it was at last and at least a marketable product; it seemed as though the long dark night of experiment was nearing its end, and the dawn of success was about to break.

The two most serious mistakes in his 1897 machine were the reversion to the mechanical keyboard—which Lanston had abandoned during the course of his experiments—and the limitation of his die case to 132 characters only. One very great improvement was the abandonment of the method of justification by increasing the size of every stamp, and confining that increase to the spaces alone. He also introduced a dimensioning wedge to regulate the movement of the mould blade.

Success at Last

The mistakes were quickly recognised and by 1899 he had produced an improved machine in which the number of characters was increased to 225. Whilst in the 1897 machine the die case returned to zero after each cast, in the 1899 machine it moved direct from one casting position to the next. The metal pot was now so constructed that it could be lowered and swung clear of the mould, and the supply of metal to the nozzle was carried through a channel separate from, but resting in, the pot, thus obviating the necessity for the pot to be raised for every cast. Both these improvements resulted in the speeding-up of the machine.

In general principle this 1899 machine was the Monotype of to-day. From it, of course, many lessons were learned, but upon it have been based all later developments.

Although the Monotype machine was American in origin, I believe that the English Corporation has advanced even further and more rapidly than its American cousin. It is both interesting and encouraging to know that several Super Casters have been exported to the States, as the American Corporation has not yet produced a machine which will cast such a wide range of sizes.

I wonder, sometimes, where the Monotype will lead us, but I close with this word to the Corporation. Go on with your experiments, and for long may they prosper; but wherever you lead us, and whatever you persuade us to instal, do not mechanise us altogether. Let us, at least in some measure, remain, as were our fathers before us, Craftsmen, in the greatest and noblest of all the Crafts.

* Résumé of Address delivered at the annual meeting last week of the London and Home Counties Monotype Users' Association.

Ex-Secretary of P.M. & O.A.

Fortnight's Adjournment of Case

The case was called again on Thursday, at Tower Bridge Police Court, of Mr. E. W. Whittle, late general secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, who is alleged to have embezzled money of the Association.

Mr. Frampton (the barrister) appeared for the defendant, and asked for a fourteen days' adjournment.

The magistrate consenting, no further evidence was taken, and the next hearing fixed for Friday, February 26th.

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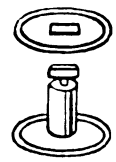
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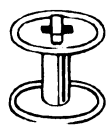
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British Industries Fair

How to Reach Olympia and What to Find in Paper, Printing and Stationery

The British Industries Fair once more claims attention, and the trek of home and overseas buyers to Olympia, Shepherd's Bush, and Birmingham will commence next Monday. At Olympia the Fair will be open daily until March 3rd, and at Shepherd's Bush up to March 5th. Trade buyers are admitted free from 9.30 to 7.30 p.m. on each day. There are again facilities for the admission of the public daily between 4.30 and 7.30 p.m. except Saturdays, when the hours will be 1 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. The Birmingham section also opens on February 22nd and closes on March 4th.

So far as the allied trades are concerned, interest centres at Olympia, where the section devoted to Paper, Printing, Publishing, Stationery and Office Appliances is housed in the New Empire Hall. Most of the stands are on the first floor, which they almost completely occupy, but the printing machinery is again accommodated on the ground floor in the same place as last year. Direct access to these exhibits is obtained through the entrance in Hammersmith Road.

In view of recent events—economic and industrial—the British Industries Fair will be even greater in importance than ever. It has, of course, now become an established feature of British industry. Following, however, the introduction of a tariff policy, the suspension of the gold standard and the general state of trade, the value of the Fair is likely to be very great indeed.

More interest than ever is being shown by foreign buyers, and the number of invitations accepted has risen by 50 per cent. over last year. The countries chiefly interested are Holland, France, Canada, Denmark, Irish Free State, Spain, the United States, and Germany. This, of course, is an important aspect of the Fair, since it opens the way to export business.

Printing and Stationery

In extent the Paper, Printing and Stationery section equals that of last year. There are 99 exhibitors, whilst the floor space occupied is 23,000 sq. ft.

Printing machinery stands number 12, the same as last year, and they cover an area of 4,300 sq. ft. The latest developments in machine composition and in printing practice are being shown in actual operation. In this respect, the Fair has made big advances, and the absence of the quadrennial Printing Exhibition lends greater significance to the display at Olympia. All the exhibits on the ground floor are to be in actual operation.

Other aspects of printing and stationery receive due emphasis, and there are specimens of the finished work which should receive attention. Since the Fair began there has been a progressive improvement in the matter of displaying goods. Thus, apart from the contents of the stands, the manner in which they are exposed is an education in itself. Ideas, therefore, can be carried away for local application.

In regard to stationery, ingenuity and taste are again in evidence, and choice examples of boxed and gift stationery are exhibited. Another attractive display represents Christmas cards and calendars, and new lines in imitation leather and fancy papers may be inspected. Indeed, throughout the art of the printer and the card manufacturer is seen on the highest plane it has yet reached.

Linotype and Machinery Limited

The latest Linotype, Miehle, and L. & M. Intaglio are being exhibited on the stand (B. 7) of Linotype and Machinery Limited in the Grand Hall, Olympia.

The Linotype machine exhibited is a Model 6 S.M., equipped for the rapid composition of both text and display. Every new device which has been devised for the betterment of the machine, and has passed its final tests, is incorporated in this machine. Although shown as an eight-magazine (four main and four auxiliary) Linotype, it can be supplied with four magazines only (two in each section).

The distributor on this machine is a double mechanism, so arranged that matrices set from any two adjacent main magazines, or either pair of side magazines, are returned automatically and simultaneously, so that a very wide variety of work can be set on this versatile model.

This machine can also be supplied without the side section, and when so equipped it is known as Model 6. Its four magazines can contain matrices suitable for the composition of catalogues, etc., needing a variety of faces. Model 6 also can be supplied with a smaller equipment when so required; that is to say, it can be purchased with two magazines only, the machine being so arranged that an additional pair can be added later. This economical method relieves the printer of buying equipment for which he may have no immediate use, and at the same time it safeguards his interests by enabling him to take quick advantage of the complete facilities of the machine when his business expands.

The No. 4 Miehle (double demy) shown is equipped with an L. & M. Automatic Feeder of the back-separator type. The feeder is built into the press, and thus forms a definite part of this self-contained printing unit. Two devices are employed for separating the sheets at the back edge of the paper pile, and two suckers lift the front edge of each sheet on the feed-board.

As for the press itself, it is so well known as the best of its class, and its class as the highest, that nothing more need be said of it here. As a fully automatic press, however, it should be well worthy of the special attention of every master printer, manager, and overseer.

Shown for the first time in a public exhibition is the No. 4 (double demy) L. & M. Intaglio with its air-drying extended pile delivery. The delivery is so arranged that every sheet when it reaches the pile is quite dry, and can if so desired be instantly handled. There are other new features on this press which should be closely examined by every printer who wishes to be quite up to date.

The exhibits also include examples of printing produced on the Miehle, the Centurette, the L. & M. Two-Colour Letterpress, the L. & M. Perfector, and the L. & M. Intaglio. A selection of books set on the Linotype is also exhibited. There are also shown in the metal about 100 different jobs set on the machine with proofs thereof.

Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., of Bridewell Place, E.C.4, are using Stand G. 22 principally for a display of their stationery and gummed tape, and sealing machine range, and in view of the special sales campaign which the firm have been conducting among the trade for the latter lines, the stand should have a special interest for stationers.

Visitors can see specimens of the firm's latest additions to their already wide range of sealing machines, including the Bridewell, Rampart and Lightning Automatic models; these, together with the less expensive models, particularly appeal to the commercial stationer and to those whose premises are situated in the business quarters of large towns.

The firm's productions, however, are not confined to this class of stationery entirely, and the general stationer will find much to interest his customers on this stand. Among other lines might be mentioned greaseproof paper in convenient rolls (for which a special holder is now made); white and azure notepaper " for the fastidious writer "; handy coils of gumstrip for use in the home; the latest gadgets for the passe partout craftsman; ingenious blotters which work on the same principle as a roll-film camera; various types of damper—made of mica, rubber, porcelain and metal; a most attractive range of photo albums, made on the " Ridgflex " patent, which enables the leaves and cover to be doubled right back without bursting the bind-

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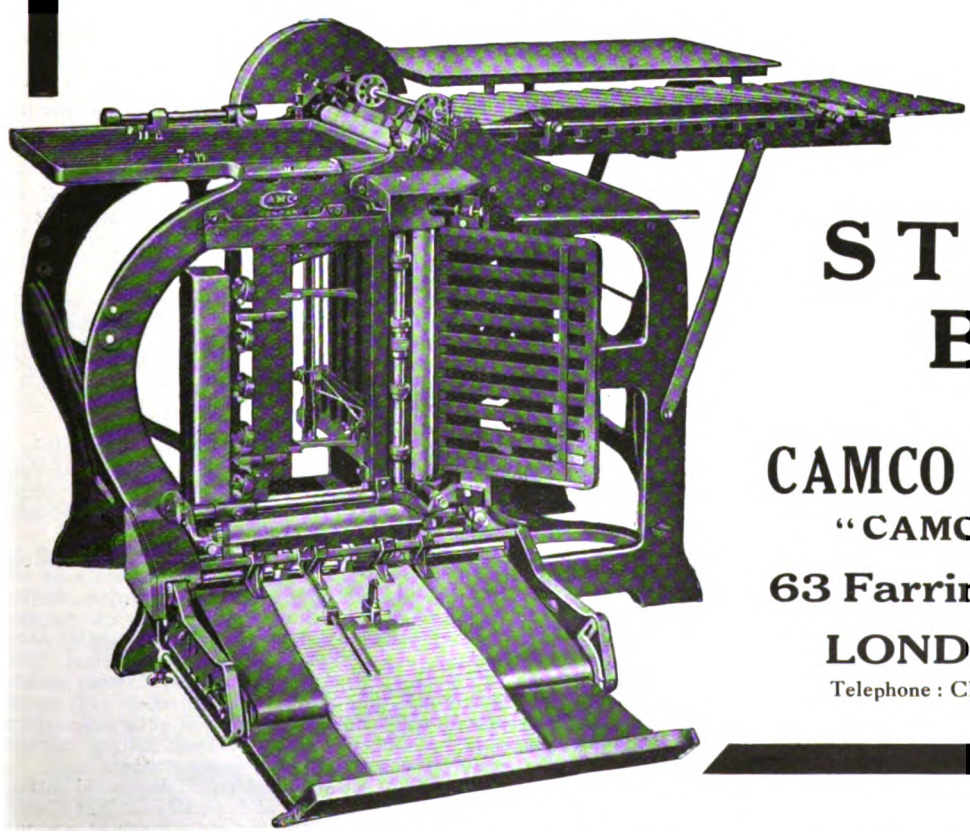
AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR OLYMPIA

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BRITISH AUTOMATIC STITCHERS. The success of the **Rosback Jobbing Automatic Feed Wire Stitcher** has prompted us to purchase the patent and manufacturing rights, and we are now building this excellent labour-saving stitcher in England. This machine automatically gathers and stitches with from 2 to 10 staples at speeds up to 8,000 signatures an hour, or more for gang work. Don't fail to see it! It's a big money-saver for commercial printing houses.



STAND B-8

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ing. These are but a few of the very comprehensive range of " Nulli Secudus " Stationery lines which are well worth a visit.

Readers who are unable to visit the British Industries Fair will find all they require at the permanent " exhibition " of the firm's products in their well equipped showroom at Bridewell Place, E.C.

Camco (Machinery) Limited

At Stand B. 8, Messrs. Camco (Machinery) Limited are showing in actual operation a range of their English-made folding machines which have been a feature of the British Industries Fair for many years. These include: firstly, their entirely tapeless " Cleveland " folders, which are supplied in all current sizes with and without automatic feeders, and are claimed to be the fastest folders in the world; and secondly, the " Camco " folders which are of a type that has also been adopted by other makers, i.e., the so-called " combined buckle and knife fold " type. These latter machines while somewhat less speedy than the " Cleveland " folders, are also cheaper in price. A new feature is a small jobbing folder with a built-in automatic pile feeder. Automatic feeding has hitherto been more or less confined to larger machines, but Camco have now produced this small automatic unit, which they find meets all the requirements of the field it covers, and the price of which is low.

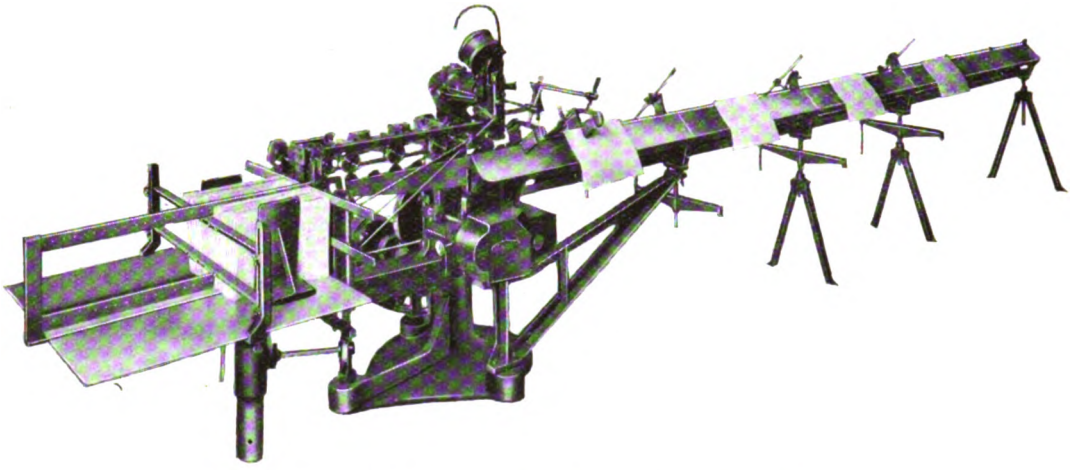
Camco are also exhibiting their new British-made " Rosback " automatic feed wire stitcher. This machine has previously been imported from abroad, and has already been successfully introduced in this country. Camco have now purchased the patent and manufacturing rights for the world outside America, and have gone ahead with the manufacture of the machine in England. The " Rosback " stitcher, we are told, gathers up to six signatures and automatically places from two to ten staples in the backs of the sections, giving an output of up to 8,000 sections per hour, or more for gang work. This machine has only a single stitching head which by means of special repeating mechanism is enabled to do multiple stitching at will. This simplification of the mechanism makes the machine easy to change-over from one job to another, and Camco claim that this machine is worth setting up for even the shorter runs, so that it is no longer confined to publication houses, but is equally useful to the average printing shop for booklet and catalogue work.

Camco are also showing their quad demy " Camco " paper conditioning machine, of which they report having made a number of satisfactory installations in litho and letterpress plants. This machine has a unique method of conditioning, as each sheet is individually treated on both sides with a blast of air, which is warmed by gas or electricity provided in the machine. No grippers being used, the machine does not distort the sheets in any way, and this method is claimed to be the most natural and effective way of curing " green " paper, and of avoiding paper stretch and creasing on the press.

A powerful press for compressing waste paper cardboard and other materials into bales is still another interesting item on Camco's stand. The model exhibited is their power press, fitted with a self-contained motor drive, providing a very convenient and labour-saving method of baling at high speed without manual effort. In addition, they make hand-operated baling presses, a speciality which they report having supplied to many hundreds of printing establishments and other trades.

Monotype Corporation Limited

The impressiveness of the " Monotype " stand at the British Industries Fair is in line with the Monotype Corporation's endeavours to remind the printing industry of the fact that it is an all-British company, manufacturing the "Monotype " in England under British control and ownership. This year the stand presents a novelty which should interest the general public as well as printers: a Gill Sans M, 16 ft. high, which has been cast on the Super Caster. As this type size is considerably over the 72-pt. limit of the " Super " (!) the letter has been made of continuous strips of borders and rules, and other " Monotype " products have been put to decorative purposes to display their attractive appearance and quality.



ROSBACK AUTOMATIC FEED WIRE STITCHER (CAMCO)

Visitors to the last British Industries Fair remember the fascinating optical effect of the front of the " Monotype " stand, which changed from white to black as one passed by. This year, that idea—which called forth enthusiastic praise from architects, and was the original scheme of a " Monotype " executive—has been carried out in an even more interesting fashion.

To " Monotype " users, however well equipped, there is always good excuse for visiting the stand. This year there is being shown for the first time a device for automatic leading, which inserts individual leads at a considerable saving of time.

Many visitors are expected to take advantage of the demonstrations of what the " Monotype " Super Caster will do in cutting the cost of type, leads, rules, borders, dashes, and spacing material, including high and low quads, strip furniture and quotations. Those who look for an inexpensive method of producing display type from hired matrices will go to investigate the display casting attachment to the composition caster, whilst printers who cannot afford to release the latter machines from automatic setting will find the " Monotype " Display-Type casting machine an inexpensive alternative to the Super Caster.

The demonstrations of straightforward keyboard setting of the most intricate tabular and catalogue jobs always attract printers who are looking for wider markets, and not

(Continued on page 164)

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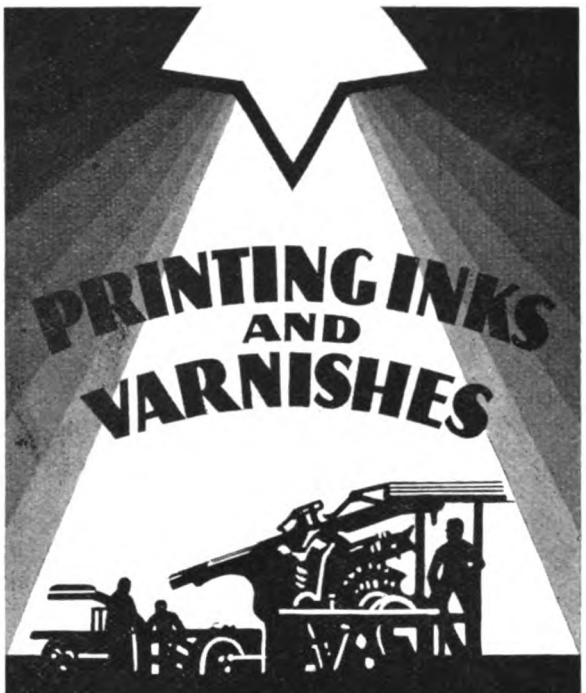
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Bookbinding Section

Progress in Bookbinding

By JAS. A. ESLER

Although the year 1932 is now well under way, it is not too late to take a look at that which has lately ended, and review its achievements in that section of industry with which we are intimately concerned.

At first glance it would appear that the bookbinding section had been marking time during 1931; on closer observation it will be found that such a conclusion is a good deal wide of the mark.

Invention Marches On

Although nothing of a particularly startling nature has materialised during the year, we must not deduce from this that the peak of binding advance has been reached; there is much yet to do in almost every branch of the industry. It is gratifying to know that scientific investigation is being applied to the problems that confront the binder in a much more definite sense than ever before, and, whilst nothing likely to disturb existing methods has as yet transpired, the investigations up to date have not been quite destitute of results. Actually, certain information which has been issued is sure to prove of value, and we have every reason to hope that progress in this direction in the future will be more marked than in the past. We do know that inquiries into the various problems are being pursued along ordered and organised lines.

Whilst the year just ended is unlikely to go down in history as one that has conferred many benefits on trade generally, it can be said that progress of a mechanical nature has been steadily maintained.

Greater Production

Machines to give greater production in more than one section have been issued, and distinct improvements in the same direction are to be noted on many existing machines.

Invention has not stood still. A number of new methods of folding, and of feeding paper to machines, feeding attachments for blocking presses, and a self-fed sewing machine are to be tabulated on the machinery side, whilst loose-leaf binding has provided scope for the inventor in many directions, which he has not been slow to take advantage of, as is seen in the number of new methods which appear in this branch of bookbinding. The sum total of which means that we are enabled to bind more books in a given time, or to bind them more cheaply.

The Quality of Progress

The trend is ever towards higher output. And, having said this, we have said all there is to say. The business of binding books remains much as it was. In this connection it is interesting to quote a paragraph from the introduction to the catalogue of the Fifty Books exhibited by the First Edition Club, 1931. Mr. A. J. A. Symons, the director of publications, says: "The committee is anxious that it should not, by adopting an inflexible method, tend to stabilise taste or sterilise originality in those who are actively engaged in book production. After judging several hundreds of volumes annually for the past three years, it has become clear to the committee that the binding is the feature of English books which leaves most to be desired; and it is therefore proposed, next year, to vary the standard of judgment so that quality and interest of binding shall play a more decisive part in the selection than has hitherto been the case."

It would appear from this criticism that the binding craft cannot afford to remain satisfied with itself, and we do not think it is. It is only fair to make it plain at once, that censure of this character cannot be levelled at English hand-bound books. When we say hand-bound, we refer to those books which are forwarded, covered, and tooled by hand; the better class of these still remain the best examples of binding handiwork which the world produces.

The Problem

The question of how quality of product, beauty of form, and utility of purpose may be combined in one volume in the case of a mechanically-produced book may well give the binder furiously to think. No matter how well printed the volume, or what effort and thought have contributed to its final make-up, if the cover is unworthy of the book, the effort goes for nought.

At present there is no satisfactory solution to this problem—or rather, there is no solution to all the aspects of the question.

The covering material upon which depends the appearance of the finished book is limited in scope, this by reason of the method of production. If the edition is a small one there is no reason why leather should not be used, the cases being made by hand; for, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, there is nothing that can be offered as a fitting substitute for leather; as soon as we find one material with appearance and wearing qualities of equal merit, disadvantages of a corresponding character appear in some other direction; therefore we must probe the matter further and do the best we can with the material which the machine will handle, with due consideration to available methods for applying it in some fashion which will combine beauty and utility.

Difficulties to be Overcome

Half-bound and quarter-bound cases with bevelled boards come within the scope of the machine, and should at least give some opportunity for breadth of treatment of the exterior. Some people, book-lovers particularly, have a wholesome horror of the

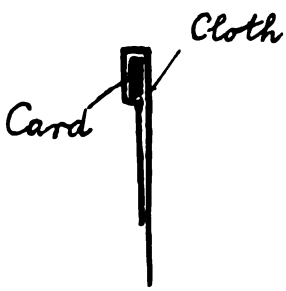
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half-bound style. We are inclined to share this objection; a book bound in quarter style, if the sides and back are in harmony and correct proportions have been preserved, can achieve a particularly pleasing effect, which the cut-up appearance of the half-bound style can never attain.

It has been suggested at times that fabrics such as brocade, velvet, silk, plush, might be used for book covers. The same arguments, however, that these do not correspond to mechanical requirements, rule them out.

Binding the Book

The greatest objection the book-lover must have to the machine bound book is the method of attaching the cover—the raw appearance of the back, particularly at the head and tail, as contrasted with the hand-bound volume.



SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVING HEADBANDS

In the leather-bound book the head is nicely set over suitable headband, and has an appearance of distinction at once; even in account book work, custom demands that a head shall be set for appearance sake. When we look at a cased-in volume, we see a book with no attempt at finish in this direction, for the very good reason that the setting of a head is not possible except by hand. It is true that a headband can be added, but this does little to improve appearance, as the edge of the headband remains uncovered.

Here is a suggestion for improved appearance which will give a set-head effect on a cased book. Cut some strips of thin card about twelve inches in length, and one-sixteenth wide, and cover this to form headbands, using the same material with which the case has been made. The effect of this is shown in the section drawing included here. These will be applied to the books exactly as headbands, except for this difference: the usual headband is attached first, then instead of proceeding with first lining, this simulation head will be affixed next; after this, the usual business of first and second lining will be carried out.

The result of this addition will give a greatly improved effect to the average cased-in book. It is rather important when adopting this idea to use a narrow headband, the reason for so doing being to prevent the necessity of having a square of more than the usual width on the case.

Endpapers and Joints

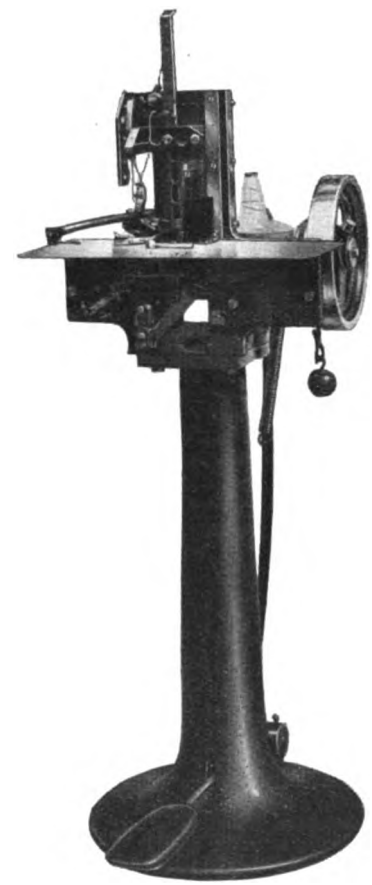
Now we come to the interior of the book, and here there is much that might be improved. The usual method of attaching the cover to the case is two or three tapes and a piece of mull. Quite frequently the tapes are irregular in length and make a very ugly impression through the endpaper.

There is very little that one can suggest here, except that care should be taken that tapes are cut to

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equal length and that no threads trail off. Something stronger than the usual mull could be made use of, and it is desirable that it should be more closely woven. If it is neatly applied and extends beyond the ends of the tapes, the appearance will certainly be an improvement on the style we have just referred to as being in more general use.

The superior method would be to make joints, using a piece of the fabric with which the case has been covered. If such a joint were folded round the first and last section, the life of the volume as well as its appearance would gain considerably.

Research on Bookbinding Materials

Important Work Proceeding

Further interesting information relating to research on behalf of the bookbinding industry comes to hand from the Employing Bookbinders of America, in the form of a research report compiled by Mr. F. R. Blaylock, research associate, working in conjunction with the U.S. Government Printing Office. Reports such as this should do much to educate English bookbinders and others to the great possibilities of research work.

The report states that a total of thirty-six routine tests on various materials have been made at the request of members of the Employing Bookbinders of America, or because the materials tested were of sufficient interest to the members to require the collection of data concerning them. One-third of the samples tested were imitation golds, ten were glues, four were pastes, three were laminated boards, five were book cloths and two were drill reinforcements.

The research problems studied deal with the bookcloth investigation, a general study of all binders' board used in the making of books, and the further research of various items used in the bookbinding trade.

Book Cloth Investigated

The book cloth investigation, which has been completed, covered forty-two grades or qualities of book cloth, linens, buckrams, and natural finished cloth submitted by six manufacturers of these materials. Although these forty-two grades do not completely cover the book cloth manufacturing field, says Mr. Blaylock, they do give a fairly comprehensive picture of the entire situation. They clearly show that each manufacturer has his own standards of weight, finish, thread count, etc. In a general way a particular grade of one manufacturer will compare with certain grades of other manufacturers.

There will be minor differences in weight, thread count, etc., but in the final analysis they will be comparative. The lack of mutual standards between manufacturers enables each to claim certain points of superiority for his product. From the standpoint of the bookbinder these differences are not of enough importance to be taken into account for the general run of work.

The test data on the book cloth samples has been arranged in groups, in five different tables. Each group represents one grade of material from some particular manufacturer. The groups are arranged in each table on the basis of the base cloth weight. With this method of grouping it is felt that the members of the association can compare grades from different manufacturers and pick the one most suited for their use. It may be possible also, to pick cheaper cloths having the same qualities as higher priced ones, differing only in the finish.

Binders' Boards

From time to time, various materials are proposed for use as binders' board. Samples of these materials are secured, whenever possible, and carefully tested. Recently a laminated board made from sulphite stock was tested. Laboratory tests showed the bursting strength to be high. The density and thickness were satisfactory. However, the board showed considerable tendency to warp before being used. This makes it unsatisfactory for making book covers.

Another sample of laminated board tested was made from chestnut wood pulp. The thickness was satisfactory, while the density was .7, being about the same as other laminated boards. The bursting strength was high and the board was quite rigid. Its rigidity, shown by a rigidity tester, was higher than that of other laminated boards and of the usual commercial grade of binders' board. Further investigation of this board is to be made.

Due to the interest created in America by the research work of this association, firms supplying material to the bookbinding trade are showing increasing interest in the testing of their materials. Recently a firm manufacturing a new type of binders' board developed a machine for testing the rigidity of book boards generally. This machine tests the board at the corner, the point considered to get the hardest usage. This piece of equipment has been loaned to the researchers for trial. As a result of preliminary tests, several modifications have been suggested. These changes are being made and a new tester will be ready within a short time. The preliminary tests, while not conclusive, indicate that this piece of equipment may be valuable in determining the quality of book boards.

The question of character of materials for the bookbinding trade has become an important item within the past few months. Any standardisation should be based upon the needs of the consumer rather than upon the desires of the manufacturer. There is no desire to discriminate against or for any manufacturer or group of manufacturers. But, specifications should not be drawn so lenient as to let down the bars of quality.

End Papers and Standardisation

Nineteen members of the association have submitted sixty-three samples of end paper of various sizes, weight, and grades. The question of reduction of number of sizes is rather difficult to handle due to other factors. The bookbinder often buys end paper of varying sizes to fit the sizes of his books. The important need is the reduction of number of book sizes. When this is brought about it will be possible to reduce the number of sizes of end paper. From the samples already on hand it may be possible to work out some specified weights and qualities of end paper.

The adoption of a research programme of subjects and materials to be studied is strongly recommended, and a tentative programme is suggested as follows. Investigations should be carried on for end paper, glue, imitation leather, supers and sewing threads. The specifications for the following items should be considered: end paper, bookcloth, imitation leather, binders' board, laminated board, supers, and sewing threads.

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An Exhibition of Bookbindings

At Leicester Central Reference Library

Public interest in bookbinding should be stimulated by an exhibition of bookbindings now being held in the Central Reference Library, Leicester. The exhibition has been arranged by Mr. J. Mason, instructor of bookbinding, Leicester College of Art and Technology, and includes specimens lent by the Leicester Museum, the Old Library at the Guildhall, the Principal of the Leicester College of Arts and Crafts, and Mr. P. A. H. Muschamp, B. ès. L. An interesting exhibit is that of volumes bound by the Doves Press, one of which is illustrated herewith, belonging to the Leicester Museum.



EXAMPLE OF FINE BINDING EXECUTED BY THE DOVES PRESS 1906

From the Leicester Museum Collection

In connection with this exhibition, Mr. Mason contributes an article to the current number of the "Leicester Museum, Art Gallery and Library Bulletin," from which we excerpt, by permission, the following:—

"The earliest bindings that have come down to our time date from the 6th century, A.D., and chiefly form the covers of Gospels, Books of Hours and Missals. The boards are of wood covered with metal frequently ornamented with precious stones and carved ivories. With one notable exception the earliest leather bindings we have date from about the 10th century, though leather was used long before this. These bindings were chiefly the work of monks in the monasteries and they decorated the leather by means of impressions from small metal stamps, a very large number often being used on one book. At this period books were mostly chained to reading desks, metal bosses and corner-pieces being used to protect the covers. By the 12th century English bindings were the finest in Europe, the stamped bindings from Winchester, Durham and London being especially notable.

"The introduction of the panel-stamp, by means of which a binding could be decorated from one block, rather lost for England its distinctive style. The invention of Printing resulted in a greatly increased demand for bindings and many untrained workers were brought into the trade, and therefore much of the binding of this period is poor in workmanship. Books were now made in smaller form, wooden boards were replaced by lighter ones made by pasting waste sheets of paper together, metal protecting pieces were discarded and books were placed side by side on shelves. Embroidered velvet bindings became fashionable about this time, being especially favoured by Royalty.

"Aldus, the Venetian Printer, first introduced gold tooling into Europe, and it was in his workshops that many of the famous bindings for Grolier were made. In the early part of the 16th century, Cameo bindings became very popular in Italy, copies of antique gems being let into the covers. Mainly due to the support received from her Kings and wealthy men, France soon took the lead in binding and the richly tooled Royal bindings of the Eves and le Gascon reflected the taste and decoration of the period; and later the Derome and Padeloup families became famous for their bindings.

"In England binding largely followed the French examples until in the reign of Charles II the essentially English cottage-roof style appeared, usually associated with the name of Samuel Mearne, then the Royal Binder. At the end of the 18th century our most famous binder was Roger Payne who for the first time tried to make his ornaments appropriate to the character of the book. The late T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, friend of William Morris and founder of the Doves Press, was a bookbinder. He brought to the craft a cultured mind and a free imagination, and by a novel treatment of floral design started a tradition of English binding which has since been successfully carried on by Douglas Cockerell and others. The post-war tendency in book-binding is all in the direction of free expression so typical of this period; the intricate floral patterns are giving way to a simpler treatment and, as in printing, good taste and a sympathetic use of the material are the chief characteristics of binding to-day."

EXPANDING TRADE.—Included amongst reports received by the L.M.S. Railway of important extensions to works and premises either contemplated or actually in progress by British firms is that of a large Birmingham printing firm which is anticipating an extension of premises or possible purchase of another factory; also that of a London firm which has purchased paper mills at Bury and intends to commence work shortly.

MR. WILLIAM KNIGHTSMITH, who will be remembered as the distinguished-looking toastmaster at printing trade dinners in London, has passed away at the age of 73. He introduced the scarlet coat, which has tended, in recent years, to become the uniform of his calling.

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Bookbinding Leather Investigation

Subsequently to the recent lecture at Stationers' Hall, by Mr. R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C., on "Bookbinding Leathers and their Deterioration," it was decided to set up a committee to review available information and to supply Mr. Innes with reliable data on this subject of deterioration.

These are the terms of reference: "That the bookbinding industry should co-operate through the media of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association and the Printing Industry Research Association with the leather trade and with librarians, with the objects of discovering the causes of the decay of bookbinding leathers, of determining methods for the production of durable leathers, and of indicating the most suitable treatment which they should subsequently receive in order that their durability may be maintained."

On this committee there are to be (1) bookbinders, (2) leather manufacturers, (3) librarians, (4) representatives of the British Leather Manufacturers Research Association, and (5) a representative of the Printing Industry Research Association. This committee will meet in Stationers' Hall, on Monday next, February 22nd, to decide the method of procedure for tackling this problem.

PREFERENCE AND PRINTING INK.—The General Printing Ink Corporation of New York has, says a correspondent of the "Chemical Trades Journal," formed a Canadian branch known as the General Printing Ink Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and established a plant in Toronto for the manufacture of printing, lithographing, rotogravure inks and supplies. The company has in view the expansion of its export business, as it will have the advantage of the British preference in its trade with Empire countries.

AT an exhibition of paintings and sculptures in Paris, the works of art are being paid for in kind not money. A publisher paid for a picture in limited editions.

Country News

CARDIFF

WE regret to announce the death of two printers well known in printing circles in Cardiff. Mr. William G. Napier, founder and principal of Napiers Printers, Ltd., Neville Street, Cardiff, passed away on February 10th at the age of 74. He had been suffering and away from business for some long time, but had all through been able to take a live interest in business generally through the offices of his son, Graham Napier. The death has also occurred of Mr. John Groves, who last year retired on pension from the employ of the "Western Mail" jobbing department, at the age of 72.

SOUTH SHIELDS

THE annual staff whist drive and dance of the Northern Press, Ltd., was held last week at South Shields, the guests comprising the staffs of "Shields Daily Gazette," "Shields Daily News," "Blyth News, Ashington Post," and "Alnwick Gazette and Guardian," and the Northern Press Engineering Co. Mr. R. C. Stevenson, managing director and secretary of the company, and Mrs. Stevenson were present, Mrs. Stevenson presenting the whist prizes.

STOCKPORT

THE Stockport Master Printers' Association in order to encourage artistic work amongst the apprentices of their members, in the closing months of last year held a competition which was open to any apprentice not more than 21 years of age in the employ of any printer in Stockport. The apprentice had to produce a title page for a catalogue cover, from his own design, but from copy supplied. The judge was Mr. W. H. Andrew, past-president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Master Printers' Alliance, and at a recent monthly lunch of the Stockport Association, Mr. Andrew announced the awards. The first prize went to J. Brown (age 20), 2nd to F. Mills (age 16), and the 3rd to E. Clark (age 17). In his report the judge offered some useful hints to the competitors, advising them to clear their minds of the old school of rule, border, etc., and to use their imagination freely.

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(Continued from page 156).

British Industries Fair

the least part of the activity on the stand will consist of demonstrations of high-speed setting of solid news columns and book pages. Experts will be in attendance to discuss with users and non-users the many possibilities which are opened up by so versatile an equipment.

The growing interest in effective display and better composition faces justifies the exhibition on the stand of many of the latest and most popular "Monotype" faces, and even the layman will appreciate the craftsmanship of matrix cutting which has produced a 12-pt. quad, on the face of which the microscope reveals the entire text of the Lord's Prayer. This, and sample products, will be obtainable by visitors.

Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

An exhibit of compelling interest for the progressive printer is that of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.—Stand A.63. This displays examples of printing produced with the firm's numerous fine inks, and proves once again the progressive policy of these well-known manufacturers. The specimens of printing exhibited are so arranged as to demonstrate the possibilities of high-class work which can be produced with the aid of inks produced after detailed investigation to suit particular requirements.

For instance, there are illustrated the great strides made by the firm in connection with inks for multi-colour photogravure printing at high speeds, as well as for printing on sheet-fed presses.

There are examples also of trichromatic and fine art offset work. In this connection L. & B. have perfected a range of inks of exceptional colour strength and working properties, which make them suitable for printing at high speeds.

As regards the field of gold ink printing by letterpress, that process, owing to the improvement in ink technique, has reached the stage where the metallic inks are almost as easy working as straightforward colours.

A particularly interesting line of the firm's progress is in the tin-plate decoration section of the trade, inks for which have to possess special properties to make them suitable for high stoving. Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton have produced a range of inks for printing direct on the tin plate to withstand retorting and sterilising.

Trichromatic printing inks have, of course, not escaped the attention of the firm's laboratory, and the extensive range of colours on view is the result of a new set of inks that are fast to light. The greens, violets, and purples are particularly brilliant and pure, whilst all the colours used are equally suitable for letterpress, litho, or photogravure.

In the section devoted to letterpress inks there are shown recent developments both on the practical side and in the varieties of brilliant flat colours available.

Another difficult field, of recent introduction—that of transparent paper and cellophane printing—has called for a special range of inks. Here, as also in the field of printing on metallic paper, considerable success has been achieved. There are a number of technical exhibits which serve to remind one of the amount of investigation which goes into the production of present-day printing inks, bringing home the services which the ink-maker's laboratory is rendering to the printer.

Cundall Folding Machine Co.

The Cundall Folding Machine Company are exhibiting at Stand No. B. 3 a number of models, included in which are the following:—

Model "E" "Universal" type suitable for all general printing work, fitted with self-registering feed, five folds, slitters, scorers, perforators and automatic stackers for all folds. This machine will fold any weight of paper and will deal with work from four to sixty-four pages in either an up-right or oblong style. Slitting, scoring or perforating may be accomplished with or without folding operations. Attention is drawn to the neat clutch drive which is controlled from the operator's position and is a new addition to this type of machine.

Model "H" Demy "Universal" is of similar construction to Model "E" and will deal with the same type of work, but on account of floor space self-registering feed is not generally fitted to the machine, although it can be had if desired.

Model "R" is a two parallel fold machine of a well-known type which is fitted with two parallel folds only, and is intended for use on small advertising circulars, programmes, circular letters, etc.

Model "F" is an entirely new model which has not previously been exhibited, and has been prepared for use in large offices for folding statements, invoices or advertising pamphlets. This machine is fitted with self-registering feed, makes one or two parallel folds, fitted with automatic stacker, and will fold any thickness of paper into a variety of parallel folds. Incidentally, this may prove to be the cheapest folding machine ever exhibited.

Model "C," another entirely new model, fitted with self-registering feed, two parallel and one cross fold and two automatic stackers. This machine gives the cross fold after the two parallel folds, which has been asked for by so many printers, at a very modest price. It is expected to prove of exceptional interest, as it has already sold in large numbers since the recent date of its introduction.

Model "WW" is a new and very novel machine and has never been exhibited before. It has been designed to deal with the increasing demand for narrow strip work which is very difficult to feed broad-side into the ordinary type of machines. This machine will deal with long narrow strips of paper such as are produced by printing coupons several up, and the sheet is fed in and registered to the longest edge instead of to the narrow end. It is then folded once or twice, making 4, 6 or 8 page booklets, then slit into any number of signatures and automatically knocked-up in the stacking operations. Booklets, of say, 1 in. square could be folded, slit and delivered at 40,000 per hour.

John Jardine, Ltd.

An interesting array of platens is the feature of the stand of Messrs. John Jardine, Ltd., printers' engineers, of Deering Street, Nottingham. The exhibit consists of four different models of their platen presses, beginning with a small model No. 4, designed for high speed, with juvenile labour. This model is complete with improved ink duct, and two sets of roller stocks—one set being clothed. A handy and convenient machine, it occupies a minimum of space.

The No. 7 platen machine—their second model—which is 11 ins. by 7 ins. inside the chase, is fitted with a new-pattern ink duct, and impression throw-off. It is of strong construction, being made in one casting and reinforced, is quiet in working, and will print up to 2,500 per hour. The total floor space of machine and minder is stated as 2 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft.

The third model exhibited, which has inside chase dimensions of 15 ins. by 10 ins., is numbered 14. It has an improved full-length ink duct, a duplex distributor, laying-on apparatus and automatic side-lay, etc. It is also fitted with adjustable roller tracks, which instantly correct any alteration of the rollers due to climatic conditions. It is particularly adapted for half-tone printing at high speeds.

Lastly, there is the No. 21, with inside chase measurements of 18 ins. by 12 ins. The specification includes four inking rollers, a new-pattern full-length ink duct, and duplex ink distributing plate. This model is of solid construction and designed for hard work. It may be mentioned that the cost of the above machines is moderate in every case, particularly that of No. 14, the price of which was recently considerably reduced.

John Shaw and Sons

Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, manufacturers of disc and pen ruling machines, rotary perforating machines, etc., of Honley, Huddersfield, are showing one of their "Imperial" rotary perforating and slitting machines. This machine gives a beautiful perforation of the slot type, and cuts the bits clean out of the paper. It is made for straight-through perforating only, and slitting, and will take any size sheets up to 30 ins. wide. It is recommended as a high-class machine at a most reasonable price. It is claimed to do as much work as four or five treadle or power round-hole machines, and the price is very little higher than that of a round-hole machine. Slot perforating is far superior to round hole perforating, tears easier, and is always clean cut, and allows the sheets to lie perfectly flat. There is no

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bulging, or production of clumsily made books. The "Imperial" cuts the cost of perforating down to a negligible quantity. It is shown at the Fair in conjunction with the firm's London agents, Messrs. Hampson, Bettridge and Co., Ltd.

William Crosland, Ltd.

From their wide range of machinery, Messrs. Wm. Crosland, Ltd., of Bredbury, Nr. Stockport, Cheshire, display on their stand a cutting, creasing and embossing press, and an "Advance" self-clamp guillotine. The former is a new clutch model, and is supplied in four sizes. Among numerous advantages this model possesses are the continuous running or automatic stopping after each impression—which enables single impressions to be made, and is useful when making-ready and setting-up—and the instant stop obtainable at any point, acting as an efficient and absolute safety guard. It is claimed for this machine, which is of strong and substantial build, that it has a tremendously powerful impression, only the best materials and workmanship being employed.

The "Advance" self-clamp guillotine is a machine of practical and scientific construction and embodies many recent improvements. To achieve the utmost power from the machine with the minimum of strain on it, the knife has been hung at an angle with the table, so that it contacts with one end of the pile and makes a diagonal sweep. This method is claimed to be advantageous. An ingenious arrangement takes the weight of the knife stock, when it reaches the bottom, thus preserving the cutting-sticks. In addition to achieving thirty cuts a minute without injury, the machine can be stopped instantly at any point of cut. Also, owing to the practical design of the machine, renewing and replacing of knives and cutting-sticks takes only a minute. The machine can be supplied in a number of sizes 26 ins. to 64 ins. cutting width, and is well worthy of attention.

Technical Education for Printers

Students' Views

A unique meeting—mostly of students and instructors—forgathered at Stationers' Hall on Friday last, the occasion being the fifth lecture of the session, entitled "Students' Views on Technical Education." Three students, representing the London School of Printing, the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, and the North-Western Polytechnic made contributions. The chairman for the evening was the assistant education officer of the L.C.C., Mr. E. M. Rich, and he was supported by Mr. B. Ingram, the chief inspector of technical education in London, Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing, and others.

Introducing the three young speakers, Mr. Rich said he imagined it was the first time there had ever been a meeting of that kind in connection with technical education as far as printing was concerned.

Value of Tuition

Mr. Leonard Gooch, of the North-Western Polytechnic, was the first speaker. He entitled his contribution "The Practical Value of Technical Classes and Instruction." Beginning with the lasting benefit obtainable from technical education he said that to the student who would receive instruction intelligently and with an open mind the classes offered tremendous opportunities for advancement and improvement of knowledge. One great advantage was the opportunity for individual expression and the development of ideas along practical lines. Referring to an ignorant attitude sometimes met with he said that one chief reason for that attitude had been the employer's or overseer's failure to point out to the would-be student the practical advantages of taking courses of study in his work. An employer should take the trouble to see that the apprentices understood the practical advantages derived from technical classes. Also the student must realise the necessity for continual adjustment to the constant change of modern conditions and ideas. He, the speaker, considered that students should be allowed to go their various ways, as analytical criticism of their unaided work was far more valuable to them than the possession of perfect specimens that were not their unaided production.

"My Ideal Technical School"

Mr. Norman Singer, of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, was the second speaker. In its broadest sense, he said, the purpose of education was to form character. Technical education should not exist solely to make men better units in an industry. He referred to the specialisation of the printing industry, saying that the apprentice often shared the same fate of the journeyman, of being employed in one department of a large firm and receiving very little instruction. The young student, Mr. Singer said, should be taken by the trade school immediately he finished his elementary education and for several years given whole-time instruction. Then he should start in the trade as an improver, getting as much experience as he could by frequently changing to different firms, and still attending a part-time course at the school. In a few years he should be a thoroughly competent workman, having an extensive knowledge of his craft. Then, being able to view it as a whole through a thorough experience, he could decide which branch he would follow.

He referred to the designing side, saying that women should have equal opportunities with men. The few who held positions had shown considerable ability. A considerable amount of literature with a definite feminine appeal was printed, and probably a woman would know how to handle it better than a man. If she was better able to do a job, she should be given it—no self-respecting man should want subsidising. (Laughter.)

He had two criticisms to make, first that a teacher's ability was often judged by the examination successes of his pupils, and second that the teacher was given a class far too large for the best results.

Work of the L.S.P.

The final paper, by Mr. W. R. Geering, of the London School of Printing, consisted mainly of a description of the work done by students taking the whole-time course. He referred to the L.S.P. as being unique: it was a monotechnic for printers only, i.e., for men who had to earn a living by producing print on sound commercial lines. He felt that too much attention was paid to theory and too little to practice.

Mr. Geering then proceeded to give a brief outline of what goes on inside the L.S.P. He spoke of the advantages gained by apprentices attending the school, taking as example a binder who came from a house where he was employed mainly in the manufacture of account books. In the works he was fortunate if he had an opportunity of seeing a letterpress book bound, let alone binding one himself. But at the school he had the opportunity of binding a letterpress book from start to finish under the experienced guidance of an instructor.

Following the papers there was some discussion and various views were expressed. Mr. A. W. Bray (L.S.P.), Mr. H. G. Peel. Mr. Ingram, Mr. H. D. Keats, Mr. de Silva, Mr. Amery and Mr. S. N. Flood were among the speakers. Dr. G. Riddell asked the three lecturers whether they considered that science as applied to printing should be taught students. Mr Gooch and Mr. Singer agreed that it should be taught, whilst Mr. Geering disagreed.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the three young men by Mr. Ingram and seconded by Mr. J. R. Riddell, who said that no technical school could take the place of the workshop It could only prepare and supplement. On the subject of science Mr. Riddell said their craft was becoming more scientific every day. Only the firm which was scientifically organised and had a knowledge of science could be a success.

Mr. Geering thanked the meeting on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and in doing so proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which closed the meeting.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 1½d., 10s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 6d., 14s. 9d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 81; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 90, 86½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 85; Argus Press 7 p.c pref. 19s. 3d., 19s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers 19s. 6d., 19s. 3d., def. (5s.) 12s., 11s. 10½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 17s.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 3d.; Buff Book defd. (1s.) 8¼d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 102, 102½; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 6d., 2s. 4½d.; J. Dickinson 30s., 30s. 3d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode 4½ p.c. deb. 90; Financial Newspaper Proprietors 3s. 2¼d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 10s.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 11s.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 3d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 10½d.; International Linotype 50; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 9d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 99, 98½; Lamson Paragon 16s., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 3d.; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 6d., 14s. 9¼d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 86¼, 85¾; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 7½d., 6½ p.c. deb. 95½; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 7½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 19s. 9d., 20s. 6d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 21s.; Waterlow and Sons def. 18s. 3d., prefd. 15s., 4 p.c. pref. (cum.) 12s. 10½d.; Weldons pref. ord. 10 p.c. cum. 11s. 3d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 11s. 9d.

Dividends and Reports

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST AND ECHO.—Net profits for 1931 were £239,293 (against £234,742). Circulations were well maintained, but advertisement revenue again fell slightly. Depreciation of £31,128 in investments is met by drawing on investments and taxation reserves. Subsidiary C. Tinling and Co., also had a very satisfactory year. Final dividend on ordinary and management shares 3s. (making 25 per cent., same), payable February 15th, £50,000 (same) to general reserve, making it £800,000, forward £24,709 (£20,416).

New Companies

A. M. DAVIS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a fine art printer and publisher formerly carried on by S. A. Kisch as "A. M. Davis and Co.," at 85, Worship Street, E.C., and to carry on the business of publishers and printers of works of art, books, greeting, show and playing cards, picture dealers and frame makers, fancy boxmakers and manufacturers of and dealers in advertising novelties and fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. A. Kisch and F. W. Turquand. Registered office: 85, Worship Street, E.C.2.

S. G. MASON (CHESTER), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, etc., carried on by S. G. Mason at White Horse Yard, Foregate Street, Chester. Private company. Subscribers: S. G. Mason (first director), A. R. Brooks, and R. A. Smethurst. Solicitor: W. A. V. Churton, 13, White Friars, Chester.

F. HODGE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; letterpress and general printers and lithographers, electrotypers, blockmakers, typefounders, etc. Private company. Directors: F. Hodge, F. A. Hodge and A. E. Morrison. Solicitors: Williams and Sons, 119, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

FERNDALE MARSHALL (STATIONERS), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by Ferndale Marshall and Co., at 6, Withy Grove, Manchester, and to carry on the business of manufacturing and wholesale and retail and law stationers, printers, publishers, engravers, photographic printers, die sinkers, advertising agents, sign makers, etc. Private company. Directors: G. D. Badcock, Mrs. W. A. Badcock and Irene Johns. Registered office: 6, Withy Grove, Manchester.

HARDIKER'S CINE CRAFT PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a publicity poster specialist and advertising agent carried on by R. E. Hardiker at the Alexandra Studio, Walker Street, Preston. Private company. Permanent directors: R. E. Hardiker (managing director and chairman), W. Hardiker, and F. Collinson. Registered office: Alexandra Studio, Walker Street, Preston.

P. A. D. LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, typesetters, lithographers, advertising service agents and contractors, photographers and registration agents, etc. Private company. Directors: C. M. Western and W. R. Chivell. Registered office: 12, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

JOSEPH MARLUM, LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of music publishers, newspaper proprietors, general printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Collins and G. Owen Martin. Registered office: 14, Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.

TEMPONIX, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,500 8 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary and 500 founders'); to acquire the cellulose industry business carried on by C. W. Templeton at Welwyn Garden City, and to carry on the business of painters, varnishers, stainers, enamellers, and lacquerers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. W. Templeton, S. A. Parnwell and A. T. Roberts. Registered office: 59-60, Old Bailey, E.C.

GHENT PAPERWORKS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the paperworks business carried on by Rene Linard and J. Goedertier at Rue Sans Nom, Gentbrugge lez Gand, Belgium, as "Papeteries Gantoises." Private company, Directors: Rene Linard (first managing director) and J. Goedertier. Registered office: 61/62, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Increase of Capital

GLOBE PRESS, LTD. (Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £5,200 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £800.

CITY ENGRAVING CO. (HULL), LTD.—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £3,000 beyond the registered capital of £12,000. The additional capital is divided into 2,500 preference and 500 ordinary shares of £1 each, ranking *pari passu* with existing shares.

Mortgages and Charges

GLOBE PRESS, LTD. (4-7, Red Lion Court, E.C.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £150 (being amount issued) on January 21st, 1932, of debentures authorised January 22nd,

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1931, and registered February 10th, 1931. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered February 10th, 1931, originally secured sums not exceeding £200.)

BLANDFORD PRESS, LTD. (Formerly Display, Ltd.), (Aylesbury, Bucks).—Particulars filed of £1,600 debentures authorised January 4th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (Kings Road, Bury St. Edmunds).—Mortgage debenture dated January 29th, 1932, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to any debentures issued prior to the date of the debenture and then outstanding. Holders: Peterborough Advertiser Co., Ltd.

RIGG ALLEN AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Union Street, Sheerness).—Debenture dated January 26th, 1932, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. E. J. Haygarth, 44, Manor Park Gardens, Edgware.

RIGG ALLEN AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on January 26th, 1932, of debenture dated September 29th, 1927, and registered October 5th, 1927.

KOTERS (LIVERPOOL), LTD. (wholesale stationers, etc., Sefton Lane, Maghull, near Liverpool).—Satisfaction to the extent of £400 on December 18th, 1931, of debentures authorised March 22nd, 1931, and registered April 10th, 1931. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered April 10th, 1931, originally secured £1,000.)

NEWTON AND CO. (PUBLISHERS), LTD. (110-111, Strand, W.C.2).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised January 26th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including unpaid capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,500.

S. HILDESHEIMER AND CO. (1927), LTD. (fine art publishers, etc., 59-63, Miller Street, Manchester).—Debenture dated January 28th, 1932, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. B. M. Reynolds, Lynton, 3, Lynton Road, Heaton Moor, Lancs.

Receivers Appointed or Released

PEACEHAVEN PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (16 and 17, Devonshire Square, E.C.).—D. Birtwistle, of "Nebyrtlo," Malines Avenue, Peacehaven, Sussex, ceased to act as receiver and/or manager on January 28th, 1932.

MARLING-BENNETT PUBLICITY, LTD. (general advertising agents, etc., 110, Strand, W.C.2).—E. H. Stringer, of 8, Queen Street, E.C.4, was appointed receiver and manager on January 27th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated September 15th, 1930.

Brighter Binding

Mention of "Brighter Binding" recalls to us the danger of the invasion of the sphere of binding both publisher's edition binding and the rebindings of public libraries' stocks by new art. While the signs of this are still almost negligible in this country, thunder and lightning, jig saws and jag saws have been introduced in American bindings to visualise emotions and scenes of love and violence. We find little difference between the purple bubbles and yellow streaks that denote both. Rainbow trout we know and the rainbow after the storm we welcome, but we admit we lack that highly developed art sense that would enable us to appreciate the rainbow on the bookshelf.—"The Librarian."

Thomas De La Rue

Reduction of Capital Approved

At an extraordinary general meeting of Thomas De La Rue and Co., held on Thursday, at River Plate House, E.C., resolutions were passed reducing the capital from £1,376,000 to £1,012,016 by cancelling capital to the extent of 12s. upon each of the issued shares.

Mr. B. C. Westall, who presided, said that as a result of their investigation the committee of three shareholders appointed at the last annual meeting had come to the unanimous conclusion that the interests of the shareholders would be best served by the adoption of the resolutions now submitted. The three main items on the assets side of the balance-sheet which were affected by the proposals were freehold land and buildings, plant and machinery, and stocks of materials.

Mr. C. W. Dawkins, C.B.E., speaking on behalf of the shareholders' committee, said the immediate purpose of the capital readjustment was to pave the way for the transfer of a large part of production to a new installation in the suburbs.

LITHO. PLATES FOR EGYPT.—The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Surveyor-General is calling for tenders, to be presented in Egypt by May 10th, 1932, for the supply of 2,600 aluminium lithographic printing plates of a thickness of .7 mm. in various sizes, further details of which have been communicated by the Department to firms whose names are entered on its "Special Register." Firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture can obtain the further details of this call for tenders, together with particulars of the "Special Register" service of information, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number A.X.11255 should be quoted.



EMBOSSING
AND
PERFORATING
PRESSES,
DIES

Baddeley Brothers
(LONDON) LIMITED

CHAPEL WORKS, MOOR LANE, E.C.2

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Tariffs and Printing

The announcement of the list of goods which are to be exempted from the Government's 10 per cent. duty has caused a great deal of interest.

Ordinary printing papers, apparently will not escape the duty, although newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music are to be admitted free. Newsprint is also placed on the free list. The newsprint which is to escape the duty is described as "newsprint—paper in rolls containing not less than 70 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp and of a weight of not less than 20 lbs. or more than 25 lbs. to the ream of 480 sheets double crown, measuring thirty inches by twenty inches."

A great deal of interest has naturally been aroused amongst paper manufacturers—and to a certain extent printers—as to the position of wood pulp and esparto grass in connection with the new duties. It is now officially announced that wood pulp will be admitted free of duty, whilst esparto will have to bear the 10 per cent. general import duty. Makers of esparto paper are, of course, very much disturbed at this extra handicap which has been placed upon them.

During the second reading debate on the Import Duties Bill in the House of Commons on Monday, Major Tryon, Minister of Pensions, said that the question of newsprint affected between six thousand and seven thousand newspapers and periodicals.

"Imports to this country come," he said, "two-thirds from Canada and Newfoundland and one-third from foreign sources, chiefly Finland, Norway and Sweden. The problem is not so simple as it appears. Three large newspaper groups own about three-fourths of the total newsprint of the country, with the resources available to them in Canada and Newfoundland, but on the other hand certain periodicals and a great mass of small newspapers are not so favourably placed. While certain newspapers advocate a duty on imports, representations have been made to the President of the Board of Trade from the proprietors of a large number of newspapers in all parts of the country. The House will therefore appreciate the position upon which it will be asked to decide."

Very little information is given in the Board of Trade Returns regarding most of the goods coming from abroad relating to the printing trade. There are no figures published regarding the importation of printed books, etc., although it is shown that the monthly average value of imported printing, bookbinding, etc., machines is approximately £100,000 a month.

Business Reply Cards

By a new system of "business reply cards," to be introduced by the Post Office, probably early in April, cards could be posted unstamped and the usual charge of double postage on an unstamped packet would be reduced to a uniform fee of ½d., in addition to the normal postage. Firms using the system would obtain a licence and would deposit at the local post office sufficient to cover charges due for a specified period.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, explaining the scheme to the Leeds Luncheon Club on Monday, said firms were often unwilling to pay postage on printed inquiry forms, and if the reply form or envelope were stamped the stamps were often used for another purpose. The system has been in vogue in the United States for some time.

About that "NON-"

Non-productive time, though usually made up of small items, is often the deciding factor between profit and loss. Constant study and a wide range of managerial experience and re-organisations, have fitted me to help you solve this and other production problems. Out-of-pocket exs. for first visit. Write BM/YYV6, W.C.1

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOOKBINDING.—Advertiser desires to take Complete or Deptl. charge of Bindery; just free from similar positions; Pract. Exp. of all Printers and Pub. Work on Mass Product. lines; Costs, estimates, etc; efficient Organiser; any offer or enquiry welcomed.—BM/STRY, London, W.C.1. 15620

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

FOR SALE

CITY PRINTERS, off Fleet Street, offer a quantity of OLD TYPE for sale, in cases if desired.—Box 15615.

TENDERS

City of Norwich

PRINTING OF LISTS AND REGISTERS OF ELECTORS

TENDERS are invited from Printers for a Contract for the production of the 1932 and subsequent Lists and Registers. Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained on application to the Registration Officer, Guildhall, Norwich.

TENDERS, to be delivered before noon on Friday, March 4th, 1932, are invited from firms with London Works for printing the Trade Marks Journal—Group 351. For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1.

Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green

THE COUNCIL Invites Tenders for the supply of
(1) Books and Binding,
(2) Printing,
(3) Stationery,
or a period of one or three years from April 1st, 1932.

Form of Tender, with Conditions and Specification, may be obtained from me. Completed Tenders must reach me at the Town Hall, Bethnal Green, E.2, before 10 a.m on March 7th, 1932.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DAVID J. KEEP, Town Clerk.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 6037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS (SERVICE) LTD.

RING UP CLERKENWELL 5882
MINTON & CASEY LTD.
ARTISTS-ENGRAVERS-DIE-SINKERS.
FOR
BOOKBINDERS-XMAS CARD M^rs-STATIONERS-GOLD BLOCKING
1 Clerkenwell Rd. London, E.C.
TELEGRAPH "TONED" SMITH LONDON

DATE BLOCKS

"OXFORD"
Series of
DATE BLOCKS
WIDDOWSON & Co.,
LEICESTER.

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE—
SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
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NEW SERIES No. 174

LONDON : FEBRUARY 25, 1932

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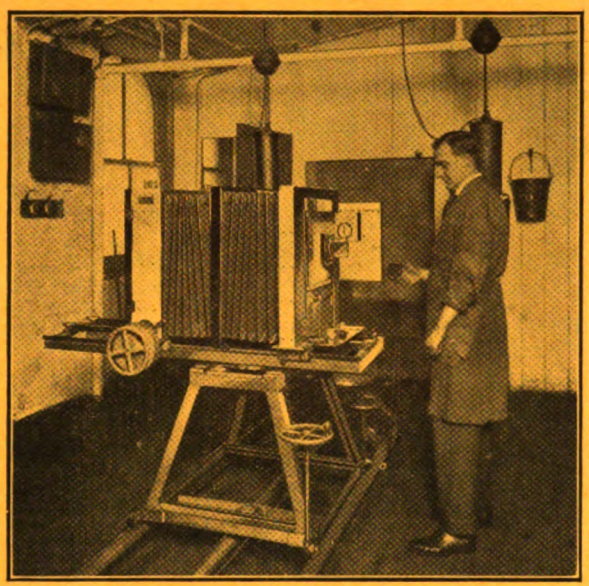
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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 183)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 174 | LONDON: FEBRUARY 25, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE British Industries Fair is in full swing and it is claimed, as always has been the case, that success was ensured on the opening day. There is no doubt at all about the success of exhibitions, they are almost always first-class advertising on a mammoth scale. The B.I.F. in particular takes the world in its stride.

* * *

The B.I.F. Helps Trade

PRINTERS themselves have not a great deal of interest in markets overseas, except those specialists whose business was built up on colour work for the Far Eastern trade. To the majority of printers the chief interest was in the preparatory stages for the exhibition, when folders, booklets, catalogues, business forms and publicity literature had to be produced in big quantity. The demands of stallholders provided much needed work for a large number of printing offices up and down the country. Less directly printers will participate in the fruits which follow the sowing of business seed by so many representatives of British industry, trade and commerce. That some good will come of the efforts made and the money spent there is no doubt at all, but we are not in the least likely nowadays to be elated into hoping or believing that there is yet any definite prospect of the turning of the tide, which still marks a very low level.

* * *

Business Hopes and Fears

GENERALLY speaking, business is flat in the printing trade, and our friends on the paper side tell us that there is not a great deal of satisfaction in the situation as they find it. There is a less volume of printing inquiry than there was at this time a year ago. Two months are gone, and most houses are behind their figures for the period. As last year opened more slowly than its predecessor, the record is a declining one. If we care to look for bright breaks in the prospect we can find them. Those who pin their faith to tariffs will be looking forward to the improvement which they are so confident will follow in the wake of protection. Others, with doubts as to the actual influence of the tariff system, will have to take the view that things have been so bad that they can scarcely be worse. Significant factors can be taken into account: the Bank Rate has dropped and may decline a stage further; pound sterling is firm; the adverse trading balance is being narrowed; block-makers' prices have been eased; printers are becoming concerned over price-cutting; the Ottawa Conference promises improved trading relations within the Empire; belief in and reliance upon advertising and

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	170
British Industries Fair— Demonstration of Printing Machinery ...	172
Printers and Their Costs— Mr. Curtis Addresses N. London Printers	176
Opportunities for Young Craftsmen— Eisteddfod Prizes	178
The R.S.A. Competition, 1932— Book Production and Advertising ...	182
Creative Printing— Mr. M. C. Badcock's Second Lecture ...	184
P.M.A. Convalescent Home— Concert for Endowment Fund ...	185
Modern Stereotyping— Address by Mr. A. H. Howell	186
"The Albatross" Reprints... ...	186
Trade Notes	188
New British Patents	189
Commercial Review...	190
Death of Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh	191
Country News	192
Trade Union Matters	192

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publicity becomes stronger in the face of adverse conditions; direct printed salesmanship is gaining preference over the Press; and so forth.

* * *

Papers and Tariffs

PRINTERS will have noticed the unfair incidence of the proposed tariffs on paper and papermaking materials. Wrapping papers are subject to 50 per cent. import duty and in the category of wrappings come vegetable parchments, made by only one mill in Great Britain; glazed transparents, made nowhere in this country in the standards which we import; and greaseproof, in the manufacture of which little progress had been made or attempted by the paper industry here. Papers in general, with the exception of newsprint, are subject to 10 per cent. import duty. In fine business papers our only competitor worth mentioning is Canada, and comparatively little comes in from there. Virtually we had a monopoly of the fine paper trade. Where the need for tariff protection or revenue duty comes in in such a case would require a Customs official to explain. He would find that much more easily dealt with than the question of newsprint. This comes in on the free list because the officials who do these things have conceived the peculiar notion that they must protect the Press against protection in spite of the long and loud cries of the Press for protection. The claims of British manufacturing industry are ignored for a change, and the adverse balance of trade is lost sight of in the sensitive regard for that part of the Press which uses foreign newsprint. It would be information for most printers to hear from the Minister of Pensions that the question of newsprint affected between 6,000 and 7,000 newspapers and periodicals. Evidently officialdom does not know what newsprint is, or else does not know what it is used for.

* * *

Taxing Raw Materials

THEN materials—wood pulp, foreign rags and esparto grass. The only real, natural raw material here is esparto grass, so this they taxed and wood pulp was listed free. So the esparto paper section, the one branch of British papermaking which makes a specialised class of paper and exports a lot of it, finds itself handicapped, first by a price already a third up through the fallen value of sterling and other causes, and then by a further 10 per cent. import tariff. The nicely preserved balance and fair margin of difference between wood-pulp papers and esparto papers is knocked to pieces, and the esparto paper section is faced with an impossible situation. There could be no stranger way of encouraging home industry and export than to stem the flow of progress at its source.

Mr. William Mellor, former editor of the "Daily Herald," has been adopted as prospective Parliamentary candidate by the Enfield Divisional Labour Party, which constituency he contested at the General Election.

Personalia

The Prince of Wales will propose the toast of "The Company of Newspaper Makers," and Sir John Simon will "address the Press" in an important speech on the occasion of the inaugural banquet of the Newspaper Makers' Company at the Mansion House to-morrow (Friday).

Lord Riddell will preside at the annual general meeting of the Printing Industry Research Association at Stationers' Hall, on February 29th. Brig.-Gen. W. F. Mildren and Mr. Wm. L. Bemrose will be among the prominent trade representatives supporting him. Invitation is extended to all connected with printing and the allied trades.

Sir Edward Iliffe, the well-known newspaper proprietor, will be the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Rugby Chamber of Commerce to be held on Tuesday next, March 1st.

Mr. William Maxwell, J.P., past president of the Federation of Master Printers, and managing director of R. and R. Clark, Ltd., Edinburgh, is to be entertained to dinner along with Mrs. Maxwell and Miss Maxwell by his administrative staff and departmental managers and overseers on the 29th inst. to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his joining the firm. Mr. Maxwell began with R. and R. Clark as shorthand clerk on February 22nd, 1892, and became managing director in 1926 on the death of Mr. Edward Clark.

Mr. A. E. Holmes, the secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, will be the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Travellers and Circulation Branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers to-morrow (Friday). Sir Thomas W. McAra will attend on behalf of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Mr. A. T. Filleul, the Jersey printer, has been re-elected to the Council of the Jersey Commercial Association; as has Mr. W. P. Le Bas, a director of the "Morning News," Jersey.

Mr. A. Harold Paine, the London representative of the "Kent Messenger," presided at the recent annual dinner and gala of the Press Advertisement Managers' Association, of which he is president for the year. For the past thirty years Mr. Paine has been connected with the well-known Kent paper.

Mr. Robert McPherson, who is retiring from the printing firm of Messrs. Valentine and Sons, Perth Road, Dundee, after 55 years' service, was the recipient of a presentation by Mr. H. B. Valentine, on behalf of the directors at the annual staff dinner last week.

Mr. W. D. Jones, the overseer of the printing department of the "Carmarthen Journal" has completed forty years' service with the company.

Mr. J. M. Fraser, a member of the National Union of Journalists, has been re-elected president of the Dundee branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, with Mr. D. Laborn, of the Scottish Typographical Association, as secretary and treasurer.

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British Industries Fair

Practical Demonstration of Printing Machinery

The printing and stationery section of the British Industries Fair at Olympia made an excellent start on Monday. As is not usual at affairs of the kind, the stands were ready in time, and gave right from the beginning a useful insight into the industries concerned.

Not the least interesting part of the section is that which concerns printing machinery, which is located in the Grand Hall. Its fascination lies in great measure in the fact that the plant is seen in full operation. Thus while, on the one hand, the visitor sees how inks are prepared and sees type being set up, he can follow the subsequent processes of printing through the machines to the folders, thus obtaining a view of the craft at once comprehensive and illuminating. Then there are finished examples of printing as seen in profusion on the stationery stands in the form of postcards, calendars and the like, which represent high artistic achievement.



MONOTYPE STAND, VIEWED FROM LEFT

Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

The colour scheme of the Monotype stand—black and white (the printer's colours) and the silver of type metal—is a graceful tribute to the craft, and the unique character of the design can be seen from the accompanying illustrations. In an area of 47ft. by 27ft. there is given a complete revelation of the Monotype and at the same time an expression of the enterprise behind it. Across the front of the pavilion the word Monotype is prominently displayed in a design after the Gill Sans extra heavy capitals. It is presented in a variant of the ingenious arrangement adopted last year, whereby slats change from black to white and vice versa as the visitor moves across the front of the stand, making quite a startling transformation. Another feature of the scheme of decorations is a gigantic "em" in the design of Gill Sans extra bold, made up of a black upper frame and an inner white frame which acts as a container for a silver "em," the largest ever cast in type metal. This is composed of material in the form of continuous furniture and continuous border strip material cast on the "Monotype" Super Caster machine. The total height of the "em" is 11ft. the width 16ft., and the total weight of metal is 1,152lbs. There are other effective designs, altogether a ton of metal being employed. In our last issue we indicated the various machines exhibited; these are in full operation during the Fair, and are a ceaseless source of interest to visitors. The keyboard setting is always a fascinating operation, and the valuable service which the various casters offer to the printer are well revealed by practical operators. Great ideas, all with the practical aim of helping the printer, lie behind the Monotype service; and the various models of composing and type-casting machines manufactured at Redhill, Surrey, are a revelation of skill and ingenuity.

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in co-operation with the Trade Unions of their employees, have been able to make considerable reductions in their charges which, it is hoped, will afford some encouragement to the purchasers of photo-engravings

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Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

The outstanding item in the way of printing presses is the No. 4 Miehle, double demy, which is shown in action on the fine stand of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. The L. & M. Automatic Feeder of this machine is attracting particular attention. The feeder, of the back-separator type, is built into the press, and the whole unit presents an impressively efficient piece of mechanism. The non-technical spectator is especially impressed by the almost human intelligence with which the sheets, after having been automatically separated at the back of the paper pile, are lifted by suckers and passed forward to be carried quickly and smoothly on until they come to rest eventually at the delivery end. The technical spectator, especially if he be a master printer or manager responsible for output, will be struck by the possibilities this machine presents of high production by virtue of its fully automatic trouble-free working.

Of course, there is a latest-model Linotype on this stand, and it succeeds in arresting the attention of technical and non-technical spectators alike. This is the Model 6 S.M., which is equipped for setting both text and display, and incorporates all the newest devices which go to make Linotype progress. Although shown as an eight-magazine (four main and four auxiliary Linotype), it can be supplied with four magazines only (two in each section). The distributor on this machine is a double mechanism, so arranged that matrices set from any two adjacent main magazines, or either pair of side magazines, are returned automatically and simultaneously, so that a very wide variety of work can be set on this versatile model.

In view of the increasing interest taken in photogravure, printer visitors should make a point of inspecting the latest and improved L. & M. Intaglio—the No. 4, double demy. A notable feature is the air-drying extended pile delivery, whereby the sheets are dried during passage so as to be delivered quite dry.

Worthy of special attention is an array of Linotype-set books, showing beyond question that really first-class book-production is being done from Linotype slugs. Specimens of colour printing executed on the Miehle, the Centurette, the L. & M. Two-Colour Letterpress, the L. & M. Perfector and the L. & M. Intaglio are also exhibited.

Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

The printing-ink section of the printing and allied trades is well represented at the stand of Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., who effectively draw attention to the services of the modern ink-maker in meeting the demand for colour, adaptability, reliability and general efficiency in present-day print.

The printer with technical discernment will probably be especially impressed by the many evidences he will see of this firm's awareness of the special requirements of these days, when technical problems relating to set-off and drying are added to growing stringency in the demands for brilliant, reliable and easy-working colours. Inks for special purposes also introduce problems of their own, an example of which is seen in the new demand for inks to print on Cellophane and transparent paper, whilst the printing of metallic papers presents another example. Evidence can be seen of the success with which " L. & B." inks are meeting such demands as these. The production of gold and other metallic inks for easy printing by letterpress is another development in which this firm is earning distinction. Special inks for which advantages are claimed are also being made for tri-chromatic printing, litho offset, photogravure and other processes. This stand gives the printer an opportunity of acquainting himself with ink-making progress, and querying any points of difficulty with which his experience may have brought him into contact.

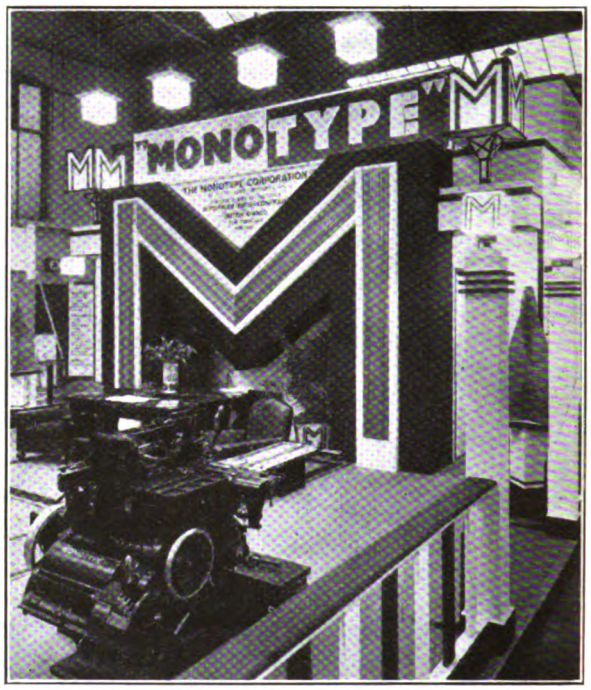
Camco (Machinery) Ltd.

Against an artistic setting of old English architecture—" Ye Olde Camco House "—this firm makes an excellent showing of machines that are important auxiliaries to the printer's work.

A centre of attraction is the new British-made "Rosback" automatic feed wire-stitcher, the patent and manufacturing rights—for the world outside America—of which have been purchased by this company. This machine, which is ideal for long runs, is also claimed to be very suitable for the shorter runs. Its stitching mechanism is very simple, making the change-over from one job to another very easy. The " Rosback " will gather up to six signatures and automatically place from two to ten staples in the backs of the sections, giving an output of 8,000 sections per hour, or more for gang work. The machine's versatility is evident in that it will take book and publication work, or catalogue and booklet work.

Another interesting machine is the " Camco " paper conditioning machine. By this method each sheet is individually treated on both sides with a blast of air, which is warmed by gas or electricity.

Another useful item is the Camco power press, fitted with a self-contained motor drive, which compresses waste paper,



MONOTYPE STAND, VIEWED FROM RIGHT

cardboard and other materials into bales, very conveniently and quickly. And, of course, there are models of the well-known " Cleveland " folding machines, among which are the entirely tapeless folders, claimed to be the fastest in the world.

Cundall Folding Machine Co.

Attracting much attention, and eliciting many inquiries from the trade, are the various folding machines which this firm is showing in action. Manufacturers and salesmen in general, as well as printers, are interested in machines which so quickly and neatly fold printed matter of all kinds into usual and unusual form. Whilst a machine of very general utility is shown in the Model " E " " Universal " type—a machine that will fold any weight of paper and deal with work from four to sixty-four pages in both upright and oblong style—particular interest attaches to the new and novel model " WW," which has never been exhibited before. Designed primarily to cope with the demand for narrow strip work, it will deal with long narrow strips of paper, registering the longest edge of the sheet. It is capable of high speeds, in folding, slitting and delivery.

A further entirely new machine, known as " C," and modest in price, is fitted with self-registering feed, two parallel and one cross fold, and two automatic stackers.

What may well prove to be the cheapest folding machine ever exhibited is another entirely new production of this firm. Model " F," as it is designated, is designed for use in large offices for folding statements, invoices or advertising pamphlets. It has a wide folding capacity, a self-registering feed and automatic stacker.

(Continued on page 187)

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BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, OLYMPIA

STAND A 63

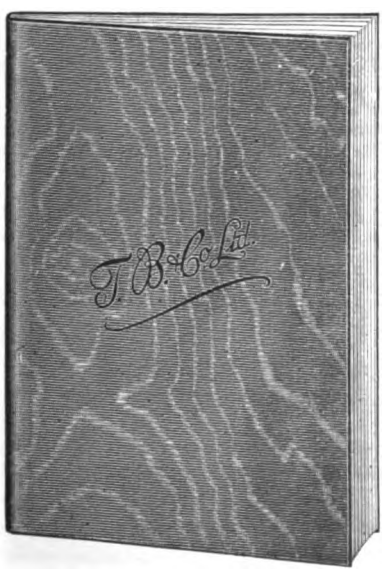
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Printers and Their Costs

Mr. Curtis Addresses North London Printers

To be willing to impart knowledge to one's competitors on costing and cognate matters is worthy of all praise. However, this is usually done when members of the North London Master Printers Association get together; a free exchange of views generally takes place on such questions as costs, estimates, and the best means to be employed to secure more printing orders. One of these occasions occurred on Thursday last, when, at the Alpha Restaurant, Seven Sisters Road, Mr. W. W. Curtis (president of the Association) gave an address on "Cost-Keeping and Its Revelations," a subject which, judging from the amount of discussion that ensued, proved of great interest to the



MR. W. W. CURTIS

members. There was a good gathering, which included, in addition to the president, Miss Elsie Hind and Messrs. W. J. Mizen (secretary, North London), T. D. Hawkins (secretary, East and North-East London), F. W. Soule (vice-president), and W. R. Cummins. There exists at the moment a lot of illness amongst the members, and the secretary was instructed to send letters of sympathy in respect of Mr. Mould, Mr. D. A. Whitehead and Mr. C. Coventry.

Training Young Printers

After a welcome by Mr. Curtis to several young master printers present, Mr. Hunt, jun., spoke briefly of what is being done to create interest amongst young master printers on such questions as the filling-in of production records, the time spent on various jobs, and other matters of a useful nature.

Mr. Curtis recalled the happy and successful evening the members had recently spent with the West and North-West Association on the occasion of the annual New Year's party.

Mr. F. W. Soule, in briefly introducing the lecturer, congratulated Mr. Curtis on bringing before them a subject which was of such vital interest to every printer.

Mr. Curtis, in addressing the meeting, said that on the last occasion he spoke on costing, he laid himself open to such a severe castigation from the Federation expert, that it had taken him two or three years to gather up enough courage to address them again on the same subject. Much had occurred in the meantime, he proceeded. He now had the collaboration of two enthusiasts in cost-finding and cost-keeping, his own son, and Miss Hind. At this point, he said he would like to urge master printers' sons—and daughters, too—if in the business, to take a two-years' course in the subject of the Costing System, as put forward by the Federation of Master Printers, at either the London School of Printing or at the North-Western Polytechnic.

The past year, he proceeded, had been one of the most difficult ever experienced in the printing trade, and he was sure that in his own office, if they had not been aided by careful costing returns, instead of showing a similar profit on the year's trading to that of the previous year, they would have had to face a loss. Mr. Curtis here told the tale of an old master printer who had adopted the Costing System rather late in life, and who had a son in the business. To his son he said: "At the end of this year I think I shall retire, and leave the business to you." The son replied: "Stick it, Dad, for another two years and we'll both retire."

Dealing with cost-finding in the various departments, Mr. Curtis said they had had many surprises, especially in the warehouse. The cost of looking out paper for jobs, cutting, and ultimately packing and labelling, making out delivery notes, and delivering, always seemed out of proportion; for the smaller the job, the bigger the disproportion on the wrong side.

Composing Room Costs

The composing room also always seemed to be in trouble, and when they heard of some firms with an hour cost of 5s. 9d., and others of 3s., they wondered how the larger ones ever got any work, and how the smaller ones ever existed.

The finding of the composing hour cost was not a new subject. He could well remember the time, nearly forty years ago, when the late Mr. W. W. Fox, caseroom overseer of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of Great Winchester Street, addressed the London Master Printers Association at Stationers' Hall on the cost of composition. Mr. Fox contended in those days that composition should be 1s. 9d. per hour, but very few had the nerve to charge much over 1s. 3d.

Mr. Curtis next touched on several statements appearing in the booklet "Profits Begin Where Costs End," published by the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers. This booklet, Mr. Curtis said, was chock-full of useful comment, which should cause many printers to make a start in keeping their costs. Several of the statements in the booklet, however, left plenty of room for debate. For instance, it was stated that a good system should "tell you the cost week by week, and enable you at once to correct your hourly rates if there should be an alteration in wages, rent . . . ." To this, Mr. Curtis remarked that it would hardly be possible to change their hourly rates week by week.

Another statement in the booklet was to the effect that on the average a cost clerk spent about three or four minutes per day for each employee who made out a daily docket. Mr. Curtis was of opinion that it took much longer than three or four minutes.

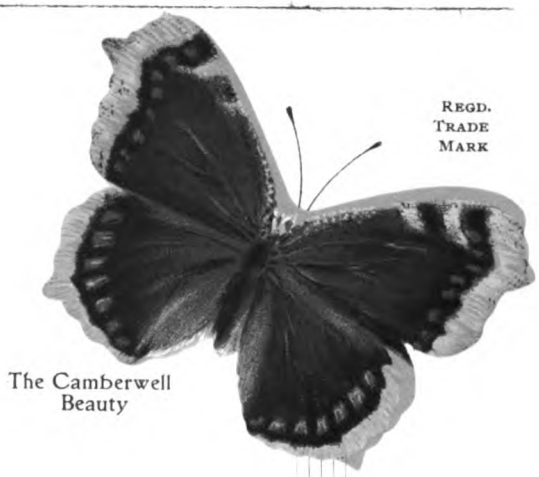
Swings and Roundabouts

Yet another point: the Federation booklet gave an example of a man running his business on the principle of the man at the fair, who said he charged low prices for the swings and made a loss, but he knew he made it up on the roundabouts. Mr. Curtis said he was convinced that if they wanted to keep the whole of their customers' business, they could not help at times indulging in the "swings and roundabouts" method.

In respect of a statement in the booklet that "it is essential to know the value of ink used," he was of opinion

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that it was not possible to record the ink charges on small runs.

Another excerpt read: "It is better when estimating to reckon that jobs will be worked on machines one size larger than the paper, as it is impossible always to wait until a machine of the exact size is at liberty." In his experience it was the size of the sheet to be printed that should govern the charge, and not the size of the machine the paper was printed on.

"Your estimates should be based on the costs of your factory" was another piece of advice contained in the booklet. Mr. Curtis remarked that this was very desirable, but the invariable result was that insufficient allowance was made in the estimate. Probably, if the full allowance had been made they would have lost the order.

It would be a great day for all printers when every job turned out a financial success, but without the help of great lumps of "fat" now and then, he did not think many businesses could pay on their merits.

Concluding, Mr. Curtis said there was no doubt that he had succeeded in getting better prices with some of his customers through the adoption of the Costing System, and he strongly commended it to all his brother printers who had not yet taken the matter up.

Many interesting points arose in the subsequent discussion. It appeared that they all had to run work sometimes on larger machines than the size of jobs warranted. Costs were often found to be up in one department, and down in another; that was inevitable, but the advantage of the Costing System was that it enabled them to know exactly where they stood. If a job was found to come out higher in cost than the estimate given, it was often desirable to take the customer into one's confidence and explain matters to him; he would often do his best to meet the printer in any loss. Country as against London rates and the causes of their wide differentiation also came under discussion. Mr. Soule, said the main thing that came out of the lecture and the discussion was the necessity that they should all know their costs.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Curtis for his instructive and interesting address was very heartily accorded on the proposition of Mr. Mizen.

Board Makers and Standardisation

Definite progress made by United States bookbinders towards standardisation is indicated in the news that the following announcement was made under date of January 28th from the headquarters of the Binders' Board Manufacturers Association in New York City:—

"After extensive research through the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, the Binders' Board Manufacturers Association is releasing to the trade their standard specifications for binders' board.

"These specifications were developed to cover the present quality of commercial grade binders' board and were adopted unanimously by the member mills at the annual meeting of the Binders' Board Manufacturers Association on December 18th, 1931.

"These specifications for binders' board have been adopted and issued in order to promote the maintenance of a quality product, and will work for the best interests of both producers and consumers. It is understood that revision of these specifications will be made from time to time as further improvement is developed in the quality of binders' board.

"The board sold by the members of the Binders' Board Manufacturers Association is guaranteed to meet these minimum specifications. The Association also points out that laminated binders' board, which is usually used for heavy binding where a board over .250 inches thick is necessary, is made up of two or more sheets of binders' board pasted, i.e., laminated, together, and that the individual sheets used must meet the specifications for binders' board. A warning is sounded that laminated binders' board must not be confused with the product of the multi-cylinder machine which is commonly known and merchandised as pasted, or laminated, chip board."

Opportunities for Young Craftsmen

Eisteddfod Prizes

Praiseworthy initiative has been taken by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Master Printers' Alliance in connection with the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, which is to be held at Port Talbot from August 1st-6th, 1932. The members of the Alliance have induced the general committee of the National Eisteddfod to allow competitions for printers and bookbinders to form part of the programme this year. For over a century the Eisteddfod has been a festival of drama, music, and literature, and only of recent years has the art and craftsmanship of industry and the home taken its place among the classic arts.

The competitions are open to any one in the printing industry in any part of the United Kingdom, and there will be prizes ranging from one to five pounds.

Printing and Bookbinding

For printers there are three competitions in printing from type. The first is for a crown poster in one colour, on white or tinted paper; the second requires a demy octavo title page set from type with or without printers' ornaments; and the third a sketched layout for an advertisement in displayed type, size of type space being 9 ins. x 6½ ins. The matter for all three is given.

In the bookbinding section there are three competitions for (1) any book bound in full leather, suitably lettered and tooled—hand work throughout and of original design; (2) any book bound in half-leather, suitably lettered and tooled—hand work throughout and of original design; and (3) a sketched design for a book cover, suitable for lettering and tooling by hand, size demy octavo.

It is evident that there is plenty of scope in the competitions for keen young craftsmen willing to devote a little time and industry to them. They will have the added satisfaction of supporting the South Wales Alliance in their effort to bring printing and bookbinding to the forefront in the industrial section of the Eisteddfod.

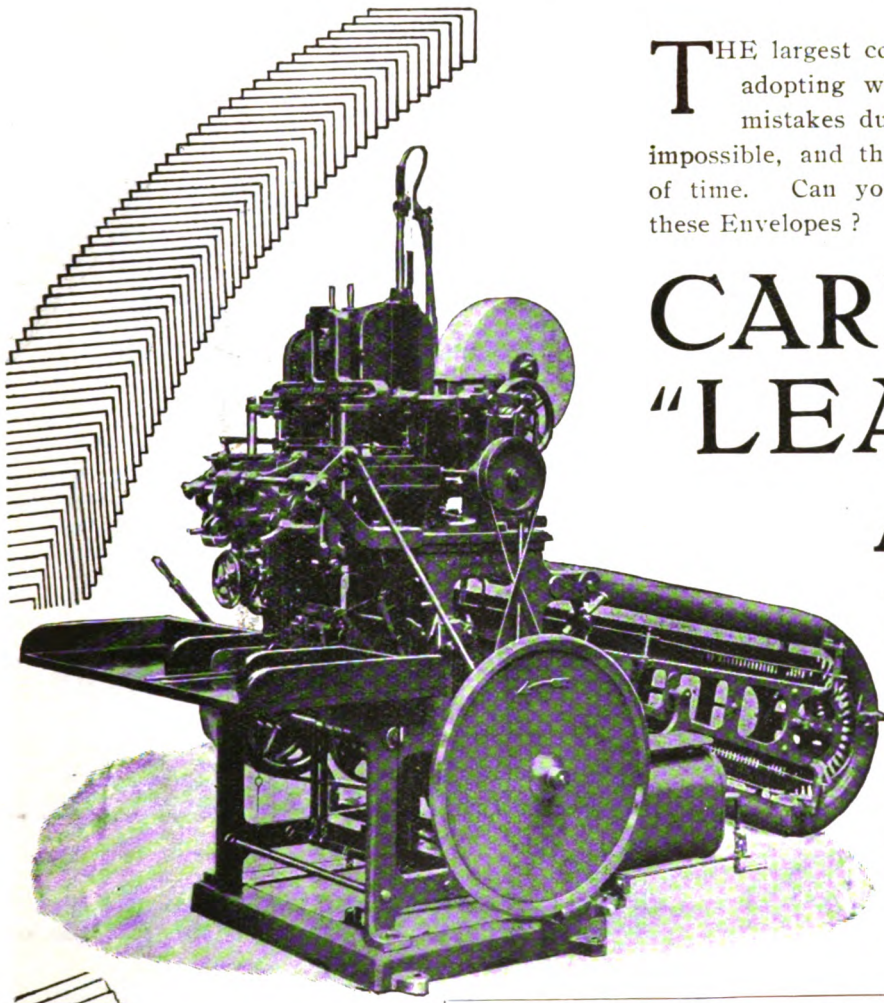
Full particulars of date of entry and entrance fees can be obtained from Albert E. Baker, the secretary of the Alliance, at 67, Queen Street, Cardiff, on application, accompanied with sixpence in stamps.

BIG PRINTING ORDER.—The largest book production order of the season and one of the largest in years is reported from New York. This is Funk and Wagnall's printing of 300,000 sets of the popular encyclopeadia to be used as a premium with a three-year subscription to the "Literary Digest." Four plants are handling the order, three in New York and one in Chicago.

EGYPTIAN PRESS REQUIREMENTS.—The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Controller General of Administration and Stationery, Ministry of Finance, Dawawine, Cairo, is calling for tenders for the supply of paper, printing and binding materials required by the Government Press for the year 1932-33, including the following: Writing, printing papers, white and coloured; paper for covers, books and forms; Bristol board, white and coloured; newsprint; marbled papers; millboard and strawboard; papier couché; wrapping paper; tissue paper; gummed paper; cloth, canvas and buckram for binding; cloth for packing and labels; starch, glue and gum for binding; string, for binding; cloth, white, for printing; ink, simili black and letterpress; wire, tinned for stitching machines; type-metal, antimony and lead. Further particulars of this call for tenders have been communicated by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. Firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture can obtain the further particulars of this call for tenders, together with particulars of the Department's Special Register service of information, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number B.X.7270 should be quoted.

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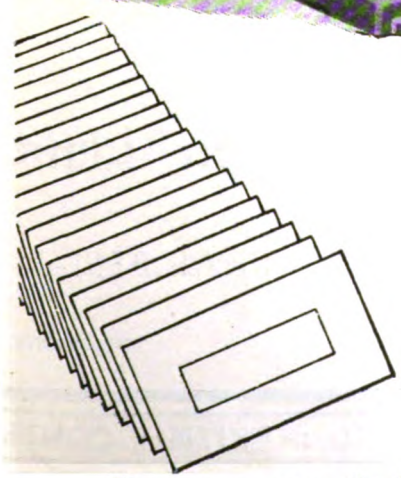


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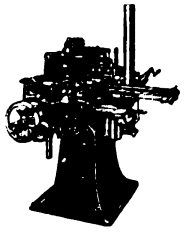
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The R.S.A. Competition, 1932

Book Production and Advertising

The ninth annual Competition of Industrial Designs arranged under the auspices of the Royal Society of Arts will be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.7, in June. The objects of the competition—particulars of which are now available from the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2—are to encourage young designers of promise, and to assist manufacturers to discover fresh talent. The competitions are open to two classes (a) all British subjects (with certain specified age limits), and (b) British students in British schools of art and kindred institutions. Among the six sections are Book Production, and Advertising and Commercial Art.

Book Production Prizes

In this section prizes are offered for typographical design and illustrative art, the book prescribed throughout being " Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare " (page size 7½ in. x 5 in.). The section is divided into seven sub-sections as follows: 1. A title page set from type, with or without printers' ornaments; 2. Three pages of text, set from type; 3. Line drawings in black-and-white, suitable to the size of the page and for reproduction by line-block or half-tone processes, of (a) a headpiece, and (b) a tailpiece; 4. A design for an illustration in black-and-white, suitable to the size of the page and for reproduction by line block or half-tone process; 5. Designs for a jacket. These should be as simple as possible, and carried out in not more than three colours. In each of the above sub-sections a prize of five guineas is offered by the Royal Society of Arts, whilst in sub-sections 4 and 5 two additional five-guinea prizes are offered by the Federation of Master Process Engravers. For sub-section 6 is required three text pages of a book (to include a chapter heading and two facing pages) set on a Linotype machine; and for sub-section 7 a cover design for a Linotype booklet. Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., offer a prize of five guineas in each of these sub-sections. The entrance fee for each sub-section is five shillings for one design.

Advertising and Commercial Art

The entrance fee in this section is the same as in Book Production. The following firms offer prizes for poster designs: The Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. (25 guineas), Bovril, Ltd. (1st £20, 2nd £10), the British Poster Advertising Association (£50), Cerebos, Ltd. (1st £20, 2nd £10), The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (£25), Henley's Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd. (£50), Lever Bros., Ltd. (1st £20, 2nd £10), Scott and Turner, Ltd. (1st £25, 2nd £10), Spratt's Patent, Ltd. (25 guineas), Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd. (two £25 prizes), Trust Houses, Ltd. (1st £20, 2nd £10), C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd. (£20).

Under the showcard section Barr and Stroud, Ltd. offer a prize of £25, the Court of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths a prize of £20, W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., and Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Ltd., prizes of £25 each, and Reeves and Sons, Ltd., a prize of £20.

In sub-section 19 a lay-out is required of a design for an advertisement of any product of the Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., who offer a £20 prize. Similarly Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. offer 5 guineas for a lay-out for a Press advertisement for the Linotype composing machine; and finally, under sub-section 21, for designs for a suite of window bills to advertise their shoes, Messrs. Lotus, Ltd. offer a prize of 20 guineas.

1931 Competition

It is interesting to note that of 2,989 designs submitted for last year's competition 175 were for book production and 1,000 for advertising and commercial art. Among the London Schools which entered students were the Camberwell L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts (8 entrants), the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts (34 entrants), and the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades (1 entrant).

The 1931 judges in the book production section were Messrs. G. Wren Howard, J. A. Milne, C.B.E., J. Wilson, A. E. Dent (Federation of Master Process Engravers), and Stanley Morison (Monotype Corporation, Ltd.).

Results of Last Competition

The following is a list of results of last year's competition in Book Production.

SUB-SECTION 1.—For a title-page set from type, with or without printers' ornaments, a prize of £2 12s. 6d. to each of the following:—Manby George Farmer, North-Western Polytechnic, and George Lees Kelly, Edinburgh College of Art.

SUB-SECTION 2.—For three pages of text, set from type, prize of £5 5s. awarded to Reginald Arthur Hoggard, Hull Municipal Technical College.

SUB-SECTION 3.—Line drawings in black and white, suitable to the size of the page and for reproduction by line-block or half-tone process of (*a*) a headpiece and (*b*) a tailpiece. Five guineas to Miss Amy Ellen Gibbons, Royal College of Art; highly commended, Miss Beryl Collings, Hornsey School of Art; Miss Rachael Roberts, Royal College of Art.

SUB-SECTION 4.—A design for an illustration in black and white, suitable to the size of the page and for reproduction by line block or half-tone process. Six guineas and an " Owen Jones " medal to Harcourt Medhurst Doyle, Liverpool City School of Art; four guineas to Henry Leslie Atkinson, Keighley School of Arts and Crafts.

SUB-SECTION 5.—Designs for a jacket as simple as possible and carried out in not more than three colours. Six guineas to Miss Sheila Kathleen Mitchell, Keighley School of Arts and Crafts; Four guineas to Miss Beryl Collings, Hornsey School of Art.

SUB-SECTION 6.—Prize offered by the Monotype Corporation, Ltd., for a title-page set in a Monotype face, with or without the use of Monotype ornaments. Prize of five guineas to Alan Reynolds Stone, 18a, Magdalene Street, Cambridge.

SUB-SECTION 7.—Prize offered by the Monotype Corporation for two pages of text set on the Monotype machine. Prize of five guineas to Frederick James Amery, L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

SUB-SECTION 8.—Prize offered by the Monotype Corporation, Ltd., for a design for a book jacket; the type to be used is to be Monotype. The judges were unable to recommend that the full amount of the prize offered should be given, but a prize of two guineas was awarded to Herbert Edward Jones, L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.

International Book Fair

The Department of Overseas Trade reports that the Fourth International Book Fair, Florence, will be held from April 23rd to June 30th next, and British publishers are invited to participate. The fair will be under the patronage of H.M. the King of Italy and the hon. presidency of Signor H. E. Benito Mussolini.

As in previous fairs, the Fourth International Book Fair will mainly consist of an international show of modern books. A week is to be devoted to antique books, there will also be displays of graphic and photo-mechanic arts and an historic show of typographic art. An international show of cinematography, as applied to the graphic arts, is also being arranged.

Inquiries should be addressed to Quatrieme Foire Internationale du Livre, Via Cavour 20, p.t. Florence, Italy.

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Practical Points on Creative Printing

Mr. M. C. Badcock's Second Lecture

Many practical ideas and suggestions were made by Mr. M. C. Badcock at the monthly meeting of the East and North-East M.P.A. last Wednesday week. He was giving the second of his series of three lectures on "Printing for Profit," and from the remarks which passed between the members present it was very evident that his suggestions were much appreciated. The venue was the Mecca Café, Mark Lane, and there were present besides Mr. J. Bedford, president of the Association, and Mr. T. D. Hawkins, the secretary, Mr. W. J. Boyle, secretary of the Central Districts, Mr. W. J. Mizen, secretary of the North-London M.P.A., whilst several young master printers were also in the audience.

Mr. Bedford was in the chair and he briefly called upon the lecturer, remarking that the first dose of medicine had gone home, and had been very satisfactory as a start.

The Good Layout

Mr. Badcock began by giving a short résumé of the main points of his first lecture, going on to deal with the subject of layouts. First of all, he said, he would dispose of one misconception. In order to be a good layout man, one need not be an artist. One need not know the first thing about drawing.

Layout was the arrangement of masses of different shapes, sizes and weights within a given area. It did not matter whether those masses were pictures, or type, or drawn lettering—to the layout man, they were simply shapes.

First, there were the shapes and weights of the masses themselves to consider; and, secondly, the shape they made on the page when all arranged together. If once they mastered that idea, they were more than half-way towards being good layout men.

The first thing, he said, that was obvious was that all the ingredients must, to some extent, be grouped fairly close together in some definite position within the rectangle—not scattered individually into odd corners. A good layout always had a shape.

Attractive Shapes

Now it was found, in practice, that certain shapes were invariably good, attractive shapes—and consequently it was quite possible to base 99 per cent. of one's layouts on those shapes. To begin with, there was the very ordinary square or rectangle. The position for it was usually above the centre. Then there was the "V" shape, which in various forms was seen a great deal in symmetrical forms of layout. Thirdly, there was the "L" shape, which could also be inverted. A large proportion of layouts containing illustrations made use of that "L" form. The "V" formation, unlike the "L," was practically never good inverted—except of course, that a diamond shape (which was really two "V's," one upside down) was quite useable.

Now in dealing with those shapes, it must not be thought that they had to be followed slavishly—in fact, they very seldom were. It simply meant that they imagined such a shape on their paper, and arranged their various elements within it. Suppose for example they had a heading, a small amount of type-matter, perhaps a name-block and a small monogram or trademark. Let them try the "V" formation; it would probably go best if the heading were across the widest part, the type-matter filling up the centre of it, the name-block next, and the monogram at the bottom. It would be noticed that they did not attempt to follow the "V" with the type—they could do so, but it was not necessary. There they had the elements arranged in a definite shape, close together, with white space all round them. That was a layout.

They often found in practice that in addition to the main parts of the layout there were extra items, names and addresses, telephone numbers, the life history of the directors. Those things were a nuisance but had to be provided for. They could often do that by treating them as extra to the main layout, and they would find they did not greatly affect it. A name and address extra at the foot, for instance, had the effect of cutting off a small part of the area—that was all. In that case, they would compensate for that by moving their "V" formation up a little on the page.

Illustrated Layouts

The "L" shapes, the speaker continued, were used a great deal in illustrated layouts. For instance, there might be a picture of perhaps a conventional tailoring subject. The gentleman in a beautiful suit was the "L," with perhaps a little bit of suitable scenery forming the bottom part. Or there was a picnic party along the bottom of the "L," with a few trees up at the side. To complete the layout, one usually combined the "L" with one of the other shapes—a square was best, or perhaps a "V." The "L" then had the effect of altering the centre of the paper. The remaining white portion was their rectangle then, so that the square or the "V" was still rightly in its symmetrical position in the rectangle, the "L" being just a frame for it. Often they could combine what was really two "L's" together, one upside down.

All that, Mr. Badcock said, clearly illustrated the original point—that it did not matter what the shapes consisted of—treat them all as shapes and masses, whether it were a picnic party or a heading and some type. Of course, it had to be realised that there were a vast number of variations of those simple themes. Moreover, there were any number of jobs where, for some reason or another, it was quite impossible to use any of them. Even then, they could still make some sort of a general rule. Practically every case where they could not use one or other of those basic shapes was a case where the page had more or less to be completely filled any way—so that their shape was simply the shape of the page itself. That applied, for instance, to the pages of an ironmonger's catalogue, or something of that sort.

Even in those cases, he told them to strive for neatness and law and order. To use the same kind of type for the same kind of thing; and have all the prices in one sort of type. If they had heavy caps for the name of one of the headings, they should have heavy caps of the same size for the names of all of them. Let them see as far as possible that the illustrations of various articles bore a reasonable proportion to one another.

Weight, or Importance

Having dealt with the shapes of those masses, the weights, or the importance of them, remained to be considered. There was generally only one important thing in a layout or, at most, two. Usually one of primary importance and another one of secondary importance. They should not try (as so many of their customers would often do) to make everything stand out as if it were important. If everything shouted, nothing shouted. Mr. Badcock went on to illustrate this point, and also to show how easily a second colour could be introduced to a layout, to emphasise one particular item.

The speaker then summarised his main points as follows: (1) The position of the layout on the page was generally best within a rectangle somewhat above the centre point; (2) Various modifications or variations of the square, diamond, or "V" shape could be used effectively so that the layout was grouped approximately within the rectangle and with white space around it; (3) The "L" shapes merely had the effect of forming a border for the rest of the layout, and for the effective area which remained, although proportionately smaller, the same rules were applied; (4) They should not seek to emphasise all sorts of different words and points in the copy-matter, or dot little important features all over the layout—if the layout was a good one, and if the various other points were set out in clean, readable type, they would be read all right.

Mr. Badcock's remarks were illustrated with many sketches done on the spot, and at the close there ensued a lively discussion.

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Mr. Mizen said it was a very difficult problem for the ordinary man to produce a layout. How was the poor printer to compete with the advertising agent who had spent years in mastering the technicalities of layouts? Mr. Badcock said that what he wanted to show them was that it was comparatively easy. Of course they had not gone the whole journey; that was only the beginning. Mr. Badcock again referred to the rules as being elastic, and Mr. Leslie H. Burns suggested that there should be a point when the printer should know where to stop stretching the elastic. The lecturer said that that depended upon the matter being handled.

The opportunity of getting a layout man into the business was increasing with the introduction of young master printers, said Mr. J. H. C. Hubner. The Y.M.P. had the opportunity of going to schools and learning the fundamentals of layouts. Mr. Mizen said Mr. Hubner had cleared the air regarding the future; he (Mr. Mizen) had no doubt about the future; he thought in time the printer would come into his own as regards creative printing. Other speakers included Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Bedford and Mr. J. W. Jackson.

A very appreciative vote of thanks proposed to the lecturer by Mr. Boyle, in reminiscent mood, was ably seconded by Mr. Mizen, Mr. Badcock making brief response.

It was announced that March 16th would be the date of the next lecture, when Mr. Badcock would deal particularly with methods of illustrating.

THE meeting of the Process Engravers' Club to be held to-morrow (Friday) evening at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., is to be addressed by Mr. T. H. Howard, M.P. for South Islington. Mr. Howard, who is a member of the Printing Trades Alliance, is the manufacturing stationer of 4, Vernon Street, W.C.1, and is a prominent member of the London County Council. It will be remembered that he called attention to foreign block competition during the debate in the House of Commons on November 18th last, on the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Bill.

The P.M.A. Convalescent Home

Concert for Endowment Fund

The Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society has already provided the funds to name one bed at the P.M.A. Convalescent Home at Hastings, and on Saturday evening a special concert was held at the Society's headquarters (Royal Arms, Gaisford Street, Kentish Town) with the object of naming a second bed.

Mr. J. Daly (of the office staff of the London Society of Compositors), who worked most successfully in connection with the first effort, acted as chairman, and associated with him were Messrs. J. Bearman and F. J. Cross (Natsopa Auxiliary and the Natsopa Machine Department of the "Daily Express"). The two last-named were unable to attend on Saturday, but they assisted materially in securing financial support for the concert, as did the executive of the Camden Town Auxiliary, to whom Mr. H. Smith is a very capable honorary secretary.

The Edwynne Entertainers provided an excellent programme, Mr. Wakeham acting as musical director.

Mr. W. A. Perkins (past president of the Auxiliary and a member of the Council of the Printers' Pension corporation,) in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Daly for his efforts on behalf of the fund, spoke eulogistically of the amenities provided by the Home at Hastings and expressed the hope that the committee responsible for its management would soon be relieved from their anxiety with regard to the commitments they had made in purchasing and fitting it out.

Mr. J. P. Baker (secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid Society), seconded the vote of thanks, and announced that the contributions received in connection with the concert would ensure the Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society's second bed at the home at a cost of one hundred pounds.

Mr. Daly, replying, thanked everyone who had assisted him in obtaining such a good result.

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Modern Stereotyping

Address by Mr. A. H. Howell

Mr. A. H. Howell, of the Cornwall Press, visited the L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Road, S.E.5, last week and delivered an excellent address on "Modern Stereotyping," supplementing his remarks with a fine collection of lantern slides.

In the chair, Mr. Frank Colebrook delighted his audience with his usual breezy talk. Briefly outlining the invention, the chairman related several amusing incidents, telling, for instance, how the workmen for an early firm of stereotypers, although well paid, complained of losing their wages to their employer, who regularly played them at dominoes and won their hard-earned money back again.

Mr. Howell, in opening his address, said it was Firman Didot who coined the word stereotype from the Greek—*stereo* meaning solid or rigid, and *typos*, letter, character, or type.

A very crude form of stereotyping was practised in China in 1041, if the engraved clay slabs called "ho-pon," made by Pi-sheng, a blacksmith, could be so described.

But in 1701 we read of Johannes Mueller—a Dutch clergyman—fusing the feet of type together. This method, said the lecturer, was the original idea of stereotyping.

In 1725-27 William Ged, a Scot and a watchmaker by profession, introduced a clay process, but owing to the opposition and very many disappointments, died a poor and broken man in 1749. Passing rapidly onwards, the lecturer stated that the papier mâché was invented by a French printer—Claude Genoux, and that Dellagana learnt the process from Genoux, and for want of a better name applied the term flong, after a French pastry, flanc, which it much resembled. Dellagana opened a shop in London in 1855. He also assisted "The Times" in their early attempts at stereotyping. In 1860 "The Times" actually made plates by the wet flong method. Several of the larger newspapers sought the assistance of Dellagana in the making of the plates.

Dry flong was invented by an Englishman, G. Eastwood, and patented November 27th, 1893, and by a German, Herr Schimansky, December 28th, 1894.

By means of lantern slides the lecturer detailed the various early methods of stereotyping, and stated that the methods first adopted, were, in the light of to-day, amusing; for, as he explained, it was the custom to prepare the metal, and then drop the forme smartly into same.

Continuing, the lecturer stressed the importance of the metal being forced into the matrix, for, he stated, the only way to secure a fine sharp plate is for pressure to be applied either by weight of surplus metal, or some other such means. The lecturer clearly showed the steady rise in the process from the simplest equipment—through all the stages and improvements, finally coming to the Autoplates. Important points bearing on these machines were explained, and their value recognised in a generous spirit. The last slide showed the present final stage of these wonderful casting machines—almost human: simply dial the number of plates required, and the machine does the rest.

Before asking for questions, the chairman called attention to the very large and fine specimens of colour work, that adorned the walls of the Gymnasium, all of which he stated were printed from stereotype plates.

Question after question was asked as to the various causes of shrinking in the flong, also as to the various kinds of flong, the plaster process, heat and treatment of metals, and the many other defects experienced by the various operators. Questions of register of colour stereos and other high technical points were raised. The audience needed no spur to obtain questions.

In the answering, the knowledge and skill of the lecturer were evident, his replies giving evidence of a fine, experienced, master mind.

The chairman paid high homage to the work and skill of the lecturer, and stated the pleasure he had experienced in listening.

Mr. Amery, the chief instructor, in closing, emphasised the indebtedness of all to Mr. Howell. It was men, such as those they had been listening to, holding high responsible positions, whom he so much appreciated and welcomed at the Camberwell Art Printing School.

It should be mentioned that very fine specimens of various kinds of flong, plates, etc., were on exhibition.

The typography class School Song, "True to Type," sung as only a crowd of fine lusty young men could sing, brought this very instructive and deeply interesting evening to a close.

"The Albatross" Reprints

New Continental Enterprise

The name of Tauchnitz is familiar to travellers on the Continent, but those paper-covered reprints of English popular fiction are now faced with the formidable rivalry of a new publishing house, the Albatross, whose first few books have achieved remarkable success. The Albatross authorised reprint editions sell for the equivalent of 1s. 9½d., or R.M. 1.80 in Germany. Their cheapness is in no way apparent at a glance, for they can truly be regarded as examples of "fine typography."

The outstanding feature of the new series (apart from the distinguished designing of the famous typographer, Hans Mardersteig) is the fact that each *kind* of fiction, adventure, romance, travel, etc., is indicated by a particular colour of paper jacket; lilac, turquoise, yellow, soft red, blue and orange are the colours, and the binding is very much stronger than the usual "paper-back."

The size is more convenient to the pocket than the squatter Tauchnitz format. A thin but remarkably opaque paper is used, and the standard of register and presswork is high. The volumes, and all the firm's incidental publicity, make good use of English Monotype faces; the whole series is Mono-set, and printed and bound at the Mondadori press in Verona. No one can see the Albatross "Rogue Herries," with its transparent wrapper, its inviting lilac binding, and its 516 pages well set in Garamond, without wanting to own the book, and publishers in Great Britain may well be relieved to know that the present-day small number of English travellers on the Continent will prevent many of these books from "creeping in" contrary to copyright regulations. The Albatross is not, however, dependant upon "tripper trade," as Germany and France offer considerable markets for the best English fiction, and the Albatross has, seemingly, secured enough famous names in its contracts to be assured of an auspicious start.

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(Continued from page 174)

British Industries Fair

Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., are to be seen both in the stationery and the Canadian sections. In the former they are represented on Stand G 22 by stationery and gummed tape, sealing machines, etc. On this stand the general stationer will find much to interest his customers. Among other lines might be mentioned greaseproof paper in convenient rolls (for which a special holder is now made), white and azure notepaper "for the fastidious writer," handy coils of gumstrip for use in the home; the latest gadgets for the passe partout craftsman; ingenious blotters which work on the same principle as a roll-film camera; various types of damper, an attractive range of photo albums and, indeed, a collection of "Nulli Secundus" stationery that well deserves its name.

In the Canadian Section Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., are associated, as distributors, with the products of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd. These include Victory bond papers in white and colour, which have distinctive qualities of cleanliness and brightness of shade. Deckle-edged text papers, cover papers, ledgers, blottings and manillas are included on an attractive stand. Then there are Canadian krafts in reels, sheets and counter rolls which have the requisite strength and appearance.

The Williams Engineering Co., Ltd.

The special feature of this company's stand is their "Nodis" typecaster, a machine which always attracts the investigation of the practical printer. The model on view is the latest "Nodis," and claims to be the only caster on the market which will cast founders' type in a range from 3pt. to 72pt. In addition, spacing materials, borders, ornaments, etc., can be cast in the hardest metal obtainable. The firm point out that by the installation of a "Nodis" the user has at his disposal their library of hire matrices, including the many faces popular to-day. Then again the matrices of other typesetting machines can be used on the "Nodis," and also old founts can be melted down in the machine. It is, of course, absolutely British, simple in mechanism, and is in fact a versatile machine. Another of their machines is the "Nodis" fudge-plate caster, which casts plates ready dressed for the machine.

Other Exhibits

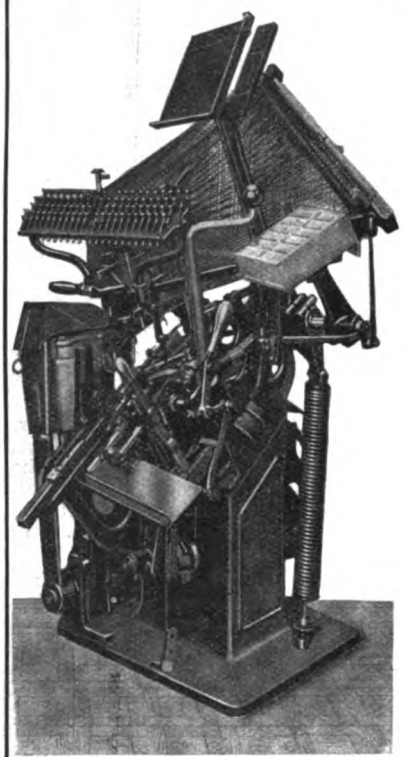
The task of displaying in a small area a comprehensive range of small machinery, tools and supplies for printers, bookbinders and others has been successfully carried out by Messrs. Hampson, Bettridge and Co., Ltd. Messrs. Yendall and Co., Ltd., of the Riscatype Foundry, Risca, Mon., are exhibiting an interesting new process of type-founding. Other exhibits which printers should make a note of inspecting include the ruling machines of Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, Honley, Huddersfield, and the platen presses of Messrs. John Jardine, Ltd., Nottingham.

Messrs. D. Harper and Co. exhibit a number of advertising novelties, including diaries and calendars. One of their latest products is a British-made lighter, which can be made to serve an advertising purpose.

Some very fine specimens of gravure work are on view at the stand of the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd. A variety of subjects have been treated with very excellent results. A feature of this process is its richness and range of tone values and its wonderful two and even three colour effects from one printing.

PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.—Plans are being made to have all British postage stamps manufactured by the State instead of through contractors states the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly." Nearly 8,000,000 are required annually. Additions are to be made to H.M. Stationery Office printing works at Harrow to accommodate the special plant. Premises and plant may take two years to complete, so that the present contract with Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., which terminates at the end of 1933, may be extended provisionally.

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Trade Notes

GALOPIN PRESS, LTD.—Under the winding-up order made February 1st, meetings of creditors and contributories will be held at 33, Carey Street, London, W.C., on March 2nd, at 11.30 and 12 o'clock respectively.

IT is officially announced that there is not the slightest foundation for the mischievous statements published of pending amalgamations between daily and Sunday picture newspapers and Sunday text newspapers.

THE newspapers conducting free gift schemes in connection with their circulations have agreed to abolish this form of competition as from March 1st. The saving which will accrue to the leading groups will amount to between £15,000 and £20,000 per week.

SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.—At an extraordinary general meeting last week of South Africa, Limited (proprietors of the newspaper "South Africa") the chairman, Mr. W. Banwell, presiding, it was resolved to offer to shareholders at par (10s.) the 5,000 unissued shares at the rate of one share for every two held.

ON Tuesday the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Limited, reached the one hundredth anniversary of the grant of their Royal Warrant of Appointment for the manufacture of playing-cards.

AT the Mansion House Police Court last week, Mr. Edward Chattaway, editor of the "Star" newspaper, was fined £1 in connection with summonses brought under the Gaming Act for an alleged lottery by offering free rail season tickets to readers. A similar nominal fine of £1 was imposed on the Daily News, Ltd., and costs of £5 5s. were awarded against the company.

ALLEGED LIBEL.—It was announced at Manchester Assizes on Friday that a settlement had been reached in an action for alleged libel which had been entered against the Daily Herald (1929), Limited, and others. Mr. G. J. Lynskey, K.C., told Mr. Justice Swift that a claim had been entered by Mr. Harris Frieze, trading as Messrs. H. Frieze and Son, against the Daily Herald (1929), Limited, Messrs. Odhams Press, Limited, and Mr. A. P. McDougall, northern editor of the "Daily Herald." The Court would not now be troubled with the case as the parties had been able to come to terms.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL PRIZEGIVING.—On Wednesday of last week took place the distribution of prizes to the winning students of the artistic typography classes of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts. The gathering was held in the Museum of the South London Art Gallery, and the chair was taken by Mr. T. Gautrey, J.P. An address was given by the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, which was followed by the prize distribution. There was a large number of successful students, and a fine array of prizes. Donors of the prizes were Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Mander Bros., Ltd., Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., and others. A successful evening was further enhanced by songs and community singing.

MR. THOMAS WAIDE, managing director of Messrs. Thomas Waide and Sons, Ltd., printers, Leeds, has died at Woodlesford, near Leeds, at the age of 79.

MR. SIDNEY CHARLES COX (65), of Banstead, Surrey, a director of Walter Reid and Son, Ltd., proprietors of the "Western Daily Press," Bristol, left £7,920 (net personalty £7,547).

SIR GEORGE THOMPSON HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., of Littlehampton, head of the publishing firm of Hutchinson and Co., who died on December 19th, aged 74, left estate of the gross value of £73,856, with net personalty £61,560. He left £100 to Edmund Roberts and £50 to John Louis Hatch, if in the service of Hutchinson and Co.

MR. CHARLES PRESTWICH SCOTT, LL.D., J.P., for 57 years editor of the "Manchester Guardian," who died on January 1st, aged 85, left unsettled property of the gross value of £15,829, with net personalty £14,351. He left his ordinary shares in the Manchester Guardian, Limited, equally between his sons, John Russell Scott and Edward Taylor Scott, and nominated them as governing directors in his stead of the Manchester Guardian, Limited.

A DISCUSSION is arranged for the next meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, when the subject will be "Mechanical Composition." Mr. A. Spring will discuss Monotype composition, and Mr. Laurence Mead Linotype composition. The meeting will take place on Tuesday, March 1st, at the Crichton Restaurant, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

A BOHEMIAN concert has been arranged by the Ilford Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation for Saturday, March 5th. It will be held at the Cauliflower Hotel, High Road, Ilford, and the chair will be taken by Mr. Edmund A. H. Walker, president of the Auxiliary.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME.—An interesting event will take place on Saturday, March 19th, at the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, when Mr. Walter Shaw, of Messrs. Castell Brothers, will unveil a tablet naming a bed in memory of Mr. Andrew Buist, formerly a collector for the Home with Messrs. Geo. Philip and Son. Out of moneys left by him his sister, Miss Mary E. Buist, donated £100 to carry out a wish to name a bed expressed by her brother.

SETTLEMENT was announced in the King's Bench Division of an action for libel arising out of publication of the novel, "Children, be Happy!" The defendants were Miss Rosalind Wade, the authoress of the novel; Victor Gollancz, Limited, and Camelot Press, Limited, publishers and printers respectively of the book. Steps were taken to withdraw the book from circulation, and the publishers and printers agreed to pay plaintiff a substantial sum as damages and costs.

THE military tribunal in Dublin last week imposed fines of £100 each on Mr. Frank Gallagher, the editor of the "Irish Press," and on Irish Press, Ltd., on charges of seditious libel. The charges related to articles referring to the treatment of prisoners in county Galway. No costs were allowed. The trial lasted 11 days, and 50 witnesses were called.

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Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques C. and A. Holweg, and Freysz, C. Producing paper bags. 2,197.
Beevers, A. Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines. 2,455.
Bennett, T. R., and Quick, C. G. Late news, etc., mechanism for printing machines. 2,083.
Bloomfield, G. Leaves of loose-leaf books, etc. 2,004.
Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd., and Robinson, E. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 2,513.
Chapman, D. G., and Delange, H. Envelopes for circulars, etc. 2,756.
Davis, A. B. Printing plate assemblies. 2,061.
Dixon, H. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Paper folding machines. 1,761.
Dyer, E. E. W., Goulson, B., Hague, A. V., and Pickford, W. E. Printers' forme racks. 2,312.
Geddes, F. F. Paper, etc., containers. 2,453.
Harrild and Sons, Ltd., and Ranger, A. W. Sheet-feeding, etc., mechanism for printing presses. 2,844.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical line-casting machines. 2,222.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical slug-casting machines. 2,223.
Haward, E. W., and Hopkins, A. T. Printing cylinders. 1,672.
Haward, E. W. Delivery mechanism for printing machines, etc. 2,441.
Haward, E. W., and Hopkins, A. T. Delivery mechanism for printing machines, etc. 2,441.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R., Quick, C. G., and Whitehead, A. Stapling mechanism for printing machines. 2,139.
Holt, L. F. Process, etc., blocks for printing. 2,275.
Hutchings, C. Galleys for use of printers, etc. 2,076.
James, H. V. Braking paper reels feeding webs to printing presses, etc. 2,778.
Mandeville, J. P. Holding and tensioning devices for flexible printing plates. 2,556.
Murray, S. M. Correspondence cards. 2,788.
Naylor, W. H. Manufacture of cartons, etc. 1,612.
Palmer, H. W. S. Paper, etc., containers. 1,736.
Rose, A. G., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus for feeding coupons, etc., to conveyor mechanism. 2,442.

Specifications Published

1929

Anglo-Pencil Co., Ltd., Pollopas, Ltd., and Smith, M. Moulds for printing surfaces, and processes for producing such moulds. 365,126.

1930

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Phythian, T. E. Ink distributing mechanism for printing machines. 365,605.
Goss Printing Press Co. Paper cutting, collecting, and folding mechanism. 365,562.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical slug-casting machines. 365,289.
Holmes and Co., Ltd., J. H., Taylor, H., and Gibson, W. Web tensioning and controlling mechanism for printing machines and the like. 365,602.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Newton, S., and Spence, F. Inking mechanism of printing machines. 365,167.
Ludwigsen, N. Formation of printing blocks. 365,091.
Moore, W. G. B. A photo-mechanical method of reproducing photographic illustrations in natural colour by rotary newspaper printing. 365,155.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Method of and mechanism for separating books from an interconnected book-pad in a book-stitching machine. 365,270.
Sinclair, H. Apparatus for poster and like printing. 365,690.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Folding devices. 365,183.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Rotary printing machines. 365,539.
Universelle Cigarettenmaschinen-Fabrik J. C. Muller and Co. Process for the manufacture of folding boxes by means of a shaping block which is forced into a shaping mould. 365,273.
Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Intaglio printing machines. 365,624.

1931

Brehmer, Geb. Method of and mechanism for superimposing a sheet upon and attaching it to a selected book section or the like in a sheet-pasting machine. 365,882.
Creed and Co., Ltd. Page printing apparatus for start-stop telegraph systems. 365,975.
Phillips Engineering Co., Ltd., and Brooke, N. Controlling arrangements for printing machines. 365,341.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Method of and mechanism for transporting section-spacing blocks in a bookbinding machine. 365,830.
Schade, F. S. Book covers. 365,848.
Schnellpressenfabrik Akt.-Ges. Heidelberg. Sheet-fed apparatus for printing machines and the like. 365,380.
Turner, G. C., and Fuller and Mead, Ltd. Tear-off sketching, writing and scribbling pads or blocks. 365,339.
Ullstein Akt.-Ges. Matuschke, Dr. W., and Blasing, E. Matrix plate for stereotypes, and process for producing and manipulating same. 365,860.
Waeber, A. Splash preventing mechanism for type-composing machines. 365,850.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1932

Adrema Maschinenbauges. Printing machines. 2,279.
Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works. Line spacing devices for line-printing typewriters, type-line composing and type-line printing machines, and the like. 1,234.

A STAND-UP desk calendar produced by the Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., Printer Street, London, E.C.4 is attractive and distinctive in style. The slip-in sheets, each bearing a month's dates, are contained in a neat gilt-blocked frame. In the upper half of each sheet appears a colourful and pleasing design printed in water-inks by the firm's Rolercote process from Ocol plates engraved by the Nickeloid Company. Above each design appears a brief message making for better business. Three-months' refills are to be duly sent to recipients of the calendar.

PROTECTION

PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS BY INSURING AGAINST

UNEMPLOYMENT

THROUGH THE

Printers' Provident Association

21, CHARTERHOUSE STREET HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.1

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 11s. 7½d., 11s. 1½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 9d., 15s. 3d.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 89; Amalgamated Press (10s.) 11s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 1½d.; Argus Press 7 p.c pref. 19s.; Associated Newspapers 19s. 6d., def. (5s.) 13s. 9d., 14s. 1½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 7½d.; Sir J. Causton 5 p.c. cum. pref. (£10) 90s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 9s. 9d., 9s. 11¼d.; Daily Sketch and Sundav Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 103½; Eyre and Spottiswoode 4½ p.c. deb. 93; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 9s. 6d., 9s. 10½d.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 10s.; Illustrated London Newspapers 4 p.c. deb. 60; Illustrated Newspapers 7 p.c. cum. pref. 7s.; Industrial Newspapers 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 7s. 6d., 7s. 10½d.; International Linotype 50; Kelly's Directories ord. 30s. 3d., 31s. 3d., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 6d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 99½, 99¾; Lamson Paragon 16s. 3d., 16s. 9d.; 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s., 23s. 6d.; London Express Newspaper 33s. 6d., 33s. 3d.; Monotype Corporation, 23s. 9d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 16s. 9d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s., 15s. 1½d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 86½; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 10½d., 5s. 9¾d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s. 4½d., 17s. 3d., 6½ p.c. deb. 97, 96, 7 p.c. B deb. 98; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck 11s. 9d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 6d., 2s.; Waterlow and Sons 4 p.c. pref. (cum.) 12s. 3d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 29s. 7½d.

Dividends and Reports

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO. (issued share capital, £2,685,490) is paying a bonus from investment income of 5 per cent., which, with the interim dividend, makes 7½ per cent. for the year. Dividend in the previous year was 8¼ per cent., plus a bonus of 6¾ per cent., net profits then amounting to £226,967, compared with £352,105 in 1929.

FIELD SONS AND CO.—Net profit for 1931 of Field Sons and Co. (colour printers and folding box makers, Bradford), was £26,826 (against £27,717). Dividend on ordinary is 8 per cent. (7½ per cent.), forward £14,932 (£13,732, after £2,000 to contingency reserve).

F. HEWITT AND SON (1927).—Dividend on deferred (£1) shares of these Leicester newspaper proprietors £1 3s. (against 18s. 11¼d.).

New Companies

BURRILL AND CO. (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (1,450 12½ per cent. cumulative preference and 1,550 ordinary); to acquire the business of manufacturers and importers of, agents for and dealers in, machinery and materials for the printing and allied trades now carried on by W. J. Burrill and W. E. Burrill at Pudding Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "Burrill and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: W. J. Burrill and W. E. Burrill. Solicitors: Chas. H. Gibson and Thompson, 32, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHARLESONWEY SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 4,500 10 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Woodward and O. J. Curd. Registered office: 6, 7 and 8, Carlton House, Regent Street, W.1.

ROBERT WHITEHEAD AND SON, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; bookbinders, booksellers, printers, publishers, manufacturing and wholesale and retail stationers, metal and alloy workers, engineers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. H. Whitehead and C. Whitehead. Registered office: 34, Powell Street, E.C.1.

HARPER PIANOS (HOLLOWAY), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in pianos and musical instruments of all kinds, music publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. C. Harper (permanent governing director and chairman, 347, Holloway Road, N.7) and F. C. Harper.

REDVALES PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares; to acquire all or part of the land, mills, works, houses, buildings, reservoirs, railway sidings, plant, machinery and effects of the Bury Paper Making Co., Ltd., at Bury and Heap, Lancs, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper and all materials and substances used in the production thereof, etc. Private company. Directors: I. Oiserman, C. Baker and R. S. Preston. Solicitors: Butcher and Barlow, Bury.

ENGLISH WALLPAPER MAKERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in wall, ceiling and other papers, stationers, manufacturers of and dealers in paints, varnishes and printing inks, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: O. B. Davies, Mrs. W. M. Davies and W. Dawber. Solicitor: Wm. Bateson, Albion Street, Leeds.

J. RAMSAY, LTD.—Capital £8,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Ramsay, Mrs. E. Ramsay and Ethel Wade. Registered office: 4, Playhouse Yard, Water Lane, Blackfriars, E.C.4.

Mortgages and Charges

HUTCHINSON PRINTING TRUST, LTD. (34, Paternoster Row, E.C.).—Debenture as collateral security dated February 4th, 1932, securing all moneys not exceeding £150,000 payable under guarantees charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

ANCHOR PRESS, LTD. (34, Paternoster Row, E.C.)—First mortgage debenture dated February 4th, 1932, to secure £29,000 charged on the properties in Tiptree, and Tolleshurst Knights, Essex, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

ANCHOR PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 4th, of debenture dated August 30th, 1927, and registered September 6th, 1927, securing £20,000.

LITHO TRADE PRINTERS, LTD. (7, Crawford Place, E.C.1.)—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future including uncalled capital dated February 5th, 1932, to secure all

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moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

E. CHEESMAN, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.)—Charge on land and shop and printing office with outbuildings at rear known as 3, Market Hill, Barnsley, dated February 9th, 1932, to secure £20,000. Holders: Barnsley Permanent Building Society.

FISHER KNIGHT AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.)—Satisfaction in full on February 4th, 1932, of mortgage dated July 6th, 1931, and registered July 13th, 1931, securing £967 10s.

WEBB, SON, AND CO., LTD. (bookbinders, etc., 294, City Road, E.C.)—Satisfaction in full on February 4th, 1932, of debenture dated December 13th, 1927, and registered December 14th, 1927, securing £10,000.

WEBB, SON, AND CO., LTD.—First mortgage debenture dated February 4th, 1932, to secure £17,150, charged on properties in City Road, and Cottage Lane, E.C., and Murray Street, Shoreditch. Holders: Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

PERCY BROTHERS, LTD. (printers, etc., Whitworth Street West, Manchester.)—First mortgage debenture dated February 4th, 1932, to secure £25,000, charged on lands with "Medlock Works" thereon, Chorlton-on-Medlock, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

GEOGRAPHIA, LTD. (24, Paternoster Row, E.C.)—First mortgage debenture dated February 4th, 1932, to secure £50, charged on 55, Fleet Street, and 2, Pleydell Court, E.C., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

FAIRBAIRN ADVERTISING, LTD. (Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures, authorised January 8th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,500. Also issue on February 1st, 1932, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

Receivers Appointed or Released

CHARLES R. WOOD, LTD. (lithographic writers, artists, etc., 14, Cable Street, Liverpool).—A. W. Wheeler, of 25, Dacy Road, Everton, Liverpool, was appointed receiver on February 8th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated December 23rd, 1931.

Company Liquidations

Re HARRISON, JEHRING AND CO., LTD., printers, 11-15, Emerald Street, W.C.—The report of the official receiver in charge of this liquidation has been issued, together with a summary of the statement of affairs, which shows total liabilities £24,258 (ranking £19,660); assets £3,869, absorbed in the preferential debenture claims; and a deficiency of £31,660 with regard to contributories, the issued capital consisting of 12,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company was formed in June, 1914, to acquire as a going concern the business of general printers carried on at Emerald Street, W.C., under the name of "Harrison, Jehring and Co." The business of the company appears to have been conservatively managed, and uneventful, until 1922, in September of which year a debenture for £15,000 was issued and an interest was acquired in United Press, Ltd., which was formed to acquire a number of existing periodicals known in the trade as "Lloyds Publications." Mr. Rowland Hall, C.A., was appointed on August 18th, 1931, receiver and manager, on behalf of the debenture holders. He has closed down the works and has since sold the lease of the premises and the plant by private treaty at a price insufficient to discharge the debenture claim; consequently there is no prospect of anything becoming avilable for the benefit of the general body of unsecured creditors. The failure of the company is attributed to a decline in the volume of business obtained by the company owing to keen competition and to lack of working capital.

Death of Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh

We much regret to record the death of Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, wife of Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, chairman of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., and past-president of the British Federation of Master Printers. Mrs. Austen-Leigh passed away last Thursday, after a short illness, at the age of sixty-eight. She was the daughter of the late Hon. Leopold and Lady Mary Fox-Powys.

Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Austen-Leigh was paid by the large congregation of distinguished people who gathered to the funeral service on Monday, at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The service was conducted by Canon Carnegie, and the principal mourners were Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Miss Austen-Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Powys, Miss Knott and Mrs. Impey. Among others present were Mr. A. J. Bonwick (immediate past president, F.M.P.), Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), Mr. W. G. Tucker, Lady William Waterlow, Mrs. C. Simpson, Mr. W. A. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Causton, Col. R. Chenevix-Trench, Mr. C. F. Jennings, Hon. Stephen Powys, Capt. Spottiswoode, Mrs. A. Spottiswoode, Miss M. Spottiswoode, Mrs. MacLehose, Lady Graham-Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Burrows and Mrs. Howard Hazell.

PAPER MATERIALS AND TAX.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday night Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a number of articles which he intends to add to the free list, and so exempt from the Tariff. Among them is esparto grass.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between C. A. Wildman and F. Wildman, printers and newspaper proprietors, Pleasant Street, Lytham, Lancashire, under the style of the Lytham Standard Printing Co.; also between C. C. Reynell, T. G. C. Reynell, and E. T. Reynell, advertising agents, 44, Chancery Lane, London, under the style of Reynell and Son, so far as regards C. C. Reynell; also between F. W. Burgess, H. J. Richardson and F. C. Newman, advertising agents, 112, Highbury Park, Islington, London, under the style of Astor Publicity Co., so far as concerns F. C. Newman.

DE LA RUE DINNER.—The one-hundredth anniversary of the grant of the Royal Warrant of Appointment for the manufacture of playing cards to the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., was celebrated by a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday night. Mr. B. C. Westall, joint managing director of the company, presided. Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge proposed the toast of "The Company." The chairman, in reply, apologised for the absence of Mr. Sidney Lamert, the chairman of the company, who was travelling in the Far East. Mr. Justice McCardie proposed the toast of "The Company of Makers of Playing Cards," to which Mr. W. H. Moresby, the Master, replied.



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Country News

BRISTOL

THERE was so great a demand for No. 1, Vol. 1 of "The Bristol Paper" published on February 13th that the number was reprinted. The paper is an independent publication produced by journalists displaced as a result of the recent mergers which ended the Press war between Northcliffe Newspapers, Ltd. (Viscount Rothermere) and Allied Newspapers, Ltd. (Lord Camrose). The paper is largely occupied with supplying the public with information about the activities of the two newspaper combines, stressing the injustices and suffering which have ensued in Bristol. The chief article is by Richard Hatt, editor, and is entitled "The Truth about Bristol Newspaper War." The paper is printed by Henry Hill, Ltd., and one of its few small displayed advertisement reads "Henry Hill Limited (established in 1836) are proud to be connected with this effort to present Bristol's news to Bristol's citizens by Bristol men—Buy 'The Bristol Paper.'"

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

NEWCASTLE City Council last week considered the proposal that it should set up a municipal printing plant, as recommended by a special committee. In the course of the debate the Town Clerk said he had got ballot papers printed more cheaply in Newcastle than Sheffield, either municipally or otherwise, could print them. The proposal was thrown out by 35 votes to 3.

NOTTINGHAM

AT the Notts Assizes, last week, Mr. Justice Horridge heard a case in which Messrs. Dixon and Needham, engineers and printers and machine vendors, of Popham Street Works, Canal Street, Nottingham, claimed £410 15s. from the Nottingham Citizen Press, Ltd., and John Wm. Russell, the price of goods alleged to have been sold and delivered, and work done. There was a counter-claim for remuneration in respect to alleged storage and trespass. The judge thought the parties ought to come to terms, and negotiations were entered into but were unsuccessful.

Trade Union Matters

WITHHOLDING L.S.C. MONEY.—At the Justice Room, Guildhall, on Wednesday of last week, before Alderman Sir George Broadbridge, George Albert Watson, of Solent Road, West Hampstead, was summoned by the London Society of Compositors for wilfully withholding a sum of £45 8s. 1d. which he had collected as clerk of a printing office "chapel." The defendant admitted that he had the money, but denied that he withheld it "wilfully." Mr. Cecil Okes, who prosecuted, said that at the end of 1931 sums amounting to £45 8s. 1d. had not been accounted for by the defendant, and when asked for the money he said he was unable to produce it. The defendant, on oath, said that two years before this matter arose he was robbed of £30 that he had collected, and borrowed from a moneylender in order to make it up. In his effort to repay both loan and interest he got behind with his subsequent collections, and that was the reason he was unable to hand over the money. He was ordered to refund the £45 8s. 1d. and pay a fine of £5 and 20s. costs, with the alternative in default of a month's imprisonment.

L.S.C. PENSION ASSOCIATION.—Signed by Mr. J. E. Baker and J. Daly, hon. secretaries, the report of the L.S.C. Pension Association, issued with the notice convening the annual meeting for Wednesday, February 24th, states that 45 journeymen and apprentices had joined during the year, bringing the total membership up to 4,117. Subscriptions totalled £339, and with the balance brought in of £330 made the total receipts £753. A total of £400 had been paid to the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation during the year.

AT the annual meeting of the Newcastle branch of the Typographical Association, held on Saturday, it was reported that 80 members of the branch had been added to the ranks of the unemployed through the merging of the Newcastle "Evening World" with the "Evening Chronicle." The meeting passed the following resolution: "That a levy of 1d. per hour be paid by members (other than apprentices) on all overtime worked, but not to apply in any week in which short time has been worked. The purpose of this levy is to form a fund to assist unemployed members on reduced or suspended benefit. No payments to be made from this fund for the first twelve months."

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers. Offices of this journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS VACANT

LAYOUT INSTRUCTION BY POST.—Fit yourself for a better position. Expert in Typographical Design is prepared to give personal instruction to a limited number whose needs are not adequately met by classes —Write Box 15621.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BINDER-RULER, A/C. L. Press. Cut, Catalogue and General Experience seeks change; able to take charge, or situation with view to same; W. of Eng. preferred.—Box 15623.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

WAREHOUSEMAN and STOCK-KEEPER (Soc), disengaged; 20 years' experience, including 10 years Staff and Stock Control. Dispatch, Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting (highly certified).—Write 26, Jackmans Place, Letchworth 15624

BUSINESS FOR SALE

BOOKBINDERS BUSINESS complete; plant and stock; low rent; no local opposition; £200; South Coast.—Box 15622.

TENDERS

TENDERS, to be delivered before noon on Wednesday, March 2nd, 1932, are invited from firms with London works for certain Bookwork Printing—Group 353. For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4027 (3 Lines)
AVERYS SERVICES LTD

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

ENGRAVERS

FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co. Ld.
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CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
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GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H.E.W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE MIND COURT FLEET ST. LONDON E.C.4

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

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PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY
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INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

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Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark ***Established 1868***

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—February 25, 1932.

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690

PERIODICAL ROOM
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SLACK? THAT'S THE TIME TO CAST FROM DISPLAY MATRICES WHICH YOU CAN HIRE FOR YOUR "MONOTYPE"

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 175

LONDON : MARCH 3, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

EVERYTHING GUMMED
Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd.
Bridewell Place, London, E.C.
EVERYTHING COATED



From STUDIO to PRESS . . . . .
. in HALF-TONE, LINE and COLOUR

ROTARY GRAVURE ∴ OFFSET-LITHO ∴ TYPE-SETTING ∴ ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING ∴ PHOTOGRAPHY ∴ DESIGNING ∴ WOOD-ENGRAVING

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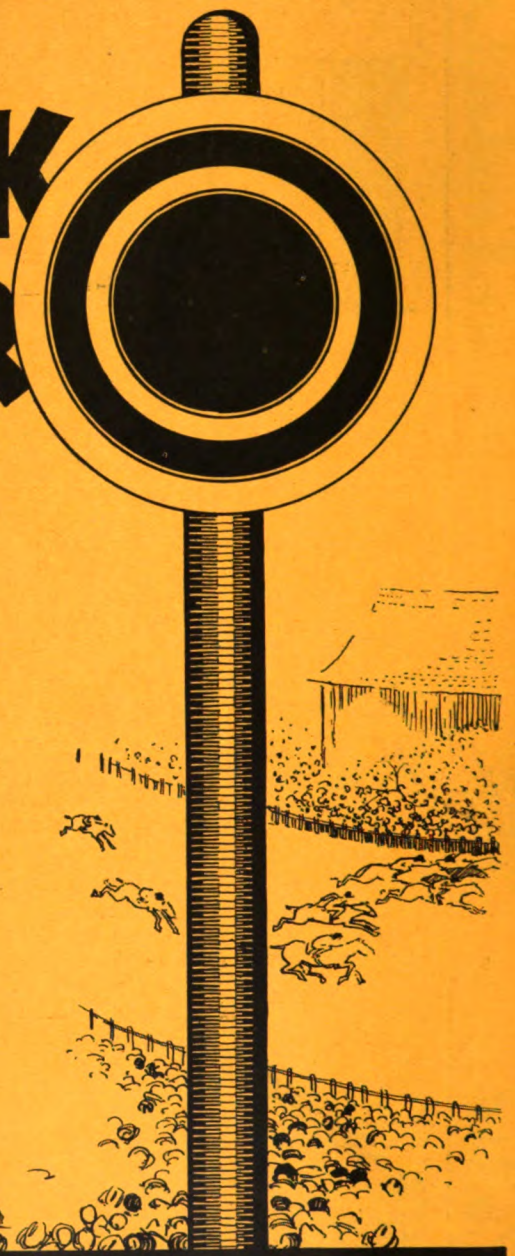
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2/3rds OF BRITAIN'S PRINTING METAL IS FRY'S METAL

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EVERY BLOCK A WINNER



If it's a race for time, HAMELS will do it for you. Along with speed however, we get perfection in the minutest detail.

Quick make-ready and easy printing are the natural results.

Send a trial order for Blocks in multi or single colour, half-tone or line, Electros or Stereos at the new standard rates.

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 207)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 175

LONDON : MARCH 3, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

IT is well worth while for printers to consider taking out an insurance policy to cover third-party risk. This is a thing to which very few printers have given attention, and we can conceive many a reader mentally protesting against ever-increasing overhead costs.

* * *

Adequate Insurance

INSURANCE is certainly a very heavy item, but it is a business expense of the most necessary kind and of the utmost importance. Adequate cover is an ordinary business precaution; the trouble is that too many printers do not take adequate cover. In other words, they prefer to carry their own risk, a performance which ends fatally when the risk materialises as fact. In this case of third party insurance it does not require much imagination to visualise how accidents can happen. A broken belt while showing a customer round; a clumsy warehouseman and a heavy packing case; a slip against moving machinery—these things have happened, and are likely to happen somewhere every now and then. The rate is surprisingly low, and there is a greater allowance for income tax.

* * *

Printers and Esparto

ON second thoughts the Government saw the fallacy of letting wood pulp come in free while esparto was to be kept out by a ten per cent. duty on top of an already swollen price. So esparto has gone on the free list, and the situation is saved for our esparto mills. If it came as good news to our Scottish friends, it was no less welcome to the great body of printers who owe it to esparto that they find it easy to print well and more quickly on papers of the sort which esparto has made famous. There is nothing anywhere quite so good as the esparto stationery which is a main feature of our export paper trade, nor is there the equal of our esparto grade imitation art paper. The nearest approach in character is an American paper used in certain trade journals, which are noted for the fine quality of their half-tone reproductions. We have yet to see an American or Canadian offset cartridge paper comparable with the grades made by our best Scottish mills. Here, again, it is esparto as employed by our best paper-makers that confers the advantages of mellowness, even sidedness and opacity. If the Government officials knew as much as printers and paper-makers know about esparto, they would do everything possible to encourage its easy and cheaper import rather than place difficulties in the way.

* * *

The Printers' Bookshelf

PRINTERS are specially well catered for in the

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	194
British Industries Fair— Favourable Results Reported	196
Printing Industry Research Assoc'n— Lord Riddell Presides at Annual Meeting	200
The Chemistry of Lithography— By Charles Harrap	202
Photo-Litho Improvements— By Rudolf Fritsche	205
Lithographic Trade Review ...	209
Process Engravers' Club and Tariffs— Mr. T. Howard, M.P., Co-operates ...	210
Shall the Printer "Go Modern"?— Mr. Chas.C. Knights Addresses Printers...	211
P.M. & O.A. Ex-Secretary— Further Charges Against Mr. Whittle ...	212
P.M. & O.A. Manchester Dinner ...	213
Trade Notes	213
Death of Mr. H. P. Mould	213
Commercial Review	214
Newspaper Staffs' Unemployment...	216
Better Stationery Campaign ...	216

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matter of technical and trade literature. Few industries can boast the infinite variety, scope and extent of textbooks devoted to printing and its closely allied subjects. In later years there has been a very considerable addition of books to the printer's library especially on the twin subjects of advertising and salesmanship. The printer of to-day and to-morrow has it in his power to qualify for and take an official diploma in advertising, and if he has the determination to take his honours in printing subjects as well he will have a big piece of work in front of him. Fortunately he is as adequately equipped for textbooks and works of reference in advertising as he is in printing and paper. The latest addition is a series of volumes designed to fit in with the educational scheme of the Advertising Association. There are authoritative textbooks on each branch of advertising, ten volumes in all, covering everything from media to market research, from means and materials to mail order, and from administration to economics. There is no greater help to the student than a good library of reference books, and there is no greater pleasure to the printer who has the love of his business in his bones than the companionship of a choicely varied bookshelf of his own pet subjects.

Sir Thomas W. McAra, J.P.

Sir Thomas W. McAra, J.P., upon whom the King conferred the honour of Knighthood on Thursday of last week, was entertained at a complimentary luncheon at the Press Club on Tuesday. The party was a very representative one, and the proceedings were quite informal. The toast of "Mac" was given a hearty reception, expressive of the affection, esteem and admiration in which Sir Thomas is widely held in Press circles. The handsome menu card, containing an excellent artistic portrait of Sir Thomas, fittingly serves as a souvenir of a very happy event.

Bristol Printers

THE annual dinner of the Caxton Foremen and Deputy Foremen's Association (Messrs. Mardon, Son, and Hall) was held at the Grand Hotel on Saturday. "Success to the Mardon, Son, and Hall Branch" was proposed by Mr. S. B. Shaw, who referred to the recent starting of No. 12 Factory. Capt. G. L. Stratton (works manager) responded.

THE funeral took place at Clevedon, on Saturday, of Mr. Arthur Geoffrey Bain, who had represented the firm of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., in Egypt and other places. The deceased gentleman, who was only 26 years of age, succumbed to an attack of double pneumonia. The floral tributes at the funeral included three wreaths from the firm of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., one from the directors, one from the office staff, and one from the overseers' staff.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the South-Western Alliance of Master Printers was held in Bristol on Monday, when the deaths were regretfully reported of Mr. Edwin Pearce, of Taunton, and Mr. Max Bellowe, of Gloucester. Mr. John Johnson, of the Oxford University Press, paid a high testimony to the work of the two firms with which the deceased gentlemen were connected.

THE death has occurred of Mr. William Barker (88), printer, 18, Birchdale Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Personalia

Lord Beaverbrook is confined to his bed at Stornoway House, St. James', suffering from influenza.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain will take the chair at the annual festival dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on May 12th, thirty-eight years after his father, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, presided at the Fund's annual dinner.

Lady Houston is giving £1,000 towards the contributory pensions fund for journalists mentioned at the banquet of the Company of Newspaper Makers last Friday night by the Master, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld.

Mr. George Rose, printer, of Colchester, has given a donation of £1,000 to the general funds of the Essex County Hospital, Colchester.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the "Observer," has been elected president of the Newspaper Press Fund, which has raised the record sum of £70,528 in the past three years.

Mr. W. M. Teasdale, an assistant general manager of the London and North-Eastern Railway Co., has been appointed a director of Allied Newspapers. Mr. Teasdale was advertising manager of the L.N.E.R. from its formation in 1923, and prior to that date had been for some years advertising manager of the North-Eastern Railway Co.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander, of Mander Bros., Ltd., printing-ink manufacturers, with the backing of five other Liberal M.P.s, has presented in Parliament a bill to set up Works Councils in all factories and workshops. The bill would give employees, through their Works Councils, added security, and a direct voice in their conditions of employment.

Mr. S. P. Thornett, the assistant general manager of the "Morning Post," has resigned after forty-five years' service with that paper. He has served under five different editors.

Mr. Harold A. Cross, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Cross, of Colchester, was married last Thursday to Miss Joan Long, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Long, of Halstead, at St. Andrew's Church, Halstead. The bridegroom is well-known and popular in the Colchester district. He is hon. secretary of the Colchester and District Master Printers' Association and chairman of the East Anglian Young Master Printers' Association.

Mr. H. M. Richardson, the general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, will be the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Manchester Press Club on Saturday next, March 5th.

Mr. George Calder has been elected president, and Mr. Robert Watson general secretary, of the Scottish Typographical Association for the current year.

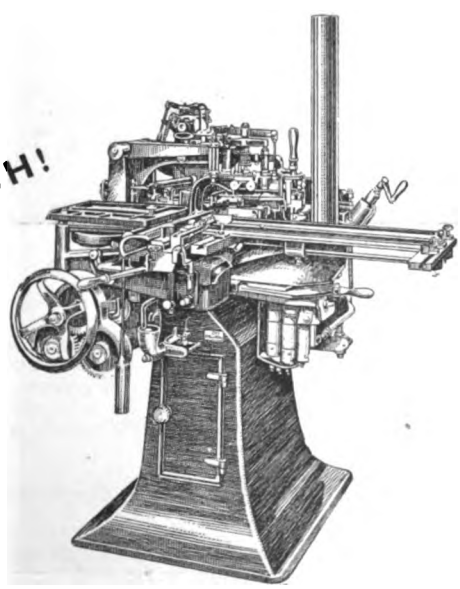
Mr. J. R. Crawford has been elected president of the Harrogate branch of the Typographical Association in succession to Mr. James Taylor, who has held the position for 15 years. Mr. Crawford has carried out the secretarial work of the branch for a quarter of a century.

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The British Industries Fair

Favourable Results Reported

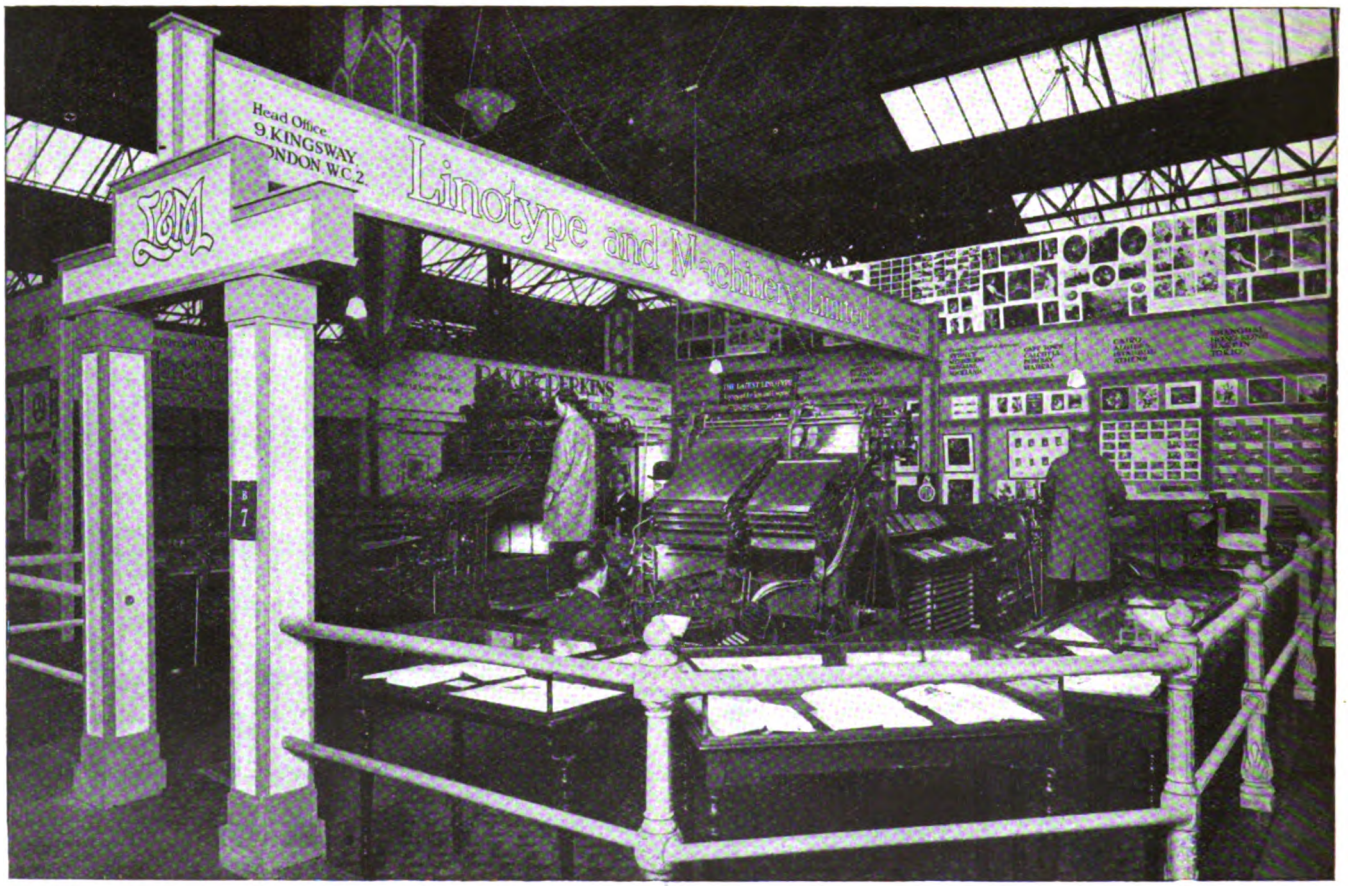
Easily the most successful ever held, the British Industries Fair at Olympia comes to a close to-day (Thursday). At the White City, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, success has been equally great, and it is evident on every hand that the B.I.F. is administering a tonic to British industry at a time when it is sadly in the doldrums.

At the end of the first week in London over double the number of home and overseas buyers had visited the London Fair than last year, and Birmingham recorded 60 per cent. more visitors. Much of the popularity and success of the Fair is undoubtedly due to the enthusiasm shown in the effort by the members of the royal family, some of whom have visited the Fair and its sections more than once. One instance of their influence is seen in the fact that millions of yards of the fabrics for which the Queen and the Princess Royal expressed preference have been sold. All kinds of industries are feeling the benefit of the Fair, directly and indirectly, and in many sections where before there was slackness, and even unemployment, there is now work for many weeks to come.

To confirm these facts in regard to the printing industry inquiries were made by this journal at some of the stands of printing houses exhibiting at Olympia.

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

At the stand of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, it was stated that the inquiries had been better than last year, a result which had not been expected. Much interest has been taken in each of the three machines exhibited—the No. 4 Miehle, double demy; the latest model Linotype, the 6 S.M., and the improved L. & M. Intaglio, No. 4, double demy—and they have evoked many promising inquiries. This interest naturally led also to inquiries regarding other L. & M. products not exhibited. In regard to the tone of the Fair—in general as well as in the printing branch—the L. & M. representatives report a feeling of increased confidence all round, which must surely augur well for British trade.



THE LINOTYPE AND OTHER "L. & M." MACHINERY EXHIBITED

Monotype Corporation Ltd.

The stand of the Monotype Corporation has been eminently successful in attracting attention. This has been due not only to the working machinery shown, which we have already mentioned, but also to the remarkable design of the stand, a particularly interesting detail of

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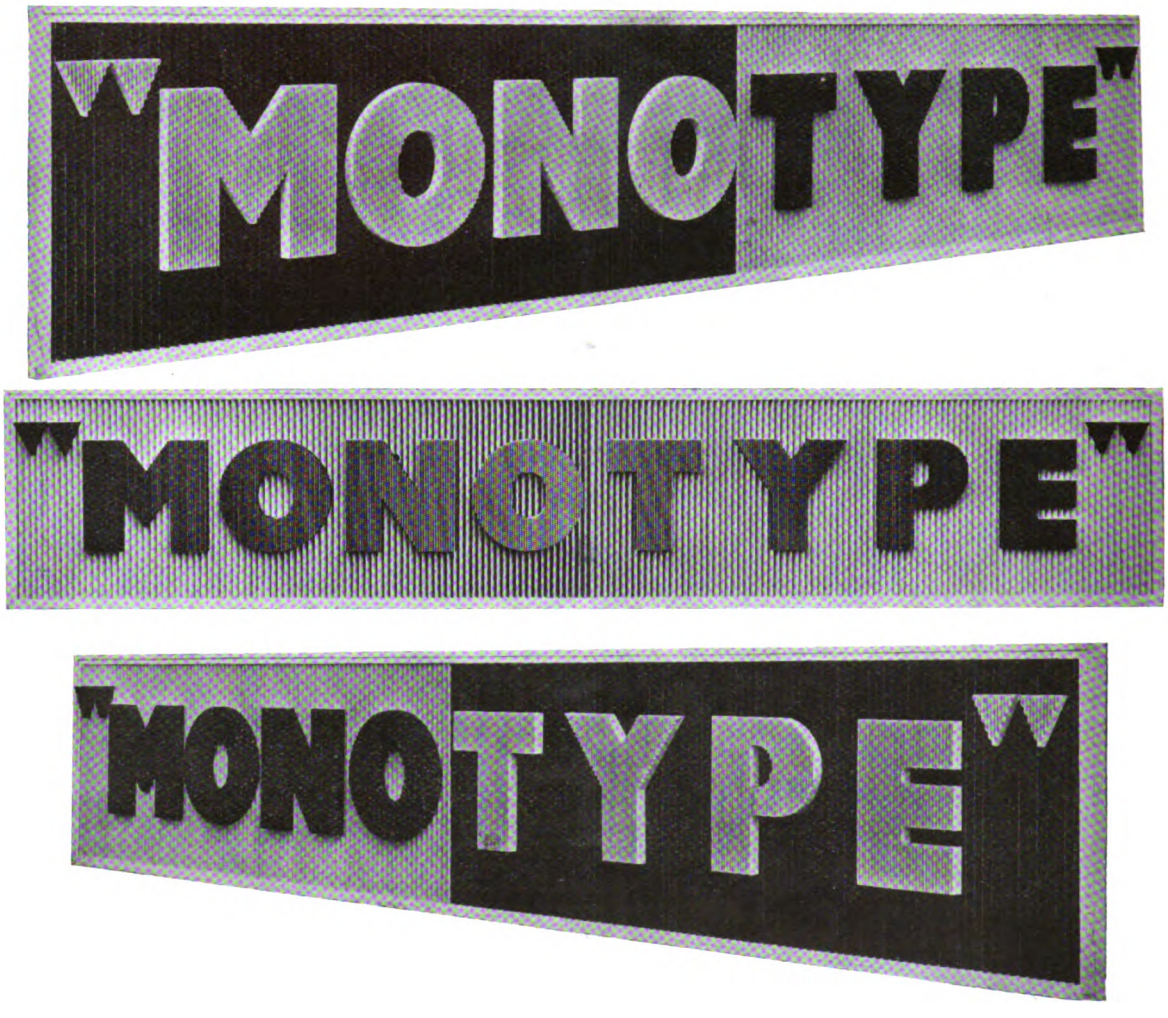
The Empire Printing Ink Co. Ltd.
(BCM/EPIC)
6, TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
Telephones: City 7006-7-8. Telegrams: "Empinkos, Fleet, London."

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which we are able to illustrate herewith. We refer to the facia which runs across the top of the stand, forming the word "Monotype" in letters of a design after the Gill Sans Extra Heavy capitals.

The faces of the letters appear to be painted vertically in thin black and white lines, alternating; and the letters themselves seem to be mounted on a background similarly painted, but with the vertical lines much broader. But if one moves to the right or left of the stand, there is a startling transformation. First move to the left: gone are the white and black lines, and one sees the letters M O N O in perfect white block letters on a black background, whilst the letters T Y P E appear perfectly black on a white background. Now if one moves over to the right, another remarkable change takes place: the four letters M O N O turn completely black on a white background, whilst the letters T Y P E turn completely white on a black background.

The secret of this change of colour is quite simple. Both background and letters are formed of V-shaped strips of wood, painted white on the one side and black on the reverse. If one stands on the left-hand side and works across to the right of the background, all the sides of the strips facing one are painted black up to the centre of the facia, then white from there to the outside edge. Again, looking from the same left-hand spot, the sides of the strips forming the letters M O N O are seen painted white and those of the letters T Y P E black. This process is simply repeated from the right-hand side, but in the reverse order.



CLOSE-UP VIEW OF THE REMARKABLE FACIA AT THE MONOTYPE STAND

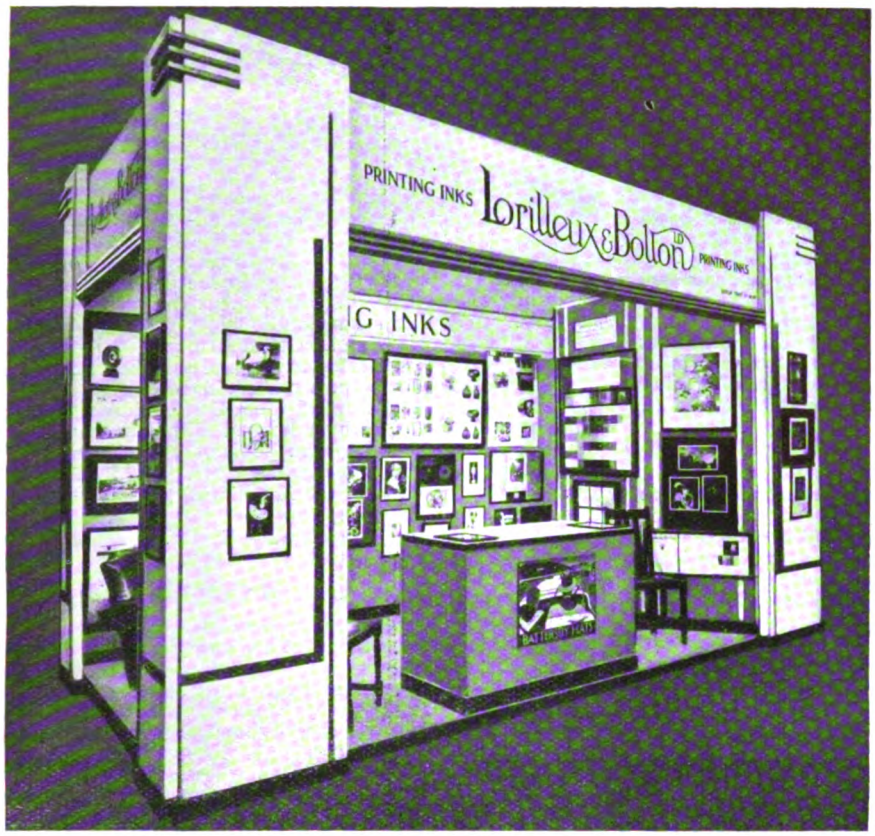
Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

Their stand at Olympia, original and distinctive, itself exemplified the progressive policy of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd. The arrangement of the lighting was particularly suitable for the display of printed matter, which requires the best illumination for critical examination; and, as would be gathered from comments we have already made, their exhibits included items of particular interest to the practical printer.

There is always controversy regarding the shades of three-colour inks, but it is known that there are only three which are correct, and will give the widest range of colours with the minimum fine etching. "L. & B" have given considerable attention to this problem recently, and have introduced a set of inks coming under the classification "fast to light" that are very near to these theoretically correct hues. The use of such inks makes it possible in ordinary three-colour work to produce intense, brilliant greens, violets and purples. A central feature of the stand was a comprehensive range of tints and shades produced with these inks, together with a striking set of spectrum colours.

The practical importance of rubber printing blocks was demonstrated by several examples printed from rubber stereos and cut rubber plates. These included a design from

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UP-TO-DATE INK-MAKING EXEMPLIFIED BY "L. & B."

the November issue of the "London Mercury" and an attractive drawing in five colours printed from Paracut plates.

Offset printers were much attracted by a reproduction of a girl's head from a natural-colour photograph, in three printings by the offset process. In this example the delicate colouring and the smooth, clean gradation showed a very high standard of craftsmanship in both the photographic and the printing parts of the work.

The technical work of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton is regarded by the firm as of the greatest importance in the progress of ink manufacture. To illustrate the special care devoted to technical problems, an interesting graph was shown giving a striking comparison between the composition of zylol and zylol substitutes used in photogravure printing. The increasingly wide application of gold ink was strikingly demonstrated by examples of magazines and periodicals with the back cover showing a solid gold block, itself sufficient test for easy working and fastness to rubbing.

Camco (Machinery), Ltd.

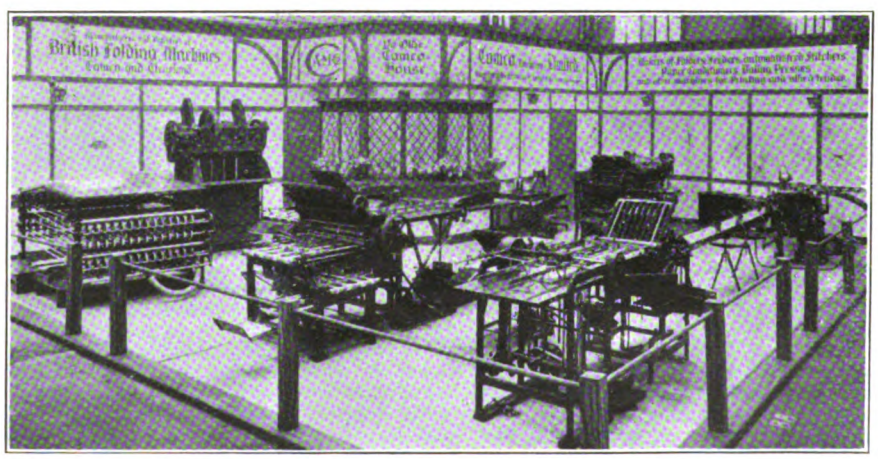
A glimpse is given on this page of the large and attractive exhibit of Camco (Machinery), Ltd. "Ye Olde Camco House" is seen in the centre background. The machine seen on the right, extending across a large part of the stand is the new British-made "Rosback" automatic feed wire-stitcher, the patent and manufacturing rights for the world outside America—of which have been purchased by this company.

Johnson and Sons

Among the many photographic and fine chemicals on the stand of Johnson and Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., was to be seen ammonium bichromate. This salt finds considerable employment in, among others, the photo-engraving industry. In all cases high purity is the main criterion of users, and Johnsons have for long catered expressly for the demands of these trades. Johnsons also make a synthetic dragon's blood under the trade name "Bloodit." This also is used extensively in the process engraving industry, and the synthetic material was evolved as the result of work in the company's Hendon laboratories, with the co-operation of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology and of practical process engravers.

Other Exhibits

At the White City branch of the Fair there have been exhibiting a well known firm of provincial printers, Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., who are specialists in printing for the textile trades. Their exhibit consisted of printing for advertising, as posters, calendars, labels, catalogues, showcards, stationery, of which they are both designers and producers, and were able to make a convincing showing.



THE "CAMCO" EXHIBIT OF MACHINERY

Another product worthy of printers' attention was the "Mintite" letterpress grade roller coverings, which were exhibited on the stand of Messrs. John Jardine, Ltd., Nottingham. The manufacturer of the "Mintite" roller coverings is Mr. Louis Minton, of Trevelyan Buildings, Manchester.

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Printing Industry Research Association

Lord Riddell Presides at Annual Meeting

At Stationers' Hall on Monday afternoon the Printing Industry Research Association held its annual meeting, Lord Riddell, president of the Association, being in the chair. Beside Lord Riddell were Brig.-Gen. W. F. Mildren (chairman), Mr. W. L. Bemrose (vice-chairman), Sir Thomas McAra, Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs, Mr. J. R. Riddell, Dr. G. L. Riddell (technical director), and Miss D. P. Hewett(secretary), and behind the president were members of the council—a body representative of the whole printing industry. Letters of apology for absence were received from Lord Ebbisham, Mr. J. H. Williams (Master of the Stationers' Company) and others.

The Year's Work

In its annual report the council emphasised the need for increased membership. It made reference to the fact that the present office accommodation of the Association is unsuitable, and stated that the matter of proper housing is being considered by the council. Three sub-committees had been set up during the year to deal with organisation, membership, and technical matters. Several meetings of printers had been addressed in the course of the year with a view to making the Association more widely known, and an increase in membership had resulted. The membership at December 31st last was 314. The report urged that the Association must become self-supporting, and in that connection it was essential that the membership of individual firms should be secured if the Association was to continue and develop its work. During the period under review the total income was £1,530 14s., made up of £760 4s. by subscriptions, and £770 10s. by contributions.

Attention was drawn to the satisfactory relations established with printing research organisations in other countries, also to the six pamphlets issued by the P.I.R.A. during the year, and to the series of lectures given at Stationers' Hall during the winter period. Inquiries answered have numbered 160, and have been received from 70 different members.

The report concludes with a brief résumé of the research work so far conducted by the Association, and indicates some directions in which further research efforts will be made during the current year.

Lord Riddell Commends the Association

The first item on the agenda was to receive and consider the accounts, the balance sheet and the reports of the council and the auditors. Lord Riddell who proposed the adoption of the accounts and balance sheet, said that the Association, though still in its infancy, had proved its usefulness already. Since the War almost every big industry of the country had formed research associations, with satisfactory results. The printing trade, being the handmaid of every other industry, should of necessity have such an association, and members should support it loyally. He would like to take the opportunity of referring to the wonderful work done by the late Mr. Howard Hazell in the matter of costing, and to tell them that he was one of the supporters and founders of the P.I.R.A. When they formed the Association they decided not to attempt to set up a laboratory, but to rely upon Dr. Riddell to answer what questions he could, and to advise the Association as to the best method of obtaining information from other quarters. Lord Riddell went on to refer to the high qualifications of Dr. Riddell, who, he said, had proved worthy of the council's confidence, having done his work extremely well.

Going on to speak of the Association and its work, the president said that there were 314 members, and that subscriptions for 1932—like the income tax—had come in in an encouraging manner. He spoke also of the contributions that the Association had received from well-wishers, but said that, while they were grateful to those contributors, he thought that an Association of that kind should not be supported by contributions, but by its subscriptions. The Association during its first year of life had received first-class support. He believed that support had been forthcoming not for sentimental reasons but for economic reasons. They had proved to the trade the necessity of a research association.

He could assure them that the Association was, or might become, a most important factor in the trade. It was not for printers to lag behind other great industries of the country. Let them be up and doing, and make that Association more powerful. One difficulty they were suffering from was the need for new premises: they must have a suitable place where the work could be done.

Lord Riddell then thanked Brig.-Gen. Mildren for the admirable fashion in which he had filled the chair; also Mr. Bemrose for his help and advice. The chairman also mentioned Sir Thomas McAra, and Mr. J. R. Riddell, and thanked the secretary of the Association, Miss Hewett, for her excellent work during the year.

The proposal was seconded by Brig.-Gen. Mildren and carried.

Re-election of Officers

Mr. A. H. Mundey next proposed the re-election of the officers of the Association. This was seconded by Mr. L. M. Maxwell, and carried. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Lord Riddell; chairman, Brig.-Gen. W. F. Mildren; vice-chairman, Mr. W. L. Bemrose; hon. treasurer, Sir Thomas McAra; and hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Riddell.

The trade association representatives were re-elected to the Council together with four members retiring by rotation, and the Council were authorised to co-opt Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., as a member.

The adoption of the auditors' report and the fixing of their remuneration was proposed by Sir Thomas McAra, seconded by Mr. Bemrose and carried.

Trade Union Support

At the call of the chairman, Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, and Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs, secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, said a few words regarding the attitude of the unions towards the P.I.R.A. They both indicated that the trade unions were keenly interested in research work, desiring to be associated with anything that might improve the status of the trade. Mr. Isaacs said that the forming of the P.I.R.A. was one of the best things that had happened in the industry. He hoped that research would not be confined to the scientific side; the economic side needed to have light thrown upon it.

Mr. A. J. Fraser then spoke, saying that he was representing the printers of Australia, 10,000 miles away, who were taking a great interest in the Association.

A special resolution was next considered altering the Association Articles in respect of entrance fees, and subscriptions. This also was passed without discussion.

Brig.-Gen. Mildren then proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Riddell. The Association, he said, was very fortunate in possessing such a man as Lord Riddell as president, who was an outstanding personality, particularly in the newspaper and publishing trade. The P.I.R.A. had had the active support of Lord Riddell from its inauguration. The printing trade, continued General Mildren, had many ramifications and he agreed with Lord Riddell that it ought to possess a research association. They would notice from the balance sheet that the Association was very dependent upon the efforts of the trade by way of subscriptions, and support from the trade associations. He hoped there would be an increase of individual subscriptions, so that the Association might become independent. It would then be able to go in for much further research and more valuable work. He went on to commend the ability of Dr. Riddell, as technical director, concluding with a further appeal for new subscribers.

Lord Riddell, in briefly responding, called for volunteer speakers to make the Association known throughout the country.

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The Chemistry of Lithography

Turpentine — Petroleum — Resins — Essences — Rubber

By CHARLES HARRAP

In the routine of planography there are various solvents used, of which the most important are turpentine and petroleum products.

In the ordinary way petroleum is often called paraffin. This is a common error, because paraffin is a solid body, usually met with as small flakes floating in petroleum, from which it is strained off and cast in cakes. Paraffin, too, is obtained in the solid form in shale mines, and it is melted and cast in cakes. These cakes are known as paraffin wax.

The Nomenclature

The word paraffin does not mean a grease or liquid, it is simply a distinctive term which is, as its derivation indicates, applied to this false "wax" to indicate that it is a body which has little or no affinity with many other bodies.

The word petroleum, on the other hand, shows by its termination "oleum" that it has some resemblance to oil; and the affix "petr" or "petro" indicates that it is found in the "rocks," i.e., in the crust of the earth. Still, it is not an oil, but, on the other hand has a much greater resemblance to turpentine.

To obtain an idea of the structure of these bodies it is possible to draw a comparison with coal gas which consists mainly of hydrogen, H (50 per cent.), and marsh gas, CH_4 (33 per cent.), and the turpenes (turpentine, etc.), are C_5H_8 or $C_{10}H_{16}$, or in some cases $C_{15}H_{24}$. Petroleum varies in the districts where it is obtained; as in Java the carbon is 87 per cent. and hydrogen 12 per cent., whilst in Pennsylvania the carbon is 84 per cent. and hydrogen 14 per cent., as compared with common turpentine, $C_{10}H_{16}$, in which the carbon is 88.2 per cent. and hydrogen 11.8 per cent. Paraffins are all carbon and hydrogen. There are many of them, one of which is methane or marsh gas, CH_4.

Another body which bears resemblance to turpentine is benzene, C_6H_6, obtained from the distillation of coal tar. This should not be confused with benzine, more commonly known as Benzoline, and produced from some paraffins. All these bodies are of a "gassy" character, and it is highly probable they have all originated from similar forests long since buried deeply by succeeding strata in the earth's crust. It will be easily adduced that these bodies vary in consistency, and may be placed in ascending order, as, paraffin, vaseline, petroleum, turps substitutes, turpentine, benzene and benzine.

Uses as Solvents

They all dissolve fats in proportion to their consistencies, including turps substitutes placed between petroleum and turpentine. Most waxes are dissolved by all of them; and although paraffin may slowly dissolve some resins, and petroleum is slightly more active, yet for most practical purposes it is better to use turpentine and benzene for dissolving resins. When it is considered that turpentine is distilled from common rosin in its native condition, it is easily seen that turpentine should dissolve rosin, and as a matter of fact, it dissolves many resins more or less readily. Benzene dissolves resins well, but for ordinary purposes benzene would not be used. As compared with water these liquids are lighter and thinner, and will penetrate substances that water would not. The power of penetration possessed by turpentine may be considerably increased by the addition of carbolic acid (phenol alcohol, C_6H_5OH). The amount of carbolic acid added should be very small. Similarly the cheap cresylic acid (C_7H_8O) may be used instead of carbolic acid. To avoid any misapprehension, we may mention that carbolic acid is not an acid—it is an alcohol: compare it with benzene C_6H_6, or ethyl alcohol C_2H_5OH.

Affinity with Resins

In the main these oleo resin liquids, especially turpentine and petroleum, are used for dissolving grease and greasy inks, and therefore general cleaning up. Because they all dissolve fats, waxes and resins, there are limits to the use of turpentine and benzene, as they are particularly strong in some cases. A case in point is rubber. This substance is one of the long series of resins, and is more or less readily dissolved by turpentine. It can be seen by careful analogy that turpentine itself may be regarded in a sense as a liquid resin (oleo-resin). Take for example common commercial turpentine when used in washing out a stone. It may be found afterwards, if the turps has not been thoroughly removed, that tiny specks appear on the stone and take ink. These spots are particles of rosin, which occur in common grades of turpentine. This illustration also recalls the fact that all these liquids of the hydro-carbon or turpentine series, and all true oils, are not soluble in water.

Turpentine exposed to air—say, in an open bottle—steadily loses its liquid character and becomes a soft resinous mass. Even the best turpentine contains multitudes of small particles of rosin. And another feature of its resinous character is that it is readily miscible with ether, alcohol, benzene, petroleum spirit and carbon bisulphide. It is often adulterated with petroleum spirit (benzoline), shale naphtha (or spirit), rosin spirit, and coal-tar naphtha (or spirit).

The three well-known turpentines are French, American and Russian. The first two are preferred, because the Russian is very thick and has an irritating odour.

Turps Substitutes

Of the adulterants of turpentine, the rosin spirit itself acts in most ways so like turpentine that it can be used successfully as a turps substitute; and shale naphtha is almost as good, as a substitute.

The petroleum spirit, or benzoline, is usually made from the paraffins of petroleum. It is dangerously inflammable; but there are heavier liquids obtained from both petroleum and paraffin which have been largely used in making, with turpentine, the commoner "turps substitutes."

Even coal-tar naphtha can be used in place of turpentine for some purposes. It is easily inflammable and is seldom used alone.

With reference to turpentine and its possible adulterants, the coal-tar naphtha contains benzene, toluene, xylene, cumene and durene; also some ammonia, aniline toluidine, alcohol, phenol and acetic acid. This solvent, or coal-tar naphtha, is one of the few solvents of coal-tar pitch and other pitches.

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Resins, Lacs, Pitch

The hydro-carbons mentioned in the foregoing particulars are liquids; but the series may be usefully extended to include the solid, semi-solid and other liquid forms allied to them.

All the pitches, lacs, resins, balsams and essences or scents are really much the same in general character. They are mostly hydro-carbons with, in some cases, an addition of oxygen. Quite a number of them have an acid in their composition.

As a typical example, common rosin is part of a resinous semi-fluid extracted from pine trees. The original fluid character depends on the fact that turpentine keeps the rosin in solution. When the turpentine has been driven off by heat, the residue is the well-known rosin. Even after that, the rosin may be heated and from it can be distilled rosin oil and rosin spirit, the residue being pitch. Other resins could be treated the same way if necessary, but are generally collected as resinous bodies and used for varnishes. Many of these are well known, as copal, elemi, amine, sandarac, mastic, kauri shellac, dragon's blood, amber, dammar, which are all oleo-resins; there are also Burgundy pitch, Trinidad pitch, bitumen of Judea, Val de Travers asphalt; and amongst the remainder are Canada balsam, copaiba, benzoin, storax, Peru and Tolu balsams and indiarubber.

The balsams contain benzoic, cinnamic, copaivic acids; and amongst the hard resins may be found abietic, pinic, sylvic, paracumaric, succinic and even picric acids.

Acids in Resins

This acid character of the resinous bodies accounts for the fact that potassium and sodium salts form soaps with some resins. The inferences to be drawn are that alkaline matters, such as calcium—especially calcium carbonate—are liable to be saponified by resinous bodies under certain conditions.

Many of the resins when melted and distilled give traces of acid; and they also give an oleo-resinous liquid such as rosin oil, and manila oil (copal).

In general composition they vary from the liquid hydro-carbons, turpentine, petroleum, benzene, paraffin and naphthas, in that they contain a small percentage of oxygen. For example, copal is carbon 80 per cent., hydrogen 10 per cent., and oxygen 10 per cent., asphalt (bitumen) carbon 80 per cent., hydrogen 9 per cent., the remainder of 11 per cent. being oxygen, nitrogen and ash. One formula for asphalt is $C_{20}H_{32}O_3$ and for gum mastic $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$ (the same as the balsam copaiba).

In the ordinary commercial state most of the resins are only partially soluble in turpentine, or alcohol, and scarcely softened by petroleum spirit. But generally if they are melted the resins form solutions in those solvents. In the case of asphalt, ether is used to dissolve out that portion which is ultimately used as sensitive bitumen for photo-mechanical work. Both benzene and ether dissolve most resins.

Although the resins dragon's blood and common rosin are used as resists to nitric acid, in planography and in photo-block making, yet it is well known that strong nitric acid on dragon's blood produces oxalic acid and weak nitric acid produces nitro-benzoic acid; and in the case of rosin the nitric acid converts it into terebic acid. Further, the general acidity of rosin can be neutralised by salts of calcium and zinc.

The acidity of rosin is shown in a re-action between

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a compound of manganese and rosin soap, resulting in the production of manganese rosinate, well known as a strong drier. By a similar action cobalt compounds form cobalt rosinate, also a strong drier.

In the same way both manganese and cobalt compounds combine with gum benzoin, forming the benzoates of cobalt and manganese, which are strong driers.

Another drier—lead rosinate—is formed by mixing lead acetate into rosin soap.

Uses of Resins

The resins are important in the printing as well as woodworking trades. In the latter, nearly all of them are used to make varnishes. Some of these varnishes are occasionally used in inks by lithographers.

The chief use in lithography and photo-block-making is for powdered resins to be used as etching resists; and sensitive bitumen for photographic sensitive films or coatings. Common rosin has many minor uses. Gum benzoin is used in negative varnish. Singapore dammar is used for varnishing paper, in artists' paints. Sal dammar is used for making tracing paper, and for paper varnish. Gum mastic in boiled oil is the picture artists' megilp. Gum accroides is used for gold lacquer on wood, tin, etc., and retains its brilliance for a long time. Shellac is the stiffening material in crayons and inks, and is used in various ways by planographers. Rosin is largely used in sizing paper; and has many uses as a filler or adulterant.

There is only one body which is known as rosin, or common rosin. It is the result of distilling turpentine from the juice of pine trees. All the resins are obtained in somewhat different ways: they all form the class of bodies known as resins, common rosin being the type of this class.

Balsams

The balsams are semi-liquid resins. The essences or spirits are seldom distilled from them, as the syrupy balsams have properties which meet definite requirements. Without being too hard, they can be introduced into inks to pull them together, without altering the colour, and at the same time assisting the inks to adhere to any hard material used for printing on. The most commonly used for these purposes are Canada balsam and the balsams of Tolu and Peru. The characteristic acid of balsams is benzoic; in a less degree cinnamic acid occurs. In some cases similar results may be obtained by adding to inks small quantities of the best wood varnishes, such as copal, and oak or carriage varnish.

Essences

There is another large group of liquids or vapours closely allied to the hydro-carbons and resins. These are the essences and odours of both vegetable and animal origin. They are developed in the roots, stems, leaves, flowers and seeds, such as ginger root, orris root, onion, lavender, lemon, rose, lilac. All the well-known spices, as, pepper, nutmeg, thyme, marjoram, sage, caraway, camomile, cloves, cinnamon, mint, bay, ratafia, vanilla, are members of this group. All the fragrance of flowers, wood and animals are essences; so too are the scents extracted from grasses. Of the latter may be mentioned, citronel, as that, as well as thyme, myrrh, juniper, cedar, and cloves, is used for the purpose of giving a more pleasant odour to oils and fatty mixtures frequently offered as special cures for difficulties arising in planography. Camphor is closely allied to this series.

These essences are frequently very useful for thinning greasy inks and oils, to make them more penetrating—such as in strong wash-out solutions, and pomades or emollients used for strengthening weak work, or for adding to bronze inks, and hard-drying inks. Their use has the advantage that when they have done the work for which they were introduced they evaporate and leave the ink in a better drying condition. Almost any of the essences may be used; at present those most favoured are, thyme, cloves, citronel, geraniol, and juniper.

In purchasing essences—especially of fruits—a distinction must be drawn between "salts" and "essences." Thus, salts of lemon, and salts of citron are the "acids" of the fruit (viz. citric acid), while the essences relate to the perfume or odour and are very similar in their properties to turpentine.

Many of the essences are closely allied to turpentine, $C_{10}H_{16}$—for example, thymol, $C_{10}H_{16}$; eucalyptus, $C_{10}H_{16}$; clove, $C_{10}H_{16}$; eugenic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$; camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$; orange, $C_{10}H_{16}$. Others are cinnamon, C_9H_7OH; geraniol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$; vanilla, $C_8H_8O_3$; bitter almond, C_7H_6O.

The word turpentine has been derived by various changes through different countries, from the ancient name "terebinthos" of a cedar tree in Cyprus.

Rubber

Indiarubber stands in a class of its own, although in composition and origin it is similar to resins. The quality varies a little according to the districts where the trees grow. South America has large quantities of rubber trees, all over the tropical area. Much of this is exported from Para, hence the misnomer "Para rubber." From the Malay States, Burmah and the East Indies is obtained a quality of rubber or caoutchouc which ninety years ago was known as gutta percha. The special qualities of the latter have been added to South American rubber to a large extent, by processes in manufacture. At the present time, some writers apply the name caoutchouc to South American rubber, but at present it is popularly known as "rubber."

Rubber, as placed on the market in its initial state is a compound of carbon, 5, and hydrogen, 8. It is impervious to water and the action of the air; it is but slightly acted on by strong acids or alkalis.

When heated above 120°C (248°F), it becomes soft and remains so. It is soluble in ether, benzene, toluene and xylene, in turpentine, petroleum spirit, and other such hydro-carbons, and bone oil. Adding litharge and zinc oxide to the natural rubber in course of manufacture, makes it more proof against oils.

Vulcanised rubber is altered by exposure to the air, and oxidises. In this state it is more or less brittle. Vulcanised rubber is made by mixing sulphur with the raw rubber.

It is obvious that rubber blankets and rollers should not be cleaned with turpentine, benzene, or petroleum spirit (benzoline); but, it is quite safe to clean them with ordinary petroleum (variously known as kerosene and paraffin oil). As rubber is not attacked by weak alkalis, the cleaning may be done by weak solutions of caustic soda or potassium hydrate. In consequence it is possible and effective to wash rubber with good soap. This latter is seldom used, owing to a mistaken idea that it makes the rubber greasy.

Common rosin is devoid of its solvent (turpentine); all other resins are used with their spirit still in them.

MR. DANIEL REES (76), of the Cottage, St. Paul's Cray, Kent, retired Civil servant, and at one time editor of the "Herald" series of English and Welsh newspapers published at Caernarvon, left £2,678 (net personalty £1,663).

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Photo-Litho Improvements

NEW METHODS FOR BETTER RESULTS

By RUDOLF FRITSCHE*

In dealing with the coming improvements for photo-lithography, I will furnish approximate dates when the process was first published. We all know that some of our methods came too early into use; some of our methods weren't ripe for the time that they were introduced. They had to be buried for years, and to be dug out later, and changed for the present-day requirements.

I will dig up too, and put in front of you for free use and your own experiments, an old process invented about 35 years ago. This process is used now in this city by a few concerns and is called the Lithoprint process. I will describe in brief the working methods of this process.

The Lithoprint Process

Gelatine is soaked in water, melted, sulphate of iron added, and poured on a zinc plate; then let it set, but not dry. In the meantime, a blue print from a transparent positive has been made. The blue print put in contact with the gelatine, the print removed, and rolled up with printing ink. On the unexposed lines a chemical reaction will have taken place in the gelatine which takes the ink; the exposed parts repel the ink and stay clean.

Now, how can this process be used for our method of printing? Put the transfer or photo-print on your zinc or aluminium plate as usual. Be careful that the surface is clean and free of greasy scum.

Preparation of the coating solution: 1 ounce of gelatine regular; 10 ounces of water. Let soak for one half-hour, melt (use a double boiler for best results), add 1 ounce of a 10 per cent. iron sulphate solution. Pour a little of this solution on the plate, rub it even—the same as in gumming a plate. The coating should be thin, no line should be covered, and it should be free of streaks. After the coating is dry, coat with the following solution. Take the regular gum-arabic solution and add to 10 ounces of solution 1 ounce 10 per cent. solution red prussiate potash. Pour a little of this solution on the plate, rub it even, as before. The coating should be thin and even and let dry. Be careful not to injure the gelatine coating. The red prussiate potash in the gum-arabic solution has in combination with the sulphate of iron, a hardening effect on the gelatine. The result will be a thin film of hardened gelatine on the surface of the plate, insoluble in water, but able to absorb water, and grease-repelling. In making tests try to change formulas until the requirements are fulfilled. Like any other process, it has its merits in the hands of an operator who works with care. One who is able to use his head will find it a great help to keep the plates clean in the press while running. It will increase the run in the press and it will save lots of trouble to the pressmen.

Dry Lithography

To show you clearly the rapid strides that have been made in the dry offset work, I will tell you something that I believe will be of great interest to all here. Dry litho without the use of damping rollers dates back as far as 1865. About 1887 an inventor found that mercury forms on the surface of a zinc plate an amalgam which repels ink. This process had many modifications during the years

* In a recent speech before the Litho Club of New York.

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1887-1891 and 1895, etc. It was played with in some shops and laboratories. Later it was picked up again and put on the market under the name of Pantone. Theoretically, this process is very interesting and has its merits. However, mercury must be used in this process and you all know that mercury and its derivatives are poisonous.

Another modification of a mercury process, is one in which the ink does not contain any mercury but a water-soluble mercury solution is sprayed on the plate or rollers to replace the mercury which wears off during the printing.

Another method of disposing of the damping rollers was tried some years ago on a direct rotary press by building in the plate cylinder a tank, and filling same with ice water and using the moisture in air as a damping medium. The moisture in the air would precipitate on the plate; it would work well on days with about 60 per cent. moisture—on very damp days there was too much water, and on dry weather days it would not work unless water was sprinkled on the floor. I should not be surprised if some day one of our printing press manufacturers will design a press where the plate cylinder is cooled by an automatic ice-making machine which can be more regulated than the old ice water method.

Offset by Dry Methods

As the subject of dry offset lithographing is now receiving a great deal of interest, I believe that within one year or two the lithographers will have in their hands an ink free from poisonous contents, that can be used on zinc or aluminium. The base of the ink is the same as that you now use, but in the manufacturing of the ink a special emulsion is ground into it, which acts the same as water on the plate. Transfer or photo-plates are made the usual way. How long a plate will stand up in the press I can tell you only on the basis of the reports I have received that a plate ran 10,000 sheets on an offset press and did not show any changes in the design.

The lure of colours becomes more and more irresistible, and there are improvements on the way to produce four-colour process negatives more quickly and more economically. It is surprising to hear and see how little even simple principles of colour photography are understood. More than 20 years ago I experimented with more than 10 different developing agents to produce negatives with the finest details in the middle tones and whereby the highlights were still preserved even by 50 times overexposing and by 50 times underexposing. I found that by using a developing agent practically unknown at the present time, a better separation can be made, than with any formula published by the dry plate manufacturers. With this method it is possible to photograph direct from subject in the morning and make the proofs in the afternoon of the same day. The half-tone negatives require very little art work, as all such work is done in developing of the separation negative.

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Now in order to set up the negatives in a combination form it was necessary to design a special machine which is considered the missing link in the field of photo-composing machines. It will not step or repeat, but it will position negatives or positives of any, even the most complicated, combinations. The press sheet can be tested for stretching or shrinking, and the negatives can be reset semi-automatically to fit the stretch, or shrink of the sheet.

Our photo-printing medium used on zinc or aluminium, the albumen, is used exactly the same as in the year 1860. There has not been any improvement made since then, and though different changes of formulas have been attempted, the operator always fell back on the old way.

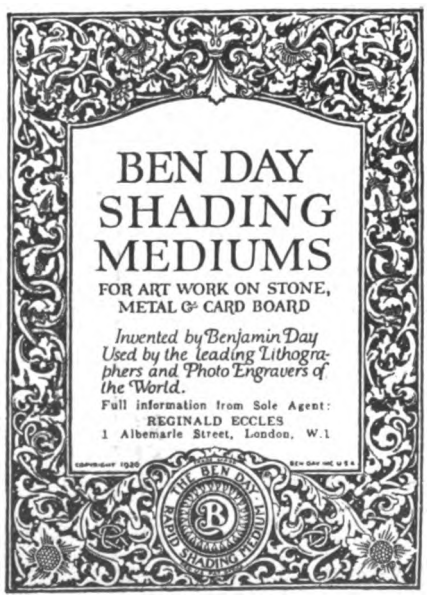
Albumen, a solid substance when dry, is soluble in water. In the presence of bichromate and spread on the surface of a metal plate it is sensitive to light. The light passing through the negative reduces the chrome to chrome-super-oxide, which in turn makes the albumen insoluble in water, and by sufficient printing the albumen will be so hardened that it will have great affinity for lithographic ink. But the printed albumen still has an affinity for water which sometimes makes a plate run blind in the press. To overcome this trouble it has been found that by addition of a grease emulsion the run of a plate can be increased.

Action of Emulsion

What is the action of the emulsion? The addition of a water soluble vegetable oil forms a grease receptive surface which is not only on the surface but is anchored down in the base of the metal. A further improvement is coming with this emulsion.

The time is not far off when we will use in place of albumen a sensitive rosin, soluble in benzine, on the style of the old and slow asphaltum process. As we have, at present, nothing better, so we must use and make the best of it, whatever we have.

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Funcke, C. Perforating device for printing press. 3,068.
Harries, A. W. Printing machines. 2,979.
Harries, A. W. Mechanism for feeding paper to printing machines. 2,980.
Harries, A. W. Tensioning devices for feeding sheets. 2,981.
Harries, A. W. Apparatus for numbering sheets of paper, etc. 2,982.
Harrop, J. W., and Wainwright, J. A. Printing. 4,322.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Moulds of typographical line-casting machines. 2,927.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Folders for printing machines. 4,342.
Little, R. J. Cardboard boxes, etc. 3,581.
Mandeville, J. P. Platen presses. 3,682.
Martin, F. R. Printing machines. 2,979; 3,089.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer Geb.). Extracting interconnecting threads between stitched books. 3,024.
Roberts, W. L. Binders for papers, etc. 3,646.
Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig and Bauer Akt.-Ges. Casting machine for printing machine plates. 3,224.
Stern, J. Stamping, etc., presses. 4,261.

Specifications Published

1930

Gramophone Co., Ltd., and Willington, F. Photo-mechanical printing plates, cylinders or the like. 366,633.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Escapement actuating mechanism of typographical composing and distributing machines. 366,202.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Newton, S., and Spence, F. Inking mechanism of printing machines. 366,589.
Sanderson, H. W., and Wall Paper Manufacturers, Ltd. Rotary printing machines. 366,151.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Cutting and folding devices for printing presses and the like. 366,674.
Universelle Cigarettenmaschinen-Fabrik J. C. Muller and Co. Process for withdrawing a paper carton or bag from a former. 366,232.
Wichmann, R. E. L. Delivery apparatus for printing and like machines. 366,165.
Winskill, J. W. Multi-ply paper bags. 366,620.

1931

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical line-composing machines. 366,860.
Lyon, Ltd., and Lyon, A. Machine for cutting or bevelling cardboard and like sheet material. 366,313.
Wohlfeld, P. A., and Borstel, G. Drying printed sheets. 366,323.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Desmarais, H. Process for making the bottoms of cardboard boxes or other similar articles. 27,343.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Web-supply mechanism for printing machines. 19,255.

THE March number of "Commercial Art" (The Studio, Ltd.) includes an illustrated article by Tom Purvis analysing the winning designs in the recent competition for a poster to advertise the British Industries Fair. Another article of special interest to poster printers is one on "The Poster in Canada" by Leo Cox, a Canadian publicity manager.

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Lithographic Trade Review

Notes and News

SOME little satisfaction can be felt at reports of a slight improvement that has asserted itself in the lithographic section of the industry. For a long time now business has gradually been getting worse, and it is, therefore, with pleasure that we chronicle this welcome improvement. There is no more direct evidence of the state of trade than the unemployment figures, and these, we are glad to learn, show up better. It is also gratifying that it can now truthfully be said that the future is decidedly more hopeful. As regards the causes which have contributed to this slight improvement, we are informed that a very considerable amount of catalogue printing orders have lately gone to lithographic establishments.

* * *

MRS. W. R. NICHOLSON, the energetic president of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, is leaving no stone unturned in her efforts to make as successful as possible the next concert of the Auxiliary, to be held on March 21st at the Cannon Street Hotel. For this event she has been able to secure Mr. A. Gauld to undertake the duties of chairman. Given the full support of the industry, Mr. Gauld, who is a director of Messrs. Fell and Briant, need have no doubt whatever of the result of his efforts.

* * *

A PRESENTATION and dinner were recently given to Mr. Thos. Sproat, the retiring general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, by the executive committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation at the Holborn Restaurant. This honour was paid to Mr. Sproat in view of the fact that he will shortly be unable, through his retirement, to sit on the executive committee. The presentation took the form of a clock with Westminster chimes, and tributes were made to the life and work of Mr. Sproat by every member of the executive present, some fourteen in all. The brief speeches all testified to Mr. Sproat's activities both as a colleague on the executive and as secretary of the Lithographic Printers' union. Mr. Sproat, in returning thanks for the honour paid to him, said he regretted that he was going to lose the fellowship of his colleagues, but assured them that the clock would be a continuous reminder of the pleasant times he had spent with them.

* * *

MR. LOUIS MAURER, the world's oldest known lithographer, celebrated his hundredth birthday in New York on February 21st. Mr. Maurer is the last survivor of the Currier and Ives establishment, in which he was for some time superintendent of their lithographic department. Later he organised the firm of Hepenheimer and Maurer, retiring from active participation at the age of fifty. Mr. Maurer now spends his time mostly in entertaining old friends, and among his musical instruments.

Newspaper Makers' Banquet

The inaugural banquet of the Company of Newspaper Makers was held on Friday evening at the Mansion House, and the attendance was representative of every branch of newspaper production. The principal speaker was the Prince of Wales, who proposed the toast of the Company, to which the Master—Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld—who presided, made response. The Prince, in the course of his speech said that the company sought to create a close working alliance of the various sections of the newspaper industry, and to maintain and increase the prestige of the calling. In addition to the professional side it had benevolent objects, and in that connection the company had made a remarkably creditable start for a new organisation by devoting during the past year nearly £4,000 to newspaper charities and personal relief.

In the absence of Sir John Simon, who is at Geneva, Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., proposed and Maj. L. Hore-Belisha, M.P., seconded the toast of "The Press." Response was made by Maj. the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., Mr. Tom Clarke, and Lt.-Col. E. F. Lawson. The Lord Mayor (Sir Maurice Jenks) was toasted by Sir Edward Iliffe, deputy-master of the Company, whilst Lord Wakefield proposed the toast of "The Master."

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Process Engravers' Club and the Tariff Question

Mr. T. Howard, M.P., Co-operates

A well attended meeting of the Process Engravers' Club (which is the London section of the Federation of Master Process Engravers) was held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., on Friday evening, the president, Mr. Andrew Dargavel, being in the chair. The guest of the evening was Mr. T. Howard, M.P. for South Islington. Mr. Howard, who is a member of the Printing Trades Alliance, is the manufacturing stationer of 4, Vernon Street, W.C.1, and is a prominent member of the London County Council. It will be remembered that he called attention to foreign block competition during the debate in the House of Commons on November 18th last, on the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Bill.

Amongst the large attendance of London Master Process Engravers were Mr. A. E. Dent (secretary of the Federation of Master Process Engravers) and Mr. A. J. Bull (principal of the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving, Bolt Court, E.C.).

At the conclusion of one of those successful dinners arranged by the Process Engravers' Club, the president read a letter from the secretary, Mr. A. Knighton, regretting his inability to be present, owing to ill-health. Mr. Dargavel said he was sure they all very much regretted Mr. Knighton's absence, and he suggested that such a message should go to Mr. Knighton through Mr. Dent. Their distinguished guest Mr. Howard had made a remarkable speech which had attracted interest and comment. No doubt Mr. Howard was arguing generally on the desirability of protecting British industries from unfair foreign competition. He very skilfully used the conditions in their particular industry to drive home his point.

A Small Industry

They were a comparatively small industry, little understood by the general public. They had been content to sit under their bushel without even a light. What was their surprise, therefore, to find that in the House of Commons a regular flood light of notoriety had suddenly been thrown upon them. He understood that Mr. Howard was afterwards inundated with questions, a lively interest having been created in the mysteries of the process block.

The removal of the gold standard and consequent increase of cost to importers of foreign blocks had perhaps been a deterrent, although foreign makers had since been busy seeing how they could cut their prices to meet the situation. But if they could have a tariff barrier, it would materially alter the position. If the barrier was merely a low hurdle, they might jump it without much difficulty—if it was a five-barred gate, it might stop them altogether. He presumed they would be entitled to a duty of 10 per cent. under the new law. The only point was whether it was advisable to apply for a still higher tariff.

From a political point of view perhaps no subject was more controversial than free trade and protection. But he had always felt that fiscal policy should be decided by the business and industrial communities, and that it should not be left to the professional politicians to exploit it as a pawn in the party game. He had noticed, however, that the trade unions had now somewhat modified their views.

Foreign Competition

The importation of foreign blocks hardly came under the heading of dumping. Dumping applied more to goods that were manufactured in bulk. The definitions of dumping included in the Abnormal Importations Act did not seem to apply to such things as process blocks, each one of which was made to a special specification. And yet if a foreign blockmaker could materially increase his output and sell at a price verging on cost, this must have a very definite effect on his overhead charges which formed such a serious item in engraving establishments. Under such conditions he could double his plant and output without appreciably increasing his fixed charges. In the absence of protection in this country they might take it that the tendency was for foreign makers to proceed in this way, which constituted a form of competition unfair to British engravers. Everything pointed to the need for a tariff barrier which would do something to stop unfair competition and help the industry to retain the business to which it was justly entitled.

Mr. Dargavel made a graceful reference to the appointment of Messrs. W. F. Sedgwick, Ltd., as engravers to the King, and referred to the fact that Mr. Sedgwick was present that evening. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Dargavel said he need scarcely say that they duly appreciated the service which Mr. Howard had rendered in pleading their cause so ably in the House of Commons. He felt sure that they would retain his interest and that should any difficulties arise with regard to any claim which they might decide to make for a higher rate of protection, they might rely upon his good offices.

Co-operation Suggested

Mr. Howard, who was received with enthusiasm, said that when he made his speech in the House of Commons he had no idea how much interest it would arouse and that as a consequence he would have the pleasure of meeting them that evening. There was every reason why process engravers should have an increased tariff; in fact, the arguments were unanswerable. As he said in the House of Commons, they were subjected to a lot of unfair competition in which the development in aviation played a great part. They should try to obtain the co-operation of other trade bodies. Mr. Howard said that he had believed in Protection from the age of 15. In his opinion Free Trade left England unprotected against foreign high tariff walls, whose standards of living were below those of this country. The remarkable thing was, that all parties in the House of Commons were uniting to get the Tariff Bill passed, and 70 per cent. of the trade union world now agreed that a tariff was necessary. They could rely upon such assistance as he could give them.

A Deserving Industry

Another speaker said it seemed that Free Trade had proved inadequate to meet modern conditions. Of the virtues of a tariff they were now to learn by experience. In their own industry they were to get the benefit of a 10 per cent. tariff, plus the fall of sterling. The Chairman had suggested an application for an increased tariff, but he did not want to see them in making such a request meet with opposition from other trade bodies. He was for his country and his people first and last. If industry was to have protection he knew of no industry which deserved protection more than the process engraving industry. They did not live upon commissions paid on the mere transfer of goods. They did not make a competence by marketing goods they did not handle. They obtained their competence by a process and a process of a very high order.

Mr. P. J. Bailey, one of the Federation vice-presidents, asked Mr. Howard's advice upon certain problems which would confront them should they seek a higher tariff. He considered the state of unemployment a very important factor, there being now in the industry about 450 unemployed as compared with only 16 about eighteen months ago. The full blast of foreign competition had been felt in the process industry.

Five of the competing firms in Holland alone employing 320 men were producing something like 80 per cent. of their output for British customers. If this work were handled by British firms it would very nearly solve the unemployment problem in the industry.

Mr. A. J. Bull said he was glad to note the optimism in Mr. Howard's speech.

Mr. Howard, replying to the discussion, repeated that any assistance which he could give them would be at their disposal.

The president, in conclusion, said how grateful they were to Mr. Howard for coming along that evening.

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Shall the Printer "Go Modern"?

Mr. Chas. C. Knights Addresses London Printers

Mr. Chas. C. Knights made a welcome re-appearance as lecturer at the meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday of last week, taking as the title of his address: "Shall the Printer 'Go Modern'?" Lieut.-Col. B. L. Hooper was in the chair, being supported by Mr. B. Guy Harrison (president, London Master Printers' Association) and Mr. W. J. Boyle (secretary). There was a good attendance of members and visitors, whilst headquarters was represented by Mr. W. Whyte (secretary) and Mr. T. D. Hawkins (organiser).

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, recalled Mr. Knights' previous addresses before the Association which had been highly instructive.

Mr. Knights, in dealing with his first point, that of modernism in design, said he was not there to defend it. It needed no defending, and as a matter of fact it spoke for itself. Personally, he thought that the term "modernism" in advertising art was best defined as covering the influences which had been at work since the War. Modernism, he proceeded, was an elastic term and purely relative. It was an attitude of mind, a method of thought, rather than a specific mode of painting. Some people had the idea that the modernistic designer tried to distort so much that the object could not be recognised. If a coal-scuttle, for example, could be recognised as a coal-scuttle, then the idea behind it was all wrong! That was absurd. Luminosity and the correct use of colour were things they required in the presentation of their designs.

The Work of the Cubists

Touching on the work of the cubists, Mr. Knights stated that post-impressionism developed side by side with the cubists. The cubists, he proceeded, adopted the idea that they were perfectly entitled to paint their designs from all sides, including the back. Their productions were so peculiar that they puzzled the public. Some of the ideas of the cubists were sound, and could be applied in designing at the present time, providing they did not go so far as to be ultra-cubistic. They knew how important and vital it was that movement should be portrayed in design. Dynamic designs which contained movement were much more likely to be remembered than static ones. For advertising purposes there needed to be force behind the design, and not a gentle ripple.

The speaker dealt next with futurism and its future in print, remarking that the futurists had attempted to add a fourth dimension, time. The futurist sought to put movement into a static design; he also recognised the existence of potential force; for example, the revolving fly-wheel of a motor-car would be given a catherine-wheel-like appearance, signifying that it might burst at any moment and fly asunder. From the ultra-cubists they could not learn much, but they could learn a lot from the restrained cubists; and those who were tempted to deride the latter should remember that they worked on geometric forms generally, and not solely on the cube. From the restrained cubists they would see how the basic principles of cubism could be applied to produce the most striking designs.

Modern Art and Printing

Dealing with modern art as applied to printing, the speaker said his definition of modernism was the ruthless stripping of irrelevant detail, and the reduction of the design to its stark essentials. How could that sort of thing be applied to modern printing? he asked. Formerly, they sought their effects by using great headlines of the "hit you in the eye" order. They used to like lots of panels of body matter, with elaborate borders and boxes, and if they had an odd panel they used to say: "Shove it in a box and 'bung' a border round it." They decorated their jobs with baskets of flowers, with unrelated ornaments and little "wiggly" initials. To-day, the basic principles of modern art were moving towards simplicity and the cutting out of irrelevant decoration, and also to the recognition of the inherent beauty of materials. Printing could and should do the same. The quality and right selection of paper, for example, was very important.

After touching briefly on various forms of what he described as the humbug of pseudo-modernism, Mr. Knights dealt with the question of modern art from the point of view of the demands of the public. He was sure that the public wanted something that was truly modern and in keeping with the spirit of the age. It did not want very advanced forms of art, and it was suicidal for an advertising man or a printer to use anything but dignified modern art in his designs.

The Architect and the Printer

He dealt interestingly with the connection of the printer with the architect, and pointed out how the former could gain lessons from the latter. In the "Daily Express" building—which was simply "a box to contain a printing plant"—for example, they found in modern architectural design a revulsion against the idea of scattered ornament. There was simplification and beauty on simple lines, and wrapped up with modern architecture was functionalism. Good modern sales literature should be designed on architectural principles. This led Mr. Knights to deal with several outstanding examples of print, showing specimens of bled illustrations and rules, the strength of their presentation, and the cutting out from the design of everything that was not wanted.

After referring to the modernist's use of colours and the wide use of gold and silver, he made allusion to the modern influence on type style, particular mention being made to the vogue some time ago of Bifur and Braggadocio, and the welcome coming into fashion of Gill Sans, which the lecturer described as a very beautiful letter. The placing of solid blacks and exaggerated leading all came under review, and very helpful criticisms were made.

Passing on to refer to commercial photography, the speaker said the camera represented the key-note of naturalism rather than realism. The camera had a very important and valuable part to play.

Making references to the printer's own printed matter, he asked them to keep their faces turned to to-morrow rather than to yesterday. Don't attempt too big doses of modern art in any shape or form, was his advice, and cut out dross from their sales literature. In concluding, Mr. Knights warned them against "stuntiness" although he reminded them of the value of versatility and modernity.

During the lecture Mr. Knights exhibited a selection of posters and sales literature, and made helpful and useful passing comments on them.

Brief comments regarding several points in the address having been made by Mr. Frank Colebrook, Mr. Wiles and Mr. Edmonds, Mr. B. Guy Harrison, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Knights, said they had listened to a most interesting and instructive lecture, and they were all very grateful to Mr. Knights for it. Remarking that a president of the London Master Printers' Association was expected to speak intelligently and at a moment's notice on any subject, Mr. Harrison proceeded to live up to this reputation in excellent fashion by the employment of several witty and humorous allusions to the printers' craft, to the subject before the meeting and other topics of interest to the printer.

HERR HEINRICH LANGE, the art printer of Gottingen and inventor of the picture postcard, has died at the age of 84. The picture postcard is a matter of about thirty or thirty-five years' growth only. It had its origin in Germany, where Herr Lange was quick to see the value of a picture on a postcard which would show folk at home the kind of scene in which their relatives and friends were making holiday. The idea caught on, especially in Germany, where Lange reaped a considerable reward from his invention.

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P.M. & O.A. Ex-Secretary

FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST MR. WHITTLE

At the Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on Friday, February 26th (before Mr. Oulton, the Magistrate), Edward William Whittle, 56, the late general secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, again appeared on a charge of embezzling money of the Association. On this occasion further charges were preferred against Mr. Whittle, in addition to the original charge of embezzlement of £254 8s. 6d. and falsification of accounts in respect thereto.

These further charges were of embezzlement of sums said to have been received by Mr. Whittle from the West of England, Birmingham and Edinburgh Centres of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and which were detailed in evidence.

Mr. John Maude appeared for Mr. Whittle.

Evidence of Money Paid

Mr. Frederick George White, of Bristol (secretary of the West of England Centre of the Association), gave evidence to the effect that he had posted cheques to the defendant in respect of subscriptions and levies.

Cross-examined, he said that all the cheques were payable to Mr. Whittle, and in re-examination he added that they were the moneys of the Association.

Mr. Charles Henry Prestidge, of Small Heath, Birmingham (treasurer of the Birmingham Centre), also gave evidence of having posted cheques to defendant. He produced the cheques and receipts.

Mr. William Cruickshank, of Edinburgh (hon secretary to the Edinburgh Centre of the Association), gave similar evidence concerning a cheque he had posted to Mr. Whittle, in whose name it was drawn, for £71 15s. 0d., dated November 1st, 1930. It was accompanied by certain slips and he produced the counterfoil book and the duplicates of the slips, together with the cheque. The total was made up of £40 10s. 0d. representing subscriptions and levies, and £31 5s. 0d. representing payments to the Superannuation Fund.

Mr. John Maude, cross-examining, asked if witness knew that these two sums had to be paid into separate banking accounts.

Mr. Cruickshank replied to the effect that the Edinburgh Centre had no cognisance of that, but that he personally was aware of it.

Mr. Thomas Charles Brooks (assistant accountant at Southwark branch of the Westminster Bank, Ltd., at which Mr. Whittle had an account and where the Association also banks) was the next witness, whose evidence concerned certain entries in the books.

Mr. Wallace Hepburn, F.C.A. (partner of Messrs. Elles, Salaman, Hepburn and Co., the Chartered Accountants who examined the Association's financial affairs), was recalled. Asked if he had found any trace of any of the sums represented by certain cheques having been received into the Association's funds, he said they had been treated as received in certain books and memoranda which Mr. Whittle had produced, but the Association had not received the money.

Did the Association Receive It?

Mr. Maude, cross-examining, asked how on earth witness could prove that the Association had not received the money.

Witness replied that he had checked the lodgment of the cheques in Mr. Whittle's banking account, and had checked the lodgments in the Association's accounts.

Mr. Maude asked how witness could say that Mr. Whittle had not paid the money out on the Association's business.

Witness said he was dealing with the lodgment of the particular cheques referred to.

Mr. Maude: You cannot prove that they have not been paid out, after they got into Mr. Whittle's account, on the Association's business?

Witness: I can give this evidence, that on the books and papers which Mr. Whittle produced, and on the papers submitted by the branches, I drew up accounts and put them to Mr. Whittle, and asked if there were any further items for which he was to be given credit, and I sent him a registered letter asking if he had any claims or counter-claims. So that I asked him if there were any credits to be given to him against these items, and he had nothing to say.

Mr. Maude: You asked if he had any credits to claim against these particular cheques?

Witness: No, against the accounts in general.

In reply to further questions, witness said he could not state that the proceeds of any of these cheques were not paid out on the Association's business. He did not know, in going through Mr. Whittle's account, that the majority of the payments out represented payments out for the Association; he knew nothing about the payments out.

Expenditure for the Association

Asked if he had receipts showing that a great mass of payments for the Association had come out of Mr. Whittle's accounts, witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Maude: I put it that you know quite well, as the result of your investigations, that a lot of payments for the Association have been made out of the private account?

Witness: No.

Questioned further, he said he had knowledge of certain items, but did not know about the rest.

Asked if he had reason to believe that there were a lot more, he said he had not considered the matter.

Counsel then went on to put questions in which he suggested that it was the custom for cheques to be drawn by the trustees and treasurer for lump sums, to be handed to Mr. Whittle; and also that Mr. Whittle was quite properly receiving moneys from members and paying them into his own account.

Witness said, in reply to the latter question, that he believed that was so only in connection with unemployment benefit moneys.

Another question was to the effect that if Mr. Whittle received a cheque, payable to himself, representing a sum—part of which had to be paid into one Association account and part into another, it would first have to be passed through an account other than those into which it was to be paid. Witness disagreed, and pointed out that it was quite easy to ask the bank, when the cheque was paid in, to credit part of the amount to one account and part to another. Indeed, Mr. Whittle had done so on at least two occasions.

Mr. Maude asked if witness could remember a single instance in which a cheque, payable to Mr. Whittle (as distinct from the Association, presumably) was in fact treated in that way.

Witness said he had never thought of classifying in that way.

Loose Cash in Hand

Mr. Gabriel Phillips (one of the Association Trustees) was recalled, and said that Mr. Whittle had received a salary from the Association, made up of £40 per annum from the London Centre and £100 from the General Account. His employment was part-time employment.

Mr. Maude, cross-examining, asked whether, owing to the difficulty of getting the trustees and treasurer to sign cheques—he did not mean that they were reluctant, but the difficulty was that they lived in different parts of London—the custom had grown whereby Mr. Whittle would draw a cheque for a lump sum so that he could have loose cash available for making payments.

Witness replied that cheques were drawn by the trustees and treasurer for specific items.

Mr. Maude: Was it one item that he should have a lump sum in hand?

Witness: For unemployment only.

Witness agreed that these lump sums would be kept in Mr. Whittle's personal possession, but he would have objected if he had known that Mr. Whittle had kept them in his own bank account.

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Questioned further, he said that such sums would amount to £30 or £40.

Asked if it had been agreed that the accounts of the Association should not be submitted to chartered accountants, witness said that had been agreed some time ago, but there was no resolution to that effect on record.

Speech for the Defence

Mr. Maude (addressing the Magistrate on behalf of the defendant) said, all that had been proved with regard to the amount of the original charge (£254 8s. 6d.) was the discrepancy on the account, but that had been held, again and again not to be sufficient evidence of embezzlement. The prosecution had not proved receipt of the moneys, except to say that they had Mr. Whittle's figures showing receipt of £250 War Loan, but that he could not produce the War Loan. It was never possible to convict a man of embezzlement simply on discrepancy in the account; the prosecution had not shown that the moneys supposed to be represented by the £254 had been paid over.

In respect of the remaining charges, the prosecution were asking for Mr. Whittle's committal on the ground that he had paid a cheque into his account, but they could not show at all, on Mr. Hepburn's admission, that he had not paid the money out on behalf of the Association. That was not enough to justify the charge.

The Magistrate came to the conclusion that this was a case to go to a jury.

Committed for Trial

The charges having been read over to Mr. Whittle, he pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence. Thereupon he was committed for trial.

The Magistrate agreed to committal to the London Sessions, as requested by Mr. Maude, who said that Mr. Whittle was anxious to answer the charges at the earliest possible moment and he was likely to be heard sooner at the London Sessions than elsewhere. He believed the London Sessions opened on Tuesday, March 1st.

Bail was renewed as before—two sureties in £250.

Printers' Managers & Overseers

Manchester Annual Dinner

For the annual dinner of the Manchester and District Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, held at the Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, Manchester, Mr. E. C. Balls (president) had the support of a record attendance of 120 ladies and gentlemen, amongst them being Mr. R. B. Simpson (London president) and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Arthur H. Wilson (general secretary) and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. John Taylor (president, Printing Crafts Guild) and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Jas. N. Poole (Liverpool secretary), Mr. B. Gomersal (Yorkshire president), Mr. Walter Butler (Yorkshire acting secretary) and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. G. A. Townsend and J. W. Clarke (North Midlands Centre), Mr. J. W. Campbell (Leicester secretary), and Mr. John M. Galbraith (vice-president) and Mrs. Galbraith.

Mr. John Taylor, giving the toast of the evening, "The P.M. & O.A.," said he had great admiration for the members of the Association, because they were like himself interested in education, and whenever they had been appealed to by the Printing Crafts Guild for assistance on technical matters they had never refused to give the advice sought.

Mr. R. B. Simpson (Parent Centre), after thanking Mr. Taylor for his appreciative remarks, said it was the first occasion he had visited Manchester. It was true that practically every member of the Association took an interest in technical education, and managers and overseers were anxious about the training of apprentices as they desired the young men, when they came to the age of maturity, to be able to hold their own in the craft. His experience was that whichever Centre was visited the welcome was always hearty and sincere.

Representatives from other Centres also replied.

The other toasts were "Ladies and Visitors," by Mr. J. H. Nuttall; "The Artistes," by Mr. C. D. Hammond. "The Chairman," by Mr. J. E. Howarth.

WEE MAC.

Trade Notes

THE Dublin County Council state, as a condition of tenders for printing for the year ended March 31st, 1933, that all books and papers must be of Irish manufacture.

A NEW sixpenny weekly is to be launched by Mr. A. R. Orage, editor of the "New Age" from 1907 to 1922, called the "New English Weekly." Its first appearance will be on April 21st, 1932.

MEMBERS of the Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders' Section of the London Master Printers Association, will visit the Thames Board Mills, Purfleet, on March 9th. Any L.M.P.A. members who care to join the party should intimate immediately to the secretary, Mr. G. N. Wells, 42, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

THE annual dinner of the Composing Department of the "News-Chronicle" was held on Saturday at the Maison Lyons, Oxford Street. Mr. G. H. Hurt, the chairman, proposed the toast of "The Firm," to which Mr. B. F. Crosfield replied on behalf of the directors. Mr. H. J. Gregory, the printer, proposed the toast of "The Companionship," Mr. W. J. Gardner responding.

ALDERMAN SAMUEL DELVES, Salford's first Labour Mayor, died at Pendleton on Friday. He was 82 years of age. He was for six years president of the Manchester Typographical Society. He entered Salford Council in 1908, and became an Alderman and Mayor in 1925. During his term of office Salford was raised to the status of a city.

MR. HAROLD J. PHELP, of the firm of A. D. Phelp and Co., printers, of High Road, Leyton, collapsed after leaving a London theatre recently, and was dead on arrival at hospital. He was 44 years of age.

ST. BRIDE INSTITUTE.—After forty years of useful work, the St. Bride Foundation Institute is compelled to make its first appeal to the public for money. Its urgent need is to repair and renovate its buildings and to provide a filtration plant and otherwise improve the swimming bath. A letter of appeal is being circulated, the signatories including many gentlemen prominent in the printing and allied trades.

Printing Trade Costs

The Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society having approached the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation for a conference, we understand that a meeting is to be called at which representatives of the employers and the trade unions will discuss the question of production costs in all aspects likely to give some relief to the employer.

Death of Mr. H. P. Mould

We regret to record the death of Mr. Herbert Pearson Mould, a director of Messrs. Macaire, Mould and Co., Ltd., which occurred last week, after a long illness. Mr. Mould, who was fifty-seven years of age, had been with Messrs. Macaire, Mould and Co. since the formation of the company, over twenty-four years ago. In his earlier days Mr. Mould was engaged with Messrs. Waterlows and Messrs. Alabaster Passmore and Sons, Ltd., as a traveller. The deceased gentleman had of recent years occupied his attention with the City side of the business of Messrs. Macaire, Mould, in Bishopsgate, devoting himself more especially to the artists' and designers' side of the company's activities.

The funeral took place on Saturday at Marylebone Cemetery, where there were many evidences of the great respect in which the deceased gentleman was held. The numerous floral tributes included wreaths from the North London Master Printers Association and two Masonic lodges with whose activities Mr. Mould had identified himself.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 4½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 6d.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 88; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s., 5½ p.c. deb. 84½, 85½; Associated Newspapers 20s. 20s. 3d., def. (5s.) 13s. 1½d., 13s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals (4s.) 1s. 10¼d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 9s. 11¼d., 9s. 8¼d.; Country Life 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 11s. 3d.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. deb. 99; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 104, 103; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 3d., 1s. 6d.; J. Dickinson 31s. 3d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 10s.; Illustrated London Newspapers 4 p.c. deb. 59¾; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 9d.; Industrial Newspapers 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 7s. 4½d., 7s. 10½d.; International Linotype 56; Kelly's Directories red. 6½ p.c. deb. 99; Lamson Paragon 16s. 3d., 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s.; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 3d., 17s. 9d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 1½d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 4½d.; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s., 5s. 7½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 3d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s. 6d., 6½ p.c. deb. 96¼, 7 p.c. B deb. 96; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 15s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 3d., 20s. 10½d.; Raphael Tuck 11s., 5½ p.c. cum. pref. (£5) 70s.; Waterlow and Sons def. 18s. 6d., pref. 16s.

Dividends and Reports

CASSELL AND CO. (HOLDINGS).—Report for 1931 states dividends, free of tax, received from Cassell and Co. amount to £12,500 (against £20,250). Dividend on ordinary 5 per cent. (11¼ per cent.), tax free, forward £637 (£326).

New Companies

J. A. STEWART AND CO. (LIVERPOOL), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a bookbinder, paper ruler and stationer now carried on by A. L. Hane at 3, Brown's Yard, Cooper's Row, Liverpool, as "J. A. Stewart and Co." Private company. Subscribers: A. L. Hane (first and permanent managing director), Marie Hane and Bertha Hane. Registered office: 3, Brown's Yard, Cooper's Row, Liverpool.

NEW PROGRESS PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in 500 10 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 each and 8,000 ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each; general printers, stationers, engravers and publishers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: C. H. Bridge and Kate E. Bridge. Registered office: Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

HYSSETT AND SON, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, engravers, bookbinders and stationers now carried on by Hyssett and Son, at 91, High Street, Weston-super-Mare. Private company. Directors: S. V. Hyssett (permanent) and Mrs. Edith M. Hyssett (8, Elmhyrst Road, Weston-super-Mare).

HOPKINS, GATRELL AND WATERS, LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; lithographers, printers, designers, artists, publishers, art agents, manufacturing, wholesale or retail stationers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: E. A. Waters and A. W. Gatrell. Registered office: 16, Stucley Place, Camden Town, N.W.1.

LONDON AND COUNTIES AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; paper makers, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Wilson and V. E. Davey. Solicitors: Zeffertt and Heard, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

BRITISH WAXED WRAPPINGS, LTD.—Capital £150,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in waxed, oiled, waterproof and all other kinds of paper, cardboard, wrappers and packing materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. French and P. S. Holgate. Solicitors: E. F. Turner and Sons, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

BRITISH GLAZED TRANSPARENT PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of all kinds of greaseproof paper, transparent paper and all other papers and materials capable of being made greaseproof or transparent, and pulp of all kinds, etc. Public company. Subscribers: H. F. Condon and G. F. Williams. Registered office: Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

LONDON VEGETABLE PARCHMENT MILLS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of all kinds of vegetable parchment paper and any other papers and materials whether capable of being parchmentised or otherwise, and pulp, paper mill owners, paper, pulp, esparto and rag merchants, etc. Public company. Subscribers: H. F. Condon and G. F. Williams. Registered office: Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

Increase of Capital

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, LTD. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £125,000 beyond the registered capital of £100,000. The additional capital is divided into 125,000 6 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each.

T. C. WOOLNOUGH AND SON, LTD. (bookbinders, New Kent Road, S.E.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £2,000 in £1 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares, beyond the registered capital of £1,000.

Mortgages and Charges

FISHER KNIGHT AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.)—First mortgage debenture dated February 4th, 1932, to secure £16,800, charged on properties in St. Albans, and London, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

HENRY GOOD AND SON, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., 33/35, Moor Lane, E.C.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000, on February 5th, 1932, of mortgage dated June 1st, 1922, and registered June 9th, 1922.

MERSER AND SONS, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc., 268-270, Kennington Road, S.E.11.)—Satisfaction in full on February 12th, 1932, of £600 1st debentures authorised June 30th, 1916, and registered July 6th, 1916.

NORTHERN PRESS, LTD. (Barrington Street, South Shields.)—Two charges (1) on properties in North Shields

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and (2) on properties in South Shields, both dated February 16th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £5,000 and £2,000 respectively.

WALTER REID AND SON, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., 27, Baldwin Street, Bristol.)—Mortgage on 27, 29, and 31, Baldwin Street, Bristol, dated February 2nd, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £10,000.

GILBT. WHITEHEAD AND CO., LTD. (art and colour printers, etc., Paternoster Row, E.C.).—First mortgage debenture dated February 4th, 1932, to secure £17,000, charged on lands, printing works, etc., at Eltham, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders : Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

GILBT. WHITEHEAD AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 4th, 1932, of debenture dated August 30th, 1927, and registered September 6th, 1927, securing £20,000.

WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON, LTD. (publishers, etc., West Hoe, Plymouth).—Satisfaction in full in February 1932, of debenture dated May 13th, 1929, and registered May 16th, 1929, securing £27,500.

WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON, LTD.—First mortgage debenture dated February 4th, 1932, to secure £45,000, charged on properties in Plymouth, and the company's undertaking and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders : Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

Receivers Appointed or Released

F. N. HULL PUBLICATIONS, LTD. (34-35, High Holborn, W.C.1).—M. E. Askwith, of Orient House, 42-45, New Broad Street, E.C.2, was appointed receiver on February 15th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated February 10th, 1931, and May 12th, 1931.

B. ROSEDALE, LTD. (box manufacturers, etc., 38, Kingsland Road, E.).—F. H. Harman, of Dewar House, 11, Haymarket, S.W 1., was appointed receiver and manager on February 15th, 1932, under powers contained in mortgage or charge dated, June 2nd, 1930.

ALEXANDRA WALLPAPER CO., LTD. (225, Oxford Street, Swansea).—L. S. Findlay, C.A., of 35, Windsor Place, Cardiff, was appointed receiver and manager on February 10th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures dated September 5th, 1930, and January 4th, 1932.

SHADWELL AND SON, LTD. (formerly S. Clarke, Ltd.) (printers, stationers, etc., 41, Granby Row, Manchester).—J. H. Pontefract, of 3, York Street, Manchester, ceased to act as receiver on February 4th, 1932.

Bankruptcies

Re PHILIP EARLE, publisher, 61, Prince's House, 39, Jermyn Street, Haymarket, S.W.—The public examination of this debtor was taken on February 25th before Mr. Registrar Warmington at the London Bankruptcy Court. The receiving order was made on December 1st and accounts have been lodged showing total liabilities £1,138 (ranking £1,076) and net assets £3, after deducting £61 for payment of the preferential claims. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that in February, 1931, with about £125 capital, he commenced business as a publisher at 61, Prince's House, 39, Jermyn Street, W. Three months later, in order to protect from execution his personal assets, he formed Philip Earle, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100, to acquire, without consideration, his assets. This company went into compulsory liquidation in October, 1931. In June, 1931, he formed and became a director of the Small Bookshop, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100, to retail books which he had arranged with a publishing company to supply on sale or return. He gave his personal guarantee for any debt due to the vendors of the books. In July last Small Bookshops, Ltd., having made default, the said vendors obtained judgment against him and instituted these proceedings. The debtor attributed his failure and insolvency to living beyond his means, lack of capital and heavy overhead expenses of his business, the failure of Philip Earle, Ltd., and the failure of the Small Bookshop, Ltd., to meet its obligations. The examination was concluded.

From the London Gazette

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—W. Gage and A. Kent, printers, 189, Coppermill Lane, Walthamstow, Essex, under the style of Gage and Kent.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926. RECEIVING ORDERS.—W. T. Williams, Caxton House, Amlwch, in the county of Anglesey, printer and stationer ; E. Corbett (wife of W. R. Corbett), residing at 53, Stafford Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, and carrying on business at 109, Soho Road, Handsworth, as Corbett and Son, printers and stationers ; H. de L. Walker, 84, The Grove, West Wickham, Kent, and lately carrying on business at 9, John Street, Adelphi, London, publisher.



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Newspaper Staffs' Unemployment

Lord Rothermere Gives £10,000

Since an interview on Friday last between Lord Rothermere and representatives of the trade unions whose members were affected by the recent newspaper amalgamation at Newcastle, Bristol, and Derby, the following letter has been received by Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, from Lord Rothermere:—

"Dear Mr. Holmes,—Arising out of our conversation on Friday, I have much pleasure in stating that I am lodging with the Midland Bank to-morrow morning the sum of £10,000 to be applied in alleviating cases of hardship among the staffs, in all departments, of the "Newcastle Evening World," the "Bristol Times and Echo," and the "Derby Daily Express," who lost their employment as the result of the recent amalgamations.

"This is my own personal contribution, because accountants tell me that if Northcliffe Newspapers, Limited, or any other company, should devote an exceptional sum to such a purpose, the Inland Revenue authorities would not recognise it as a trading charge and would, therefore, demand payment of income-tax upon it. The bondholders and shareholders in Northcliffe Newspapers have already done their part in providing the large sums which were disbursed in lieu of notice to the men affected, and they cannot reasonably be called on for further contributions without their formal consent. Apart from this, shareholders in newspaper companies are already seriously affected, like the workers in the industry, by trade depression.

"It is my wish that this fund should be administered by a small committee consisting of yourself, Mr. McWhirter, Mr. Gibbens, and Mr. Lane, directors of Northcliffe Newspapers. You may communicate the contents of this letter in any way you think fit, without delay, so that those entitled to benefit from the fund may know that their most pressing anxieties will be relieved.

"Yours very faithfully,
"ROTHERMERE."

The committee suggested by Lord Rothermere is devising machinery for the administration of the fund.

Better Stationery Campaign

Printers Win Challenge Cup

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the Better Stationery Campaign challenge cup was presented to the winners, Messrs. Fish and Cook, Ltd., printers, of 17, Stroud Green Road, London, N.4, on Wednesday of last week, at Stationers' Hall, the winning firm having secured first prize in the Window Dressing Competition of the National Stationery Display, which was held in September last.

By the courtesy of the London and Home Counties branch of the Stationers Association, the presentation of the cup was made during the interval of a whist drive arranged by the branch, and the famous Court Room of the Worshipful Company of Stationers was the setting for this happy function.

Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen J.P., the chairman of the branch, n a charmingly appropriate speech, introduced to the guests General T. M. S. Pitt, chairman of the Stationery Propaganda Committee, now known as the British Stationery Council. Mr. Jacobsen added that he had been informed that the window originally dressed by Mr. S. Bedford, a member of the firm's staff, had unfortunately been completely upset by an accident during Mr. Bedford's absence, and that Miss Louise Fish, another assistant, had valiantly re-dressed the window.

In presenting the cup to Mr. Fish, one of the directors, General Pitt offered very cordial congratulations to the firm on their outstanding success in a national competition, and he particularly emphasised the exclusively British character of the National Stationery Display. A beautiful replica, awarded with the cup, was presented to Mr. Bedford and a duplicate replica was given to Miss Fish.

Replying on behalf of the firm, Mr. Fish said that whilst he was naturally very delighted at their success, he himself had nothing whatever to do with the achievement, which was entirely due to the two members of their staff who had been mentioned.

A cordial vote of thanks to General Pitt for presenting the cup was aptly proposed by Mr. Walter Shaw, and seconded by Mr. Leonard Lydall.

Mr. Jacobsen then called on Mr. B. Claydon, the secretary of the British Stationery Council, to address the gathering, and in a brief speech Mr. Claydon said that he much appreciated his position as secretary of a body whose object was the betterment of the stationery industry—an industry of vital importance to the nation—and the Council felt deeply indebted to the London branch of the Stationers' Association for their kindness in affording facilities for the presentation of the cup.

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TENDERS

TENDERS, to be delivered before noon on Monday, March 14th 1932, are invited from firms with London works for Lithographic Printing for the Public Service—Group 919.—For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1.

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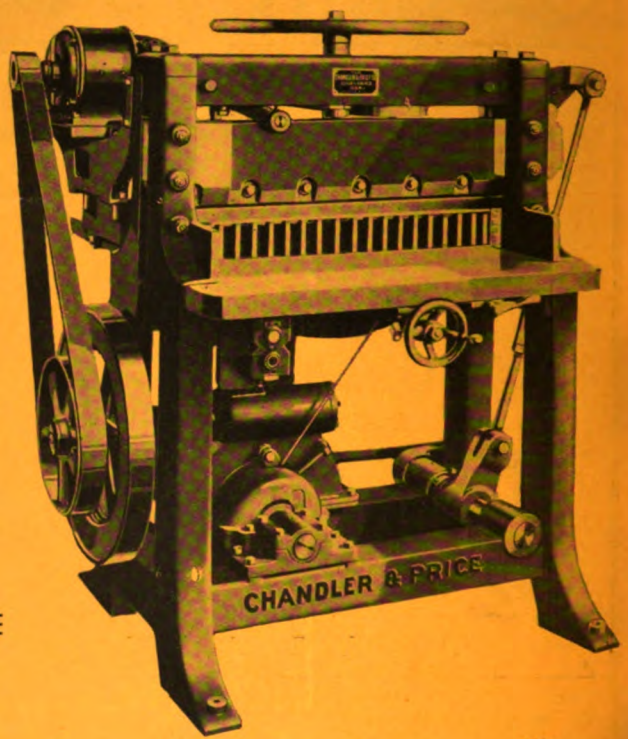
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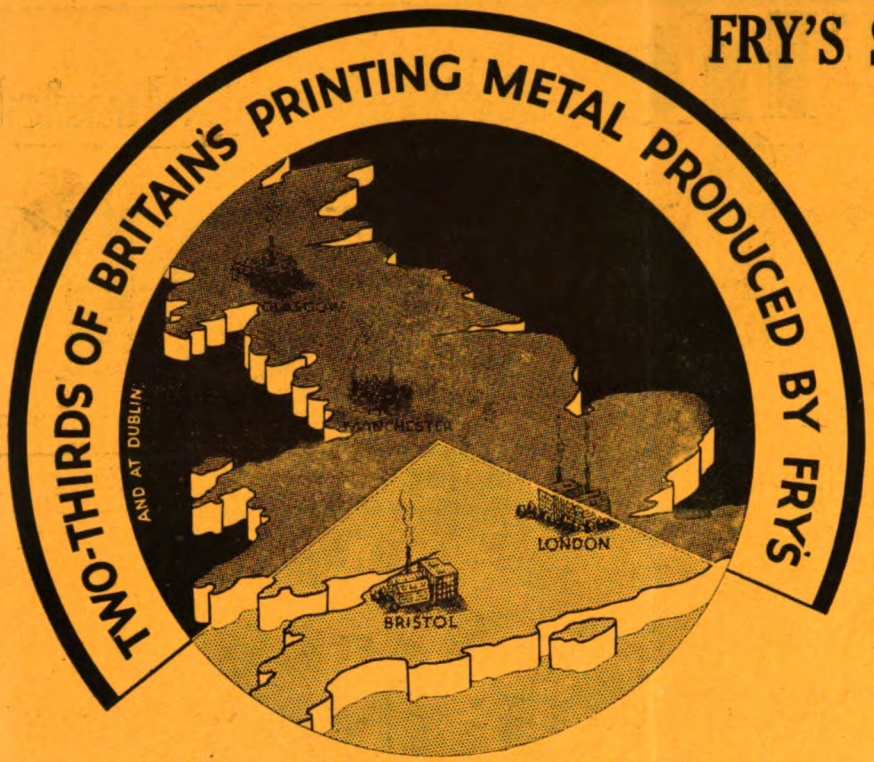
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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 229)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 176 | LONDON: MARCH 10, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE prospect appears to be looking a little brighter (as it has done from time to time without maturity) for printers and those concerned in the production of printed paper. For one thing, the B.I.F. was an unqualified success and brought, so it is claimed, five million pounds' worth of orders. For another thing, and to our mind, a more important, advertisers have had their confidence restored by the success of the exhibition and the promise of better trade under tariffs.

* * *

Hopeful Outlook

FOR the time being, markets are in almost an optimistic mood, but again, these things have happened before. We need to look for solid foundations on which to base our hopes of trade revival. Probably the big revival is not in sight, but conditions can become a bit better as a preliminary contribution. Like as not, this is what is happening; and, of course, we can claim that we have done something (as a country) to bring about the improved situation. If by the time these notes appear there has been another one per cent. drop in the Bank Rate, it will deepen the conviction that the second quarter of the year will show to much greater advantage than the first.

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	218
Aberdeen Printers' Amalgamation	220
F.M.P. Annual Congress	220
Mr. J. Crowlesmith Honoured ...	222
Regent Advertising Club—	
Exhibition of Work	222
Readers' Pensions Committee—	
Annual Meeting	224
Printers' Pension Corporation—	
Ilford Auxiliary	224
Trends of Typography	226
More Gravure for "The Times" ...	227
Death of Mr. Tom Wyatt	227
Printers' Managers and Overseers...	228
Bookbinders' Overseers Association	228
Australian Notes	230
New British Patents	231
Printing Trades Alliance	234
Trade Notes	234
S.-W. London Printers	236
Stereo Overseers Association ...	236
Country News	237
Commercial Review	238

Brands and Watermarks

PRINTERS should cultivate the habit, or rather make a business policy, of buying and using only branded paper. By doing so they buy under what is tantamount to a guarantee, especially if the principle of buying on mill brands be instituted by the management. It is not enough to buy a paper that has a name; the trouble is that there are far too many papers with names, and far too many without them. Some printers are not satisfied with the multiplicity of watermarks, they must needs add their own proprietary brand in the hope that there at least will be something their competitors cannot match. Actually, the presence of the printer's name or private device in the papers conveys fairly good information to competitors and in many cases paves the way to successful competition. Far better that printers should be agreed on the elimination of private marks and all brands other than direct mill brandings. There would be less breakage of ream packets if there were fewer papers to choose from. By an agreed scheme of brand standardisation an immense all-round economy would be achieved, and paper stocks would become live assets instead of being what they so largely are, cemeteries of dead capital.

* * *

Standardisation

INSTEAD of waiting for

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the slow inauguration of some big combined movement, every printer can help in the establishment of fresh policy and can derive maximum benefit for himself by adopting the principle of stock standardisation, and by accepting the view that as far as ever possible only mill branded papers should be used or recommended. This is not to be taken as meaning that all papers must be bought direct from the maker. The function of the wholesale paper merchant is to carry stocks for the convenience of customers and to distribute the products of the paper manufacturer. It is the function of the paper-maker to make paper and create a national demand for it. In order to advertise his product he must brand it, and once branded there is a handle to hold, a base on which to establish demand, a peg on which to hang a guarantee. The paper-maker makes and shapes his own destiny, and stands prepared to take the kicks as well as the ha'pence. The merchant fills the local demand and benefits from the publicity campaigns and advertising expenditure of the mills. Incidentally, mills would make fewer lines of paper and a bigger tonnage of each line. Printers would spend less time writing and searching for samples to match. Everybody would gain in time, temper and trade, not to mention the chief factor of all, conservation of capital.

* * *

Tests for Apprentices

POSSIBLY there is something of the sort in existence, but either way there can be no harm in suggesting that a standard set of test questions be prepared for the examination of candidates for apprenticeship in the printing industry. Necessarily there would be variations in the questions according to which particular department was concerned. The answers, in the hands of competent authority, would furnish a sound indication of the candidates' suitability for apprenticeship, bearing in mind that there is no industry capable of attracting a better type of youth than our own. The authority to whom answers to questions should be referred should consist of an independent board, attached to the local Master Printers' Association. Far better leave the whole question of sifting out applicants for apprenticeship to the Apprenticeship Committee, but knowing from practical experience how many master printers like to settle these matters for themselves, it would seem a step in the right direction to have some sort of standardised procedure.

Mr. C. Forrest, the former London editor of Northcliffe Newspapers, has been appointed managing editor of the Derby amalgamated papers, the "Telegraph and Express."

Mr. T. A. Durant, the new president of the Worthing Chamber of Trade, is the managing editor of the "Worthing Gazette."

Mr. Alexander S. Macmillan, the managing director of the "Western Gazette," Yeovil, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Yeovil.

Personalia

Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. F. H. Bisset, secretary, attended the annual dinner of the Leicester Association of Master Printers held last Friday. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bisset will also be present at the dinner of the Yorkshire Alliance which takes place to-morrow (Friday).

Mr. F. H. Bisset, secretary of the British Federation of Master Printers, will address the annual meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers Association, to be held next Tuesday at 6.45 for 7 p.m. at the Grafton Hotel, Tottenham Court Road.

Mr. P. J. Pybus, Minister of Transport, is to open the L.N.E.R.'s tenth exhibition of poster art to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. in the New Burlington Galleries, Burlington Gardens, London. The exhibition will be open until March 19th from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Mr. Philip H. Prior, B.Sc., A.I.C., is to lecture on "Paper Troubles on Rotary Presses" at Stationers' Hall to-morrow (Friday), this being the sixth and last of the series of lectures for printers.

Mr. George A. Isaacs, J.P., general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, will be chairman on this occasion. Admission is free to all employed in the allied trades.

Mr. M. C. Badcock is to give the third of his series of talks on "Printing for Profit" on Wednesday, March 16th, at 6.30 p.m., at the Mecca Café, Mark Lane, when he will deal particularly with the use of illustrations in layouts.

Mr. James Cordingley, chief instructor of the printing machine section of the North-Western Polytechnic printing department, has been appointed the organising secretary of the sports activities of the Polytechnic. Mr. Cordingley has been on the staff since the opening of the Polytechnic in September, 1930. For twenty years previously he was with Messrs. Tillotson (Bolton), Ltd.

Mr. A. J. Oakley has recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his entering upon employment with Messrs. Gibbs, Bamforth and Co., proprietors of the "Luton News" and other papers. His long and faithful service was recognised in 1927, when he was presented with a gold watch. He is now in charge of the Linotype installation of the firm.

Mr. Oakley celebrated the occasion by inviting the principals and every member of the staff and works to lunch in the news-composing room. Mr. G. S. Myers and Mr. R. A. Gibbs were present, Mr. A. A. Gibbs sending a letter of apology. Eloquent tribute to Mr. Oakley's faithful service and loyalty to the firm was paid by Mr. Myers.

Mr. J. M. Denvir has been re-elected chairman of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund, after serving in that office for one year, and Mr. George E. Beer has been re-elected vice-chairman.

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Aberdeen Printers' Amalgamation

University Press and Rosemount Press

Negotiations, which have recently taken place between the Aberdeen University Press, Ltd., and the Rosemount Press, Ltd., Aberdeen, with a view to an amalgamation, have resulted in the execution of a provisional agreement whereby the Aberdeen University Press will, if the agreement be ratified, acquire, as at December 31st, 1931, the business and goodwill of the Rosemount Press, its buildings and other principal assets—excepting book debts.



MR. THEODORE WATT

Meetings of the shareholders of the Aberdeen University Press will be held on March 17th to deal with the resolutions for the amalgamation of the companies.

The Rosemount Press was established in 1898, and has since then been carried on successfully, for the last eighteen years, under the management of Mr. Theodore Watt, who is well known and highly respected in the printing and allied trades throughout Scotland and England. The company's premises in Farmers' Hall Lane are substantial and commodious. The machinery and plant are modern and in excellent working order.

London Connections

The company has had for over ten years an energetic and capable representative in London, with an office in Fleet Street, who has developed a valuable connection with various progressive business houses. This London office will undoubtedly be of considerable advantage for the extension of the work which the Aberdeen University Press does for publishers and others, and there are good grounds for believing that, when the amalgamation is effected, the connection referred to will be still further developed.

In a circular issued to its shareholders the University Press states that the directors believe that the proposed amalgamation will have beneficial results. While the main business of the University Press is book printing, that of the Rosemount Press is general jobbing printing, including lithography. When brought together, therefore, the one will supplement the other, and there should be a well balanced and effective combination.

The principal assets of the Rosemount Press are buildings, £4,805; machinery and plant, £17,410 15s. 7d.; stock and work-in-progress, £1,193 12s. 5d.

Terms of Amalgamation

The terms of the amalgamation are that the Aberdeen University Press acquires from the Rosemount Press the buildings in Farmers' Hall Lane, subject to a bond for £3,000, the machinery and plant, office furniture, goodwill, trade names, stock, work-in-progress, and other effects, excepting book-debts, as at December 31st, 1931, for a price of £16,193 12s. 5d. to be paid to the extent of £1,193 12s. 5d. in cash, representing the value of the stock and work-in-progress, and otherwise by the issue to the shareholders of the Rosemount Press of 9,000 preference shares and 10,000 ordinary shares of the Aberdeen University Press at their par values at 17s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per share respectively, and by the further issue to these shareholders of 9,000 shares of the Aberdeen University Press of a new class, to be called ordinary B shares, of 7s. 6d. each at their par value.

Mr. Theodore Watt, the governing director of the Rosemount Press, and president of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers, will become joint managing director of the University Press, and his brother, Mr. E. W. Watt, a director of the Rosemount Press, will be appointed a director of the Aberdeen University Press. The name "The Aberdeen University Press, Limited," will be retained for the amalgamated companies.

Aberdeen University Press

The Aberdeen University Press, Ltd., which is now one of the leading book printing houses in the kingdom, was formed in 1900 to acquire the business of Messrs. Arthur King and Co., printers in Aberdeen, which had then been established for sixty years. Messrs. A. King and Co. and the Aberdeen University Press, Ltd. have been printers to the University of Aberdeen for many years. They have also, besides conducting a large general printing business, been much employed on work of a special nature, involving the use of type in German, Greek, Russian, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Bengali, and other languages. The staple of the business has been its book work.

The Rosemount Press

The Rosemount Press was established in 1898 by the proprietors of the "Aberdeen Free Press" for the purpose of developing their general printing department, which had till then been housed in the "Free Press" buildings, and was acquired in 1923 by Mr. Theodore Watt, who had been associated with the management of it for about twenty years.

In 1927 the business was converted into a private limited company, Mr. Watt becoming governing director. The work undertaken by the Rosemount Press has been of a general jobbing character, including elaborate colour printing both by ordinary and offset lithography.

It is anticipated that the amalgamation of the two firms will be the means of supplementing local orders for printing by an increasing volume of work from the south and consequently of adding to employment in the printing and kindred trades in Aberdeen.

F.M.P. Annual Congress

Provisional Arrangements

For the annual congress of the British Federation of Master Printers, to take place at Llandudno from June 11th, to 14th, the honour of acting as hosts falls this year to the Midland Alliance, and accordingly they are busy arranging details—social and business—which will rival those of previous years. The venue chosen this year is one rich in beautiful scenery and the social side of the gatherings will benefit accordingly.

The provisional details of the programme provide for a reception of the guests on the Saturday evening (June 11th) together with dancing. Special church services will be arranged for Sunday morning. The pier will be the scene of a social gathering in the afternoon, and in the evening a concert will take place.

Business will begin on Monday morning. At morning and afternoon sessions the work of the Costing, the Technical, and the Publicity and Selling Committees will be reviewed, and there will be special speakers on subjects relating to the work of these Committees. The ladies will visit Bettws-y-Coed in the afternoon. The day will end with a carnival dance and whist drive.

The Federation annual general meeting will take place on Tuesday morning. The players of golf and tennis will have their opportunity in the afternoon when "the others" are visiting Caernarvon Castle.

The final event of the Congress will take place on Tuesday evening. This will be a supper, ball, and whist drive.

Young Master Printers will be able to attend all the ordinary business sessions, and in addition a special programme will be arranged for them. The Y.M.P.s will meet on the Sunday afternoon, and in the evening will dine together.

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Mr. J. Crowlesmith Honoured

Fifty Years a Printer

Mr. J. Crowlesmith, deputy chairman of Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., having recently attained the fiftieth anniversary of his association with the company, in honour of the occasion he was entertained on Wednesday of last week at a small luncheon party by his co-directors. His



MR. J. CROWLESMITH

two sons, the Rev. John Crowlesmith and Mr. Wynn Crowlesmith, were also present.

Mr. Ralph C. Hazell, the chairman of the company, in asking Mr. Crowlesmith to accept a grandfather clock as a personal gift from his colleagues, recalled the fact that Mr. Crowlesmith had entered the service of the company as a young man in 1882 as technical assistant to the late Mr. Elliott Viney. A few years later he was appointed manager of the company's works at Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, and in 1904, shortly after the retirement of the late Mr. George Watson, he was appointed a director of the company. Mr. Hazell referred to the cordial personal relations which had always existed among the directors, and paid a warm tribute to the services which Mr. Crowlesmith had rendered to the company during his fifty years' association with it. He expressed the sincere hope that Mr. Crowlesmith might be spared to enjoy many more years of good health and activity, both in connection with the business of the company and in his public work outside the firm.

Mr. Crowlesmith in reply thanked his colleagues warmly, and spoke of the many happy years of his association with them and with those who had gone before them.

On the same day Mr. Crowlesmith received a letter of congratulation, bound in a leather case and signed by the heads of departments on behalf of the whole of the company's staff.

FRAUD-PROOF INK.—An ink which, the inventor claims, it is impossible to erase with any chemical, has been produced by a Berlin chemist, Herr Schlochauer. The ink resembles ordinary ink, but it eats its way partially into the paper. The inventor claims that if the ink were used on cheques no alteration would be possible.

Regent Advertising Club

Exhibition of Work

A private view of the Exhibition of Members' Work of the Regent Advertising Club was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Club's headquarters, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.2, where there was a large gathering of members representative of every branch of the advertising profession. Sir Francis Goodenough, C.B.E., the Club's president, opened the Exhibition, and was supported by Sir Thomas McAra, deputising for Lord Riddell, Mr. Alfred Langley, and Mr. L. Harwood. Lt.-Col. R. B. Hooper, president of the Central Districts L.M.P.A., Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, and Mr. Bernard Evans were also present.

Sir Francis, briefly referring to the activities of the Club, stressed how important was educational training in advertising and salesmanship; for on the younger generation depended the commercial success of the future. The Regent Exhibition, he said, embracing every side of the advertising business, gave valuable proof of the educational work of the club, and the large number of exhibits testified to the enthusiasm of the members.

Sir Thomas McAra read a letter from Lord Riddell, in which his lordship regretted his absence, and congratulated the Club on its work. Sir Thomas, going on to speak as "one of the old-fashioned printers," remarked that it seemed lamentable that so much newspaper advertising seemed to be designed to help the ink-maker. (Laughter.)

Mr. L. Harwood, who supported Sir Thomas, said that he had accepted the invitation to be present because he was particularly interested in youth, and the Regent Advertising Club was the headquarters of advertising youth. He went on to say that youth should have its chance. They had around them striking evidence of what youth was capable of doing when it had its fling.

Co-operation between Advertiser and Printer

Mr. A. Langley then spoke briefly from the printers point of view. Printers, he said, were very really interested in advertising. One thing that had struck him in looking at the exhibits was the fact that the new, and the young entrants into advertising were getting into closer contact with the technicalities of the printing craft. Much harm, if he might say so, had been done by lack of co-operation with the printing industry, which played such a big part in advertising. Advertising men in the past had had an idea that type was made of india-rubber, and had prepared layouts which had rendered the cost of advertising far higher than it should be, while leaving hardly any margin of profit for the printer. Young students were now taking the trouble of getting down to the most practical methods of producing advertising at an economic cost.

He had one word for the budding layout men: there were good English types to-day. He deplored the craze for foreign types, because they were foreign and new. British printers were alive to advertising and to the latest things in typography. At this time of "Buy British" he would ask them to use British types.

Mr. Langley congratulated the Club on their excellent exhibition, and finally appealed for closer co-operation with the printer as the means of producing advertising on an economic basis.

The exhibition which comprises nearly five hundred exhibits is a brilliant tribute to the enthusiasm and talent of the members. It is divided into six sections—advertising campaigns, display, copy, art work, layout, and selling—in each of which there has been a competition. The exhibition remains open until March 19th

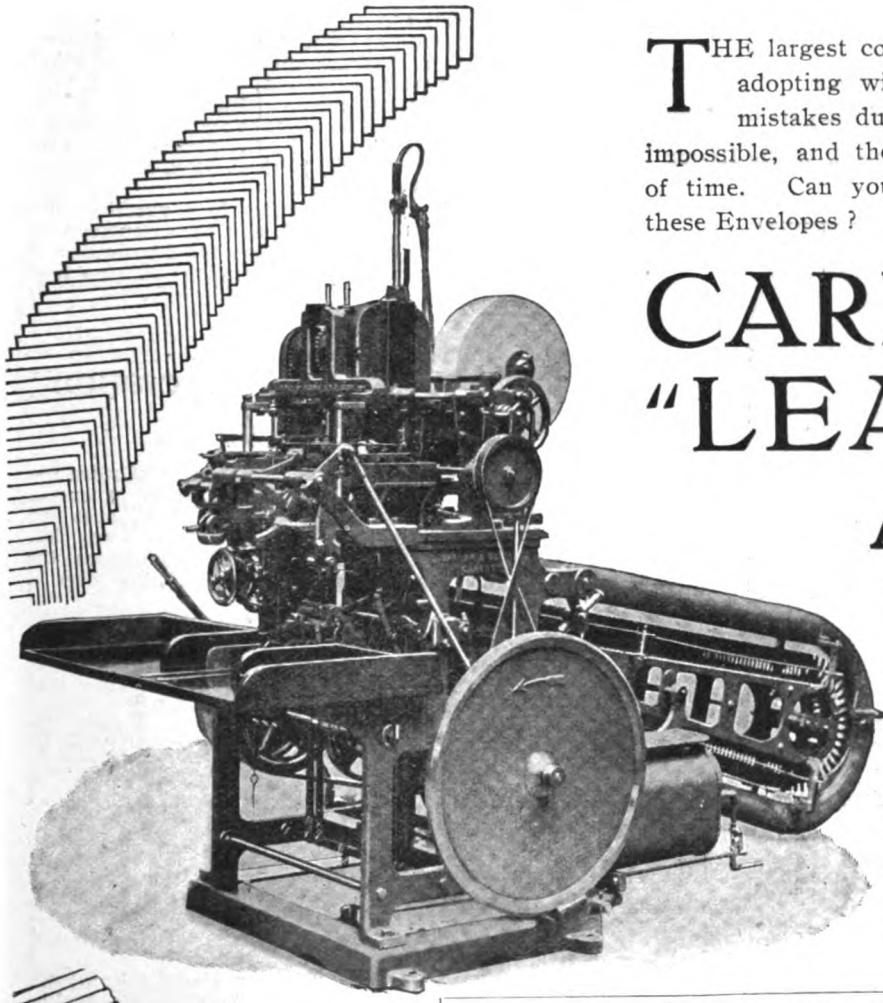
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M. ABEL HENRY, chief editor of the "Petit Journal" and president of the Association of Parliamentary Journalists, has died at his home in Paris, as a result of a chill following a cold.

THE death occurred recently in Glasgow of Mr. D. Urquhart, editor of the "Bulletin," one of the group of Outram papers. He had been associated as a journalist with the firm of Messrs. George Outram and Co. since 1890. It was only in 1930 that he became "Bulletin" editor.

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY

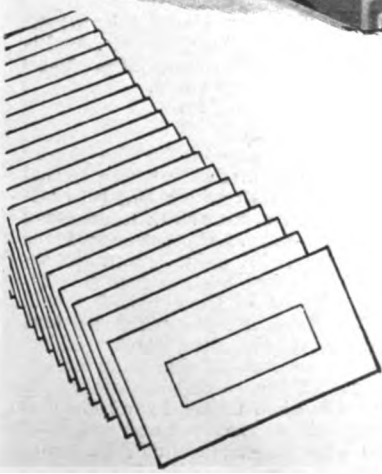


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Readers' Pensions Committee

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Readers' Pensions Committee was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, when there was a large attendance of members under the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. Perkins.

At the opening of the proceedings, at the suggestion of the chairman, the members rose to pay silent tribute to the memory of those who had passed away since the last annual meeting, including Mr. Robert Harris (hon. secretary), Mr. S. F. Crampin (a former secretary), and Mr. J. Hood (a former treasurer).

Success in a Difficult Year

Twenty new members having been elected, the chairman commented on the annual report and balance-sheet, especially referring to the service rendered by Sir Walter Layton



MAJOR THE HON. J. J. ASTOR, M.P.
President of the Committee

in consenting to preside at the dinner last October and doing so well in a difficult year. He was pleased to say that Sir Walter had consented to become a vice-president and to allow his name to be associated with their thirty-fourth pension. The services of their treasurer would be commemorated by naming the thirty-fifth pension the A. C. Sealey Pension. He (Mr. Perkins) was glad to be able to announce that Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh had agreed to be chairman at the next annual dinner, which would be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, October 15th, and he trusted the members would rally in large numbers to support him.

Last year all the candidates having claims on the Committee's support—eleven—were elected to pensions at the annual election of the Printers' Pension Corporation, but this year conditions were such that every effort would have to be made if they were to be equally successful with regard to their nine candidates. He therefore appealed for as many votes as possible to be placed at the Committee's disposal. Turning to a comparison of the figures given in the balance-sheet with those of the previous year, Mr. Perkins said that, though receipts under several headings were down this year, he thought that, in the prevailing circumstances, they could congratulate themselves, especially as the payments of the Committee on pension account to the Printers' Pension Corporation now exceeded £15,000.

The annual report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted.

Officers Elected

Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., was re-elected president, and the vice-presidents were also re-elected, with the addition of Sir Walter T. Layton.

Officers and Committee were constituted as follows: Chairman, Mr. W. A. Perkins; trustees, Messrs. E. Alford and H. S. Temple; treasurer, Mr. A. C. Sealey; hon. secs., Messrs. P. J. Greene and Snell; auditors, Messrs. W. F. France, J.P., and E. Wiggins; executive committee, Messrs. J. H. Bedford (hon. collector), F. G. Emery, Fairbairn, H. C. Golding, E. A. Groves, J. H. C. Hall, E. Lattimer, S. D. Marshall, and J. A. Moore.

After discussion, certain proposals in connection with alterations of rules were approved, and the executive were vested with power in connection with the distribution of votes at the Printers' Pension Corporation Election next month.

Printers' Pension Corporation

Ilford Auxiliary

Evidence of printing trade benevolence was afforded last Saturday evening at the Cauliflower Hotel, Ilford, when the Ilford auxiliary to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation held a Bohemian Concert. Mr. E. A. H. Walker, president of the Auxiliary, was the chairman, and he had the pleasure of presiding over a large and generous audience.

During the interval the president made an appeal to the assembly, speaking in lighter vein. On the subject of auxiliaries, though comparisons were invidious, he thought the Ilford Auxiliary was the most friendly. He knew that times were hard, and he was not out to break any records that night. He spoke of the benefits of the P.P.C., and specially appealed for the old people. Concluding, he thanked the artistes for the very fine concert they were giving.

After the collection the chairman was able to announce that the amount received had realised a grand total of £147 7s.

Mr. A. Parrock, hon. organising secretary, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman in eloquent terms, and it was accorded with musical honours.

The secretary also reminded members of the annual dinner which takes place on March 19th.

A most enjoyable concert was provided, the artistes being: Mr. Steve Cairns, Mr. Ernest Le Clerc, Mr. Walter Barker, Miss Nellie Beare, The Marvellos, Miss Mabel Wilman, and Mr. Ernest Jose (accompanist).

STRONG protest was recently registered by the Tyrone County Council against the action of the Northern Ireland Government in sending printing work which had been carried out in Northern Ireland for generations to London and the Free State. Mr. Thos. Dick, J.P., introduced the matter. They heard a lot now, he said, about the encouragement of Ulster industries, but the Northern Government had sent printing work out of Ulster which should never have been allowed to leave it. He mentioned that a lot of the petty sessions work was done outside Ulster, and the lists of dog licences, instead of being done locally, had been sent to London. If the Northern Government wanted to support Ulster, why did they send work like this out of Ulster? Mr. Rowley Elliott seconded and said there was absolutely no reason why this work should leave the country. The motion was unanimously passed.

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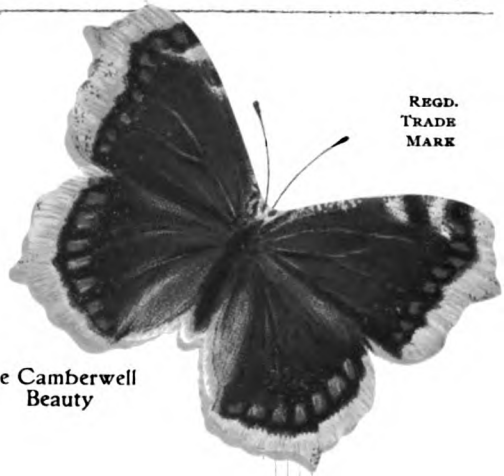
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Law for Printers and Publishers

By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

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Trends of Typography

WILL MODERNISTIC PRINTING ENDURE?

By EDWARD D. BERRY*

Group tendencies toward certain styles of expression are responsive neither to creative design nor accidents of art. They are responsive rather to racial or community emotional states and, as a corollary, to the education that enables people to express themselves.

In music, painting, typography, or any other art, the average achievement of a people is but the outward expression of their composite inner feeling. This fact is responsible for national styles, folk songs, and the like.

It was impossible for the ancient Egyptians to express themselves in art with the fine line that belonged to the age of Pericles in Greece; nor for us of the generation just passed to have promoted the modernistic style of typography now so much in vogue; simply because, in neither case, were the emotional states comparable with one another.

American Styles

Early typography in America was purely imitative. There was no originality, because the American artistic mind was not at that time creative. Fortunately, under this circumstance, the older masters of the art were still alive in the minds of men and, considering the crude tools with which they worked, our early printers, on the average, did excellent work.

Eventually, the industry began to have growing pains. New styles of type and new ways of using them were avidly sought; but, floundering about in an uncharted wilderness, with no guide posts available, and, more important, with no tradition behind him, the aspiring printer usually achieved only monstrosities of art, while he was trying to be novel and original. The culmination came in the latter part of the past century. Execrable type faces were designed, mongrel attempts to originate, without the proper background. These were used indiscriminately and as many of them as possible on each page.

A Refining Process

As artistic culture gained a foothold, a refining process was begun. The pendulum swung to the other side and we began to set jobs entirely in one series of type. We had gained equilibrium. Caslon types, again in vogue, were generally used with light ornamentation—fine lines and intricate circular designs—and with large areas of white space. The beginning of this century was a refined age of typography which suited our static, symmetrical, somewhat puritanical views of life. We had become effete.

Later, there came the World War, entailing an emancipation from everything we had experienced or endured before. We became primitive again and replaced a fine ornateness in typography with wide areas of black and colour, straight lines and impressionistic shapes. A tree was no longer a tree, but a straight line for the trunk and a circle for the assembled branches—its realistic beauty changed into the somewhat brutal beauty of utter frankness, a simplicity of line replacing an over-cultured expression.

Birth of Modernism

Rank simplicity became the vogue in our thoughts and actions, in art, in typography. We emotionally declared our freedom from all inhibitions. We were a new people who required new expression.

And so was born what we came to know as the modernistic style of typography. Revelling in this new freedom of expression we ran riot, produced many ugly things for each beautiful one, and depreciated such merit as the new style might have had.

As a logical accompaniment of the new straight-line idea came the new sans-serif types, similar to an alphabet of ancient Greece, where people were still natural and primitive. We have known similar types of "Gothic," but used them for "ordinary" printing and never for "artistic" work.

These types achieved a vogue such as we had never before seen in so short a time. Everywhere these straight lines were before us, as though insisting upon recognition of our new primitive state.

Drawbacks of Sans

It was not long, however, until discerning people discovered that this type was not legible when used for straight reading matter. Critics discovered that the strokes in the letters stopped abruptly, with no good reason, nor with the cross terminals, or serifs, to which we had become accustomed; that the straight lines, most of which were vertical, and with no apparent stopping place, led the eye up and down the page, while the natural process of reading was horizontal—with resulting confusion.

Good typographers then tried using the new types merely for display lines, which necessitated a "body type" that would harmonise with them.

Modern faces were found to be better than old style, because the former letters have also straight lines and angles predominating, and there is established a community of interest.

New Face Wanted

The solution of this particular part of the problem that might save from annihilation or change the greatest vogue we have known is in the hands of the type designers. Let them produce a face that will fully harmonise with Gothic display, and they will have conserved much previous effort that otherwise would have been wasted.

The foregoing, however, has to do with type and not necessarily with the new modernistic *style* of typography, which has for its guiding principle a raw simplicity. All good art is simple, but not all simplicity is art. There must also be harmony and a reason for doing a certain thing.

Human trends may be diverted, but they cannot be stopped until their causes disappear. Until people lapse again into the semi-conscious state when mere ornateness is satisfying, a simple, arresting style, such as modernism, will endure. Typefounders may or may not produce types conformable with this style, and thereby divert or support it.

Finally, this problem seems to be not an artistic one but psychological. Should the present state of emotional expression continue, the simple, crude style of modernism will endure. Your guess is as good as anyone else's.

* Writing in the "Graphic Arts Monthly" (Chicago).

The Printer's Imprint

As a result of discussions between the Federation of Master Printers and the Advertising Association, the latter has issued a general recommendation that all who place orders for printing of any description should not request or instruct the printer to omit his imprint. It is hoped by this means to re-establish the custom of using the legally prescribed imprint, with a view to assisting in the tracing and prevention of undesirable advertising which has been denied the columns of the press.

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM.—Virtually every week brings its melancholy tale of trained journalists being sacked, but the fee-snatching schools of journalism behave as if everything in Fleet Street were lovely. Their advertisements—with one honourable exception—still describe writing for the Press as the royal road to affluence, and the dupe is still encouraged to part with his guineas by the lie that "anyone can write," or, if he cannot write, that it does not matter, anyway. Never within living memory have things been worse in journalism than they are now; and, by consequence, never was there a time when the amateur had less chance of finding a home for his articles.—"Truth."

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More Gravure for "The Times"

Weekly Edition Feature

It will be remembered that on December 10th last "The Times Weekly Edition" included among its pages a special supplement printed by photogravure in full colour and monochrome. That was the first such supplement to be included in an English paper.

On March 17th the experiment will be repeated. A further 16-page supplement in colour rotary photogravure will appear in the Weekly edition. It will have eight pages in full colour, and eight in monochrome. Since the date of the first colour supplement no others have followed "The Times'" example, instead the honour has been left to them of bringing out the second of its kind, and of consolidating their achievement.

The special feature of the next colour supplement will be a water colour drawing of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, to be formally opened on March 19th. Colour photographs will also again be a feature of the number.

It may be recalled that the method of combining the colour pages with the ordinary letterpress pages is by means of the Intersettor—a new mechanical device. After the colour supplements have been printed on a reel-fed rotary press, they are passed into the Intersettor, which is attached to the printing press, and by this means are fed into the ordinary issue in their proper position and register.

Though on the occasion of the previous colour supplement a double issue of the paper was printed, by the afternoon of the publication day it was out of print. Wide approbation of "The Times'" achievement has been voiced by the press of many countries, as well as by printers.

PRINTING inks are amongst the articles included in the reduced rates announced in the new Australian tariff schedule.

Death of Mr. Tom Wyatt

Representative of Messrs. Nickerson Bros.

With much regret we record the untimely death of Mr. Tom Wyatt, the well-known and highly esteemed representative of Messrs. Nickerson Bros., the leather manufacturers of Worship Street, London. Mr. Wyatt passed away on Monday week at the early age of 47, after an illness extending over five months.

Mr. Wyatt had been with Messrs. Nickerson Bros. practically all his business career—for over thirty years—having begun with them as a boy. Mr. Francis Nickerson, who retired from the business last year, took Mr. Wyatt under his care when he came to the firm as an orphan, and great respect on one side and affection on the other grew up between them. For many years he had been an outside representative for the firm in London, and he had a host of friends in the trade, by whom he will be sadly missed. He was of a bright nature, and always ready to lend a helping hand; a man of steady habits and keenly interested in his work.

Mr. Wyatt was well known to most of the members of the Bookbinders' Overseers Association, and had recently thought of associating himself with that body.

The funeral of Mr. Wyatt took place at Rippleside Cemetery, Barking, on Saturday. Mr. Frank Nickerson and Mr. Henry Nickerson together with other representatives of the firm were present, as were many of his friends in the trade. Among the beautiful wreaths were one from the staff at Worship Street, and one from the Bermondsey factory staff

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MR. MAX BLAINE ROBINSON, joint managing director of the "Natal Mercury" Printing and Publishing Company, has died at the age of 57.

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Printers' Managers & Overseers

Discussion on Association Topics

The March monthly meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the usual meeting place, the Old Bell, Holborn, and was very well attended. Mr. R. B. Simpson, president, was in the chair, supported by Mr. M. J. Odell, vice-president, Mr. A. H. Wilson, general secretary, and other officers. There were present also two visitors from the provinces, Mr. F. G. White (Bristol), hon. secretary of the West of England Centre, and Mr. Wm. Cruickshank, hon. secretary of the Edinburgh Centre.

Revision of Rules

The minutes having been read by the secretary, a recommendation by the council concerning the appointment of a Rules Revision Committee was placed before the meeting. It was announced that the council had appointed seven of its members to sit on the committee, and suggested that three members should be co-opted from the members present. A long discussion ensued on this matter, and it was ultimately agreed that the meeting should elect a committee of ten. Accordingly, seven names additional to those suggested by the council were proposed, and the meeting voted. The tellers were Messrs. Cruickshank, White, Davenport, and Presslie.

The result of the voting was that Messrs. M. J. Odell, Agnew, R. H. Berry, A. E. Brades, J. H. Fisher, R. B. Hardie, F. J. Field, T. G. Carne, G. H. T. Freeman, and W. H. Wicken were elected to form the Rules Revision Committee.

The next item on the agenda was a benevolent grant recommended by the council. Mr. E. H. Berryman proposed, on behalf of one of the oldest members of the Association, a grant additional to five guineas already sent to this member. Mr. Dawson heartily supported the recommendation, and suggested that the additional sum be £15. An alternative proposal was put to the meeting by Mr. C. J. Gray, that the member should be paid £1 per week up to £25. This matter was also put to the vote, and eventually a grant of £15 in a lump sum was agreed to.

Association Unity

Mr. Simpson next introduced to the members their two visitors—Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. White—who were accorded a hearty welcome. Both made appropriate response, intimating their pleasure at being present, and saying that their Centres supported the Parent Association, also stressing the point that the Centres and the Parent Association formed one body, regardless of geographical position.

There ensued some further discussion upon correspondence published to members, after which the president drew members' attention to the last whist drive of the season.

This concluding the business of the evening, it was decided, owing to the lateness of the hour, that a lecture which was to have been given that evening by Mr. W. Wilson on "London Taverns and a Public House," should be postponed to a subsequent meeting. This was agreed to, and the meeting terminated.

PRINTING presses imported into Canada in the nine months ended September totalled a value of 1,235,000 dols., compared with 1,318,000 dols. and 2,092,000 dols. recorded in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

AN outstanding example of colour printing comes to hand from Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd., 89-92, Shoe Lane, London, in the form of a calendar. A vase of flowers is reproduced on a solid black background, in such a manner that the vivid and delicate colourings of the flowers suggest the use of water-colour inks. We understand, however, that the printing was done with matt oil inks printed from Swain's line blocks. In harmony with the colour work is the attractive tinted board upon which the flower study has been mounted, and the neat little monthly calendar at the foot.

Binders' Overseers Association

Mr. Faraday Innes on Bookbinding Leathers

Members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association spent a highly instructive and interesting evening on Tuesday of last week, when a lecture was given by Mr. R. Faraday Innes, of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association, on "Bookbinding Leathers and their Deterioration." The paper followed on similar lines to that recently given by the same gentleman at Stationers' Hall. As on that occasion, the lecture on Tuesday before the overseers, evoked a great deal of attention, whilst the discussion and remarks that followed the address were no less interesting and helpful. The meeting was held at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Harry Young (president), supported by Mr. P. H. Paton (vice-president), and Messrs. Robt. Bryan (general secretary), W. F. Cribb (financial secretary) and A. E. Walters (treasurer).

After the disposal of the minutes, letters were read from Mr. A. Williamson, secretary of the Costing Committee of the British Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. Geo. A. Eden (late secretary of the Association). From the former letter it was learned that Mr. Williamson would give a lecture on "Costing" at the next meeting of the Association in April. Mr. Eden's letter conveyed fraternal greetings to the members. Mr. F. W. Jordon (a provincial member) sent word of a vacancy for an overseer in the provinces, an act which met with very cordial approval.

Mr. F. W. Cribb, a steward for the annual dinner to be held on April 23rd at the Holborn Restaurant, stated that all arrangements for this event were in hand and that it was now up to the members to make the annual gathering a huge success.

Mr. Charles George Wood (manager, Messrs. R. Peebles and Co.), was elected to honorary membership, receiving from the chairman and the meeting a very warm welcome.

Leather Deterioration

Mr. Faraday Innes, who was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, said he was glad of the opportunity of being able to put before them some of the problems associated with the deterioration of bookbinding leathers. Continuing, Mr. Innes said the problems seemed to suffer from want of information. However, they had made some advances recently, and in this connection he was glad to have been introduced to Dr. G. L. Riddell and to have had that gentleman's co-operation. Mr. Innes said he was pleased to be able to put his views before them on the question of deterioration of bookbinding leathers. On the practical side he was confident he could not tell his hearers anything that they did not know already. It was on the scientific side that information seemed to be lacking.

Mr. Innes then proceeded to explain what leather was and how it was manufactured. His explanation by the use of photo-micrographs of the complex fibrous structure and the various constituents of ox-hide and other leathers, was highly interesting. He described the processes involved in preventing putrification in the leather so that when it dried it would be pliable. Tanning was also a matter that came in for a good deal of explanation at the hands of Mr. Innes, as did also questions of porosity, moisture, etc.

Mr. Innes said he had heard that Nigerian native leather had a good reputation amongst bookbinders, and he would be glad to hear the opinion of his hearers upon that matter. After a remark that it was Mr. Douglas Cockerill who got the Royal Society of Arts to go into the question of leather deterioration, Mr. Innes dealt with many of the contributory causes of the deterioration of leathers, the chief of which, he said, was probably sulphuric acid.

We hope to report the discussion which followed Mr. Innes' address in the Bookbinding Section of next week's issue.

MR. SIDNEY CHARLES COX (65), of Banstead, Surrey, a director of Walter Reid and Son, Limited, proprietors of the "Western Daily Press," Bristol, left £7,920 (net personalty £7,547).

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Australian Notes

Tram Ticket Printing Boom—New Stamp Issue—Serious effect of Tax on Books—Company Results—New Registrations

A MUCH-NEEDED fillip to the printing industry resulted from the recent accession of the State Executive Council to the Tramway Board's request to introduce 1½d. tickets in place of the 2d. tickets. Before the change-over, various printing firms, as well as the Board's own printing presses, were fully occupied in preparing for the concession. At least 5 million tickets had to be printed. It was necessary also to print special check tickets. These had to be printed in four series, and delivery of eight millions had to be taken before the arrangements for selling to the public were complete. In addition, the concession involved altering various classes of stationery carried by the conductors and used in the office. About 3,000 such forms are used each day. Several Melbourne printing firms participated in the order for tickets, and one, which would have closed for a fortnight from Christmas, was able to remain open and keep its employees in work.

* * *

THE first of a new stamp issue, which was officially promoted by Mr. A. E. Green during his control of the Postal Department, made its appearance in preliminary form at the end of January. The main purpose is to use Australian birds and animals for the designs. The first stamp, which was of shilling denomination so that its circulation would be limited, had the impress of the lyre bird. Among other designs are those of the kookaburra on a sixpenny stamp, and the platypus on a ninepenny stamp. The twopenny, the threepenny, and the five shilling issues will contain a sketch of the new Sydney Harbour Bridge. This stamp will be available in March. With the exception of the lyre bird stamp, which has been approved, the new Postmaster-General (Mr. J. E. Fenton) can interfere with the other issues if he wishes, since they are only in the initiatory stages.

* * *

A DEPUTATION representing probably 1,000 libraries, learned societies, and universities was recently arranged to interview the Prime Minister at an early date, in regard to the sales tax and primage duty on books. The taxes, based on the calculations of the Customs Department, add 20 per cent. to the cost of books and journals. With the high exchange rates, books and journals imported from England and foreign countries have increased in price by between 50 per cent. and 78 per cent. in the last 18 months. Private individuals have been seriously affected, and the larger libraries have removed from their subscription lists a great proportion of important technical and scientific journals, thus seriously reducing the efficiency of those institutions at a time when Australia requires up-to-date information from all other countries for the development of industry.

* * *

AT the annual general meeting of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., the full dividend of 7 per cent. on the preference shares, for the year ended September 27th last was declared. The chairman of directors (Sir Hugh Denison) said that at present and for the past six or seven weeks all the company's productions were working at a profit. The "Daily Telegraph" had received increased support from advertisers, and, owing to the relaxing of some of the conditions of the awards under which the staff worked, production costs had been reduced to a point where income more than balanced expenditure. Costs had also been reduced recently by the reduction of £1 per ton in the duty on newsprint. Sir Hugh added that he had received advice from overseas that the price of newsprint would be reduced by £1 per ton in the new year. Regarding accounts Sir Hugh said that the position was now more favourable, as the newspapers which had earned profits were maintaining their position. The report and balance sheet were adopted.

* * *

NET profit of £7,114 was recorded by Truth (New Zealand), Ltd., for the year to September 30th, as compared with £9,467 the previous year. Preference dividend of 7 per cent. absorbed £3,500, and ordinary dividend of 6½ per cent. £4,875. These dividends are the same as were paid the previous year. As £4,779 was brought forward, the company is able to carry forward a credit of £3,518. The position of the company is very sound.

* * *

THE following new companies have been registered: Improved Copyright Directories Co., Ltd., capital £2,000, in 20,000 shares of 2s. each. Newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, advertising agents, etc.; The Open Boat Publishing Co., Ltd., capital £1,000, in 1,000 shares of £1 each. To acquire the publishing business known as The Open Boat Publishing Company, at 84, Pitt Street, Sydney; Moore's Bookshop, Ltd., capital £5,000. To acquire Moore's Bookshop, and to carry on as booksellers, stationers, printers, and publishers, etc.

Trade with India

Entitled "Conditions and Prospects of United Kingdom Trade in India,"—1930-31 (revised to August, 1931),—a report by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, has just been published for the Department of Overseas Trade by His Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3s. 9d. post free.

The report has some interesting facts to show with regard to books and printed matter and stationery (excluding paper) imports into India during the past three years. With regard to books and printed matter, the total imports were in 1928-9 of the value of Rs. 66,27,876, in the following year Rs. 71,81,903, and in 1930-31 Rs. 60,91,405. The figures for the United Kingdom during the three periods were Rs. 55,88,000, increasing to Rs. 60,96,000 the following year, but decreasing to Rs. 51,51,000 in the last period. The 1929-30 U.K. figures represented 84 per cent. of the trade; of the remainder the United States had 8 per cent. and Germany 2½ per cent. United Kingdom publishing and scholastic supply firms, the report says, are well represented and maintain their share of the trade.

In the class designated stationery (excluding paper), it is reported that after a period of steady expansion over several years, the total trade receded by over 20 per cent. in 1930-31. Of the total of Rs. 1,01, lakhs' value imported in 1928-9 the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 55,10,000, and Germany Rs. 26,89,000. The following year the import figures were the same for the two countries. During 1930-1 the total declined, however, to Rs. 81 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 43,76,000, and Germany Rs. 19,49,000.

United Kingdom manufacturers have been fortunate, says the report, in maintaining their relative position in a year of reduced trade. In high-grade stationery, United Kingdom goods have a strong hold, but even so United States manufacturers, by dint of advertising and canvassing by travellers, have created a market for such specialities as fountain pens, propelling pencils, etc. United Kingdom firms who specialise in office stationery and requisites are meeting with success largely as a result of opening their own branches in the country or of employing regular travellers.

From the appendices which appear after the report we learn that printing materials imported during the same three periods from the United Kingdom were Rs 26,90,000, Rs. 25,71,000, and Rs. 16,99,000. German figures for imported printing materials during the same three years were Rs. 9,10,000, Rs. 10,33,000, and Rs. 5,62,000.

ABERDEEN business men met last week to discuss procedure and arrangements for holding a local "Scottish Week," commencing Monday, March 21st. The general idea behind the movement, which is earnestly impressed upon all traders who agree to take part, is the advertisement of goods and articles of Scottish manufacture. Publicity may be given by advertising matter, window display, window bills, posters, or any other methods that may commend themselves.

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New British Patents

Applications

Berkshire Printing Co., Ltd. Collapsible boxes, etc. 5,159.
Billing, N. Pemberton-. Book, etc., delivery machine. 4,878.
Bingham, A. Sheet-feeding apparatus. 4,577.
Burdick, C. L. Paper folding machines. 4,568.
Chambers and Co., Ltd., F. Means for printing on penholders, pencils, etc. 5,003.
Date, S. R. Composition of movable types for printing in Devanagari script. 5,890.
Gross, H., and Junghänel, R. Moistening stereotype matrices. 5,834.
Haward, E. W. Printing presses. 4,784.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Printing machines. 4,743.
Hollings, E., and Hollings, H. Automatic sheet-feeders for printing machines. 5,526.
Johns, Son and Watts, Ltd., and Watts, A. E. Boxes, containers, etc. 4,854.
Levane, R. Apparatus for issuing gummed strip paper for packing, etc. 5,573.
Livesey, A. W. Paper-feeding devices for typewriters. 5,591.
Major, H. V. Machines for facilitating examination and counting of sheets of paper, etc. 4,515.
Menaglia, M. Machines for printing on cigarette paper. 5,661.
Molins Machine Co., Ltd. Sheet-feeding apparatus. 4,577.
Morland and Impey, Ltd., and Impey, F. L. Loose-leaf books. 5,184.
Namiki Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Kabushika Kaishka Namiki Seisakusho). Manufacture of writing inks. 5,662.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer. Geb.). Automatically opening closed book signatures, etc. 4,711.
Raynham, R. G. Loose-leaf binders. 5,701.
Round, C. Means for printing on penholders, pencils, etc. 5,003.
Shippin, E. Production of printing plates. 5,179.
Shuck, Maclean and Co., Ltd., and Shuck, E. Production of printing plates. 5,179.
Staveley and Co., W., and Staveley, W. Printing machines. 5,080.
Tress and Co., Ltd., and Davis, W. J. Planographic printing. 5,016.
Turnbull, D. H. Sheet conveying device for rotary printing machines. 5,322.
Typograph Ges. Casting moulds for matrix composing, etc., machines. 4,848.
Uhertype Akt.-Ges., and Uher, E. Controlling patterns for photographic type-composing. 5,362.

Specifications Published

1930

Adrema Maschinenbauges. Manually operated address-printing machines. 367,375.
Brown, A. M. Holders for carbon or stencil paper and the like. 367,039.
Buren, J. van. Cartons. 367,446.
Cave, R. G. Process of printing in colours. 367,480.
Dunlop, S. (Aktiebolaget Dux). Mould for casting printing types. 367,501.
Gardner, L. F. (Roto-Press Akt.-Ges.). Flat-bed cylinder printing-presses. 367,360.
I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges. Process of photographic printing. 367,411.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Aubin, E. G. Saint-. Apparatus for casting curved stereotype plates. 366,982.
Morland and Impey, Ltd., and Power, R. F. Loose-leaf binders. 367,483.
Robinson, L. T. A. Printing cylinders. 367,436.
Siemens Bros., and Co., Ltd., and Broome, J. H. Ticket printing and issuing machines. 367,354.
Speedaumat Manufacturing Co. Platen printing machines. 366,931.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Inking-apparatus for printing machines. 366,914.

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1931

Andreas, A. Multi-ply bags, and method of making the same. 367,655.
Filmer, R. H. Cardboard boxes. 367,682.
Hanrott, H. C. Blotter devices. 367,155.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Printers' galleys, and slugs for use therein. 367,110.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. 367,153.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Controlling devices for automatic stitching machines. 367,569.
Rowntree, E. A. Manufacture of envelopes. 367,252.
Schmeisser, W. Postcards. 367,704.
Spiess, G. Sheet-feeding devices for folding machines or similar machines for operating upon sheets. 367,204.
Tuck, G., and Tuck and Sons, Ltd., R. Painting books. 367,269.
Vojtech, A. Process and apparatus for cleaning the matrices of typesetting machines. 367,231.
Winkler, A., and Dunnebier, M. Method of and apparatus for delivering and stacking flat articles of paper and similar materials. 367,596.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Glasplakatefabrik Offenburg Akt.-Ges. Hand litho or like printing press with rubber pressure. 21,312.

1932

Rowe, W. W. Bags or the like of composite materials and processes of making them. 3,739.

New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Fudge Boxes

An invention by Messrs. C. G. Quick and C. B. Digby relates to a method whereby in a late-news cylinder a locking member movable into and out of locking position is provided for engagement with the usual fudge-box retaining-members. A locking-ring 14, Fig. 1, having for each dog 9 an inwardly projecting lug 15, is adapted so that one end face of each lug abuts against a shoulder 16 formed on the cylinder 1, and the other end face can be moved by partly rotating the locking-ring 14, either to abut against the outer faces of the dogs 9 when these are in clamping position, or to be clear of the faces of the dogs, which are thus free to be moved out of clamping position. The locking-ring 14

FIG.1.

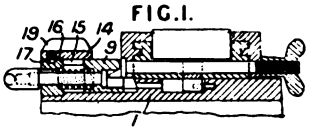
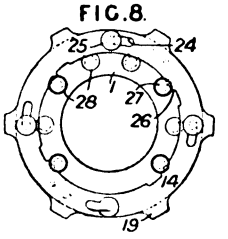


FIG.8.

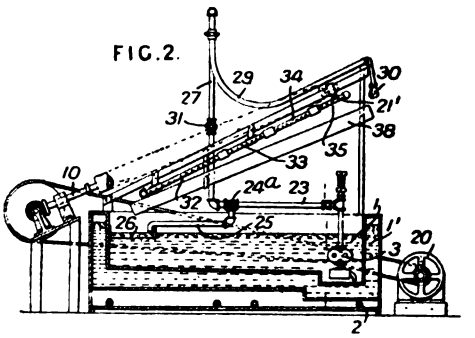


is provided with pins 17 which enter a circumferential recess formed in the cylinder 1 so that it is positioned axially; the ring, which is provided with finger grips 19, is located in either position by a spring-pressed ball located in a recess in the cylinder, the ball being adapted to enter recesses formed in the ring. In a modification the lugs 15, instead of projecting inwardly, are formed by cutting away portions of the ring itself so that they consist of axial projections from the ring which engage ribs extending from the upper surfaces of the dogs. Movement of the locking-ring is limited by providing in the ring a covered slot into which extends a screw from the cylinder. In another modification, shown in Fig. 8, the locking-ring is mounted at the end of the cylinder, and is formed with arcuate slots 24 through which extend large-headed screws 25 which retain the ring in position. When it is desired to lock the dogs, abutments 26 in the ring 14 are moved into position under the heads of screws 27 screwed into one of a pair of rods 28 which are under spring action and secured to each dog, while when it is desired to free the dogs, the cut-away parts of the ring are moved into line with the heads of the screws 27. Attachments may be provided on the cylinder for the reception of seal-printing devices. In all cases the slidably mounted dogs are urged under spring action into clamping engagement with bevels on the fudge feed-boxes, and actuating hand-grips are provided for moving the dogs out of clamping position. The cylinder is provided with driving feathers for the fudge feed-boxes, and is secured on its shaft by set screws.—342,313.

Renewing Inking Rollers

In this invention the surface of inking-rollers is renewed by circulating molten roller composition from a tank over the roller while it is rotating, and returning the surplus

FIG.2.



composition draining from the roller directly to the tank. The roller composition is contained in a tank 1 and is kept molten by a water jacket 1^1 heated by gas burners 2. A pump 3 of the rotary gear type is immersed in the tank and is driven from an electric motor 20 to pump the composition through pipes 23, 27 and flexible pipe 29 to a nozzle 30. The roller to be coated is supported in an inclined position above the tank with one end of its spindle supported on a bracket 21^1 and the other end in driving engagement with a shaft 10 driven by bevel and belt gear from the motor 20. The roller is heated by gas jets 32 . . 35 so controlled that the intensity of heating decreases from the bottom to the top end of the roller. The composition is spread over the rotating roller by the nozzle 30, surplus composition falling into a drip pan 38 and being returned to the tank above a sieve 26. The amount of the composition issuing from the nozzle may be varied by adjusting a valve 31, the excess supplied by the pump passing through a non-return valve 24^a to a pipe 25 leading back to the tank. The patent is by the Ideal Roller and Manufacturing Co.—342,702.

Impression Cylinders

An invention of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., and Messrs. S. A. Brazier and F. W. Warren relates to blankets

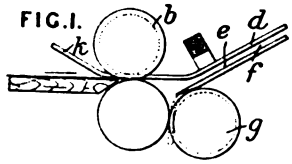
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for impression cylinders which are formed of a base consisting of one, two, or more layers of fabric impregnated with rubber, a thick coating of rubber which acts as a resilient pad, and an outer ink-resisting coating of synthetic resin, or varnish, or of acetyl or nitrocellulose. The artificial resins employed may be phenol-formaldehyde condensation products; formaldehyde-urea with suitable softeners; or condensation products of glycerol and phthalic anhydride. The suitable softeners referred to may be triphenylphosphate, tricresylphosphate, dibutyl phthalate, butyl butyrate, or anthracene, naphthalene, and their chlorinated, nitrated and hydrogenated derivatives. The acetyl or nitrocellulose may be employed as a substitute for the artificial resin, or as an additional layer covering the resin. When it is used in place of the resin, cyclohexanol may be used as a bond between the rubber layer and the cellulose composition. The blanket may finally be vulcanized.

Paper Folding Machines

In a paper-folding machine of the buckling-folder type, either or both of the grid members d, c, which constitute the folding pocket f, are extended to pass between the operative rollers b, g so as to form guides for the sheets.

FIG.1.



The end portions of the upper bars d are curved separately at k and the ends of the lower member c are shaped to conform to the periphery of the roller g. The rollers b, g are grooved to receive the bars. The patentees are Messrs. Geb. Brehmer and O. Kleinschmit.—349,501.

Feeding Envelope Blanks

Under a patent by Mr. A. S. Huckins envelope blanks 1 are fed to the impression cylinder 2 of a rotary printing couple by means of a suction separator 17 mounted on an

FIG.1.

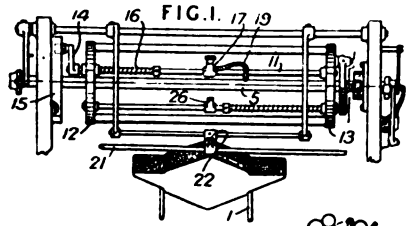
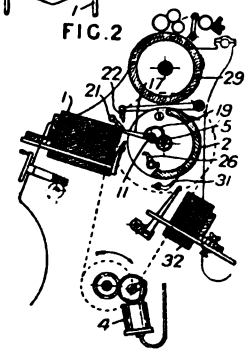


FIG.2



oscillating shaft 11 carried by endplates 12, 13 of the cylinder 2, the nozzle at the end of the separator being moved outwardly from the cylinder at each rotation to engage the foremost blank of the pile 1, and to separate a blank therefrom. The separator 17 is connected by a flexible tube 19 to the hollow shaft 5 of the cylinder 2, and the shaft 5 is periodically exhausted of air by means of a pump 4 and an oscillating valve which connects the shaft 5 to the pump. The movement of the separator 15 is controlled by means of an arm 14 which is secured to the shaft 11 parallel to the separator 17, and a fixed cam segment 15 which acts on the arm 14 and rotates the shaft 11 against the action of a spring 16. After the separator 17, which is formed with an orifice of oblong shape with the long side thereof parallel to the axis of the shaft 5, has seized a blank it remains substantially parallel to its original position, but is withdrawn into the cylinder 2. It moves backwards relatively to the cylinder 2, and the separated blank is gripped by an oscillating gripper 26 on a spring-controlled shaft geared to an oscillating segment. The pile 1 is retained by a holding device 21, and an oscillating picker 22 assists the separation of the blank by moving down between the holder 21 and the blank attached to the separator 17. After the arm 14 is released from the cam 15, the parts 14, 17 return to their original position relatively to the cylinder 2 under spring action. The blanks are printed on by a cylinder 29, and are detached from the cylinder 2 by a stripper 31 and stacked in a pile 32.—351,303.

Bookbinding Leathers

The representatives invited by the Printing Industry Research Association to form a Bookbinding Leather Committee met at Stationers' Hall on February 22nd, and elected Mr. L. G. Kitcat, of the Master Bookbinders Association, chairman, and Dr. G. L. Riddell, director of the P.I.R.A., hon. secretary. The meeting of this committee was the direct result of the lecture given by Mr. R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C., at Stationers' Hall in December, when he took as his subject "Bookbinding Leathers and their Deterioration." The lecture and subsequent discussion aroused great interest among the many prominent trade personalities present, and the P.I.R.A. undertook to set up a representative committee. The objects are to collect and co-ordinate all the available data on the rotting of leather, which will then form the basis for scientific investigation and research.

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The Printing Trades Alliance

Annual Dinner

Nearly three hundred were present at the Printing Trades Alliance annual dinner at Cannon Street Hotel on Saturday. The chairman was Mr. L. R. Tucker, who was accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, and the chief guest was the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, P.C., others present including Mrs. Whitley, Mr. Guy Harrison (president of the L.M.P.A.), Mr. T. F. Howard, L.C.C., M.P., and Mrs. Howard, and Mr. Walter W. Cant, secretary and organiser.

Presentation to Mr. H. B. Cahusac

A happy feature of the gathering was that an illuminated address was presented to Mr. H. Basil Cahusac on behalf of the members of the Printing Trades Alliance, in recognition of his work in connection with the formation of the Alliance. The presentation speech was made by Mr. C. H. Langley, who drew attention to the courage and tenacity of Mr. Cahusac at that time, in face of the strong opposition to the Alliance put up by those not in sympathy.

Mr. Cahusac in his reply thanked the members for their kindness, and pointed out that although he had not taken an active part on the committee for some time, he was still very interested in the growth of the Alliance.

Peace in Industry

Mr. P. Rose proposed the toast of "The Printing Trades Alliance and Industrial Peace." He said that probably never during the industrial history of our country had the minds of men and women been more attuned to thoughts of peace than to-day. The economic blizzard had brought forth co-operation, which was the natural relation between master and man. He believed that public opinion would in time demand that the leaders of both sides in industry should get together and settle their differences without disturbance of the means of livelihood. This was the ideal for which the Printing Trades Alliance had been working for fourteen years, and not without success. He proceeded to pay a tribute to services which their honoured guest, Mr. Whitley, had rendered to peace in industry. He also referred to the difficulties and opposition encountered by the Alliance, and closed by appealing to employers and employed to show mutual consideration and co-operation.

The toast "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. L. Richards, and responded to by Mr. Whitley.

Mr. Whitley on Co-operation

In the course of his speech Mr. Whitley said that the various types of people in an industry ought to meet together at intervals in times of peace. It was the constructive side of the Whitley councils that alone would justify their permanent existence.

"We have learned," he proceeded, "that the nation cannot live alone, and surely it is true with regard to industries within the country that one industry cannot live or prosper alone and you in your printing trades industry have a great contribution to make to the national service."

Each industry, he said, when considering the founding of organisations for avoiding contests between employers and employed, should build the structure most suited to its particular needs. In the printing industry they had the Printing Trades Alliance and the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Industry, both animated by the principles of the round table, free argument, consideration, and good will, instead of by threats of strikes and lock-outs. The printing and pottery industries were in the forefront in the forming of such councils.

Mr. F. J. Holroyde proposed the toast "The Chairman," and in responding, Mr. Tucker pointed out that it would be impossible to deal with the many complicated questions which arise in such a union as the Alliance without the great assistance he had received from his fellow committeemen, and particularly from Mr. Walter Cant, the secretary and organiser of the Alliance.

A NOVEL printing expedient being exploited by the "Sketch" is the application of a coat of glaze to illustrations appearing in advertisement pages.

Trade Notes

THE "Derby Mercury," one of the oldest newspapers in the country, which was merged into the "Derbyshire Advertiser" two years ago, has this week resumed publication as a separate issue.

WOMEN'S DAILY NEWSPAPER.—It is expected that the long-anticipated new daily newspaper to be entitled the "Call" will shortly make its appearance. It will be owned entirely by women, though men will participate in the production of it. The founder and chairman is Mrs. Annie Colles. A prospectus is being published to increase the number of shareholders holding from £1 to £200 worth of shares. Described as a "non-party," up-to-date daily newspaper," its shareholders will all be women over sixteen years of age.

FOR omitting their imprint from a pamphlet printed by them, Messrs. Walter Ley, Ltd., printers, Fulford Road, York, were fined £1 at the York City Police Court last week. For Messrs. Ley it was stated that steps would be taken to see that the omission was not repeated in future.

PRINTING MACHINERY ON HIRE PURCHASE.—In the Shoreditch County Court, on Friday, before Judge Dumas, Louis Tarnbolsk, of Paper House, Hanbury Street, Spitalfields, E., a paper merchant, sued Israel Doransky, of 24, St. Thomas's Road, Gore Road, South Hackney, N.E., to recover possession of one S.H. Peerless Folding Machine and three chases, three cases of type, about 60 or 70 lbs., and one rack for the type, or their value £18, the goods being supplied on the hire purchase system. The plaintiff said the defendant had broken two terms of the agreement: he had defaulted, in that he had paid nothing since June of last year, and he had also removed the goods from the address in the agreement without giving notice. Judge Dumas made an order for the specific return of the goods in seven days, or their value £18.

ADVERTISING CONVENTION.—It having been decided that the annual convention of the Advertising Association shall take place at Liverpool from June 11th to 15th, this date clashes with that of the British Federation of Master Printers annual congress at Llandudno. It is therefore impossible for the Federation to arrange a sectional meeting, as it has done in previous years. However, endeavours are being made to arrange for a limited number of members to proceed to Liverpool from Llandudno on the Wednesday, and so take part in the closing hours of the convention.

IN the House of Commons last week, Mr. Runciman said that so far as the Board of Trade was aware there was no reason for their intervening in regard to newspaper insurance.

MR. G. F. CARPENTER, proprietor of the "Cheam Times," died in St. Anthony's Hospital, North Cheam, Surrey, on Sunday at the age of 75.

MR. HARRY W. LEE, who died in a London nursing home, after an operation, on Saturday, aged 66, was in early life a clerk in the counting-house of a printing works, but in 1881 he became associated with William Morris and other Socialist pioneers, and later became editor of "Justice."

THE Fleet Street Orchestra gave a successful concert at the Kingsway Hall last Thursday evening in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund.

LINOTYPES IN RUSSIA.—The issue of the Moscow "Economic Life" for March 3rd contains an illustration which bears the subscription of "Assembing the first two Linotypes made by the works named M. Geletsa in Leningrad."

STUDENTS' WORK.—A highly creditable piece of work has been produced by students attending the North-Western Polytechnic Printing Department. This takes the shape of eleven poems of Shakespeare presented in attractive pamphlet form. The text has been set in the Linotype Granjon series with Linotype borders, and the layout, and arrangement of ornaments and borders reflects handsomely on the skill and efficiency of the designers.

MESSRS. STEPHENSON, BLAKE AND CO., LTD., of Sheffield and London, have issued a neatly-printed card setting forth new reduced prices of metal spacing material and plain brass rule.

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South-West London Printers

"Mechanical Composition" Discussed

The monthly meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday of last week and provided an occasion for a very useful discussion on the subject of "Mechanical Composition."

Mr. J. H. Quinn (president) occupied the chair, and was supported by an exceptionally large number of members and friends, among whom were Mr. Brett of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, and Messrs. Wigg and Worth of the Monotype Corporation, Limited. In opening the proceedings Mr. Quinn extended a cordial welcome to these gentlemen and other visitors.

Monotype and Linotype

Mr. A. Spring introduced the subject of the Monotype installation and gave an admirable survey of its capabilities. He was followed by Mr. Laurence Mead, who dealt in an equally lucid manner with the possibilities of the Linotype machine.

At the conclusion of these introductory addresses the meeting was thrown open for discussion and a very lively hour followed.

Mr. J. D. Wise set the ball rolling by giving his experience of the Intertype machine, and was followed by Messrs. H. V. Wiles, E. J. Pegg, E. A. Spring, C. H. Robottom, T. D. Hawkins, W. J. Boyle, J. A. Baker and G. Rangecroft, each of whom contributed items of interest.

Many questions were asked, and were adequately dealt with by Messrs. Brett and Wigg when they responded to the chairman's invitation to address the meeting.

Differing Requirements

Mr. R. B. Simnett rounded off the discussion by reminding the members that it was not altogether a question of competition between the two methods of mechanical composition, each being supreme in its own field. The question the printer had to decide was which of the two was best adapted to the class of work he had to produce, and he thought that experience alone could settle that point.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Spring and Mead was proposed by Mr. C. H. Robottom and seconded by Mr. Fred. A. Chivers (hon. secretary), and both gentlemen briefly responded.

The chairman thanked Messrs. Brett and Wigg for the happy manner in which they had contributed to the usefulness of the discussion.

The chairman concluded the proceedings with an announcement that the annual meeting of the Association would be held on Tuesday, April 5th, when he hoped there would be a large attendance.

Stereo Overseers Association

There was a good attendance of members of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association at the March meeting on Thursday last at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4. Mr. A. Chadwell (president) was in the chair. The attention of the members was agreeably occupied in listening to an address by Mr. A. H. Mundey on the "Gold Digger" in which that gentleman gave an account of his visit two years ago to several mines in South Africa when attending the Triennial Congress of the Mining and Metallurgical Societies of the Empire.

Before the address Mr. Walter William Mumford (Amalgamated Press), was elected to membership.

In an interesting and fascinating manner Mr. Mundey, from actual observation, told the story of the winning of the gold from the mines, its conveyance to the surface and then the later processes involved in extracting it from the rest of the earth that was brought to the top of the mine.

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Mundey, congratulated him on a most excellent address.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. A. H. Howell and very cordially endorsed.

Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association

The Annual Dinner

Mr. J. F. D. Dixon (chairman) presided at the 25th annual meeting of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association at Essex Hall, London, on Friday, March 4th. There was a good attendance. Mr. A. Henwood (secretary) read the Committee's report, which showed a total membership of 1,239, including 897 Linotype and 297 Monotype operators, with 45 hon. members. Sixteen names had been removed from the list, eight by superannuation, four by death and four by resignation; new members numbered 49.

The financial statement showed total receipts of £1,319, which included £909 from subscriptions, etc., and £322 balance brought forward. Expenditure totalled £905 (sick benefits £387 and superannuation grants £240), leaving a balance of £413. Investments totalled £2,641.

The report and balance sheet were adopted and the following officers elected: Chairman—Mr. J. F. D. Dixon (Amalgamated Press); treasurer—Mr. A. E. G. Goldwin (St. Clement's Press); committee—Monotype—Messrs. A. J. Clarke (Harrison and Sons), F. W. Jukes (Eyre and Spottiswoode) and H. E. Waite (Reveirs); Linotype—Messrs. W. J. Adams (Wymans), W. A. Barnes (Amalgamated Press), W. Blackburn (Newnes and Pearson), A. Burgess ("Sunday Times"), C. R. Flaxman ("News of the World"), C. Harvey (G. W. Jones), J. Needham, E. W. J. Parrack, and F. Riley; auditors—Messrs. G. A. Nunn (Vernon's) and W. Daglish ("Financial News"); secretary—Mr. A. Henwood ("Evening Standard").

The report of the Pension Fund was presented by the hon. secretary, Mr. C. R. Flaxman. It was announced that the new pension had been named the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association Pension No. V (W. I. Burch, Esq., Monotype Corporation) in appreciation of the help given by the Corporation in forwarding this auxiliary of the Printers Pension Corporation. The report was adopted and Mr. Flaxman thanked for his honorary services and invited to continue in office for the ensuing twelve months. It was agreed to make a donation of £50 to the chairman's list at the Association's annual dinner at the First Avenue Hotel, London, on April 16th next.

Trade Union Matters

IN the experience of the London Society of Compositors according to the "L.T.J.", "Little change in the state of trade took place last month, but small as the improvement was, it was welcome. We are not without hope that it may be taken as a sign of greater improvement in the near future. Recent experience in trade prophecies by acknowledged experts, however, puts a curb upon our anticipation in this respect. Undoubtedly the catalogue season has started, and the rise in prices following (and even preceding) the imposition of tariffs upon imported goods means greater preparations for publicity of this kind. Parliament and the Law have also come to life again. To what extent the machinery of production will be speeded up in consequence remains to be seen. Somewhere the sun will be shining."

SEVERAL local master printers and newspaper proprietors attended a recent celebration dinner in connection with the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Chorley branch of the Typographical Association.

THE following five candidates have been nominated for the election of three delegates to represent the Northern Group Council of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, at the biennial council conference, to be held in Scarborough at Whitsuntide: Messrs. E. Appleby, M. Gibbon, M. Watson, F. Watkin and G. Wright.

MR. HERBERT C. BOLTON, Brondesbury, printing ink manufacturer, late managing director of Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., left £25,287 net personalty £20,459.

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Country News

ABERDEEN

WE announce with regret the sudden death last week of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Messrs. Taylor and Henderson, lithographers and printers, Aberdeen. Carrying on a high-class business, the house of Messrs. Taylor and Henderson, known as the Adelphi Press, was established in 1858, an uncle of Mr. Wm. Taylor having been the original member of the family in the firm. Mr. Henderson died many years ago, and a joint partner, Mr. Walter Taylor, died suddenly in 1920. The firm is noted for its high-class artistic work, especially colour printing and the production of illuminated addresses of chaste and beautiful design. They were lithographers and printers by appointment to the late Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and to the present King and Queen. Mr. Taylor was an unassuming man, who took a keen interest and pride in the work produced by his firm. He is survived by his widow and two daughters one—Miss I. E. Taylor—of whom is a partner of several years' standing in the firm. Mr. Taylor was in his office last Monday week when he had a seizure and died soon after.

CARDIFF

THE third annual Welsh Book Festival was open at the City Hall, Cardiff, from St. David's Day, March 1st, for a week. This year's exhibition was devoted to illustrating the social and economic life of Wales in the past, and the several cases of manuscripts, pictures, maps, and books were arranged in industries, such as agriculture, woollen manufacture, iron mining, etc.; transport and intercourse—roads and bridges, old and new methods of transport, the sea; social life—political development, folklore, wedding and social customs, costumes, festivals, drama and literature. The exhibits included prints and engravings dated 1794 and 1810 showing the methods of transport by pannier-laden asses; a broadsheet dated 1690 being a public notice that persons must be buried in a shroud made of sheep's wool; prints of mining operations, early road maps, a Chartist newspaper of 1839, bills of weddings, and other printed matter and books. There were a number of exhibits by the Welsh publishers.

DURHAM

AT the recent annual meeting of the Cleveland and South Durham District Committee of the J.I.C., Mr. H. W. Thomas being in the chair, in addition to the ordinary business, annual meeting business was transacted. Mr. Cecil Thompson (Middlesbrough T.A.) was elected to the chair, and Mr. A. J. Appleyard (Tees-Side Master Printers Association), was elected vice-chairman. Mr. Thomas gave a detailed report of the last J.I.C. meeting, and received the cordial thanks of the meeting for his work on their behalf. Arrangements were made for Mr. J. C. Dresser, of Darlington, to give a lecture at Middlesbrough in March, a previous lecture (at Stockton in December) being reported as very successful. Mr. H. H. Potts, Federation organiser, was present and gave a short address, and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the officers for their services during the year. It was intimated that the joint secretaries, Mr. R. Dobinson and Mr. J. English, would continue in office, having been re-appointed by the respective panels.

EXMOUTH

EXMOUTH Urban District Council is inviting tenders for printing, stationery and advertising for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1933. Tenders on the official forms must be delivered to the clerk, Mr. B. Benoy, at the Council Offices, Exmouth, not later than twelve noon on Wednesday, March 30th.

GLASGOW

THE Glasgow and West of Scotland branch of the Newspaper Press Fund have decided to make a public appeal for help to relieve the distress among the many unemployed members of the literary staffs of newspapers. One form of the appeal is a matinee to be held in the Alhambra Theatre, Glasgow, on April 14th, at which Sir Harry Lauder and many well-known artistes will appear.

LEICESTER

MR. WILLIAM SIDNEY BAKER, aged 33, of Birstall, Leicester, was returning to his home from Leicester, where he was employed as a printer by a city newspaper firm. He alighted from a bus and was crossing the road in front of the vehicle when he was knocked down by a motor-lorry travelling in the same direction as the bus. He was killed instantly.

MANCHESTER

As the result of recent meetings of golfers in the newspaper and advertising professions a society, to be named the Manchester and District Newspaper and Advertisers' Golfing Society has been formed. The first president of the society is Mr. W. H. Armitt, the northern managing editor of the "News-Chronicle." Mr. W. D. Rowe (Allied Newspapers) will be captain for 1932.

NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES

MR. HARRY H. POTTS, the newly appointed organiser of the Federation of Master Printers, has just concluded a fortnight in the North-Eastern Alliance, visiting about 100 members and non-members in the towns of Middlesbrough, Stockton, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Sunderland, South Shields and the Hartlepools. Meetings were held at Darlington and Newcastle, when Mr. Potts spoke on Federation work in its many spheres, and gave printers the benefit of his wide experience of the practical side of the industry. At the Darlington meeting, Mr. J. C. Dresser, Alliance president, presided and said how glad he was that Mr. Potts had been appointed to do such useful work. The Newcastle meeting was really in two parts, the first, held on Monday, February 29th, being for Young Master Printers, with Mr. Robt. Bailes, of Durham, in the chair. At this meeting, a decision was taken to form a Group of the Y.M.P. movement, and Mr. Kenneth Boyne, of Gateshead, was elected chairman (owing to illness he was not able to be present), Mr. Bailes was elected to the vice-chair, and it was agreed to hold regular meetings for the consideration of topics of industrial and commercial interest. The second portion of the meeting was held on the Tuesday, and Mr. Dresser again presided, supported by Mr. F. H. Bisset, Federation secretary, and Mr. H. H. Potts. Mr. Bisset gave an extremely interesting review of Federation activities, and Mr. Potts gave a brief report on his work in the Alliance.

WALLSEND-ON-TYNE

AT Wallsend last week, a man named Ernest Robert Reed was sentenced to three months' hard labour for having obtained money by false pretences. A witness said she gave him an order for 5,000 handbills at 14s. 6d., for which she paid, but the bills did not come. Reed had been convicted previously.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

AFTER a lapse of well-nigh thirty years the Weston-super-Mare branch of the Typographical Association recently held a super and smoking concert, inaugurating what is intended to be an annual event. Mr. H. Kitt, president of the branch, presided over a good gathering of members, and the only speech of the evening came from Mr. S. Oaten, representative of the Bristol branch of the national Executive Council. He dealt with the present industrial situation, and with the recent newspaper mergers. In spite of all difficulties, he said, it was a matter of congratulation that the Association was able to report an increase in membership, and that never in its history had a decrease been shown. The speaker was thanked on the proposition of Mr. H. Kitt and Mr. A. G. Voisey (secretary). Subsequently the company enjoyed an excellent concert, interspersed with community singing.

GESTITE LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLERS
GESTITE ROLLERS LIMITED
FAWLEY ROAD
TOTTENHAM
LONDON—N.17

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 9d., 10s. 10½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 10½d., 15s. 7½d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 81¼; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 88½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 7½d., 16s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. deb. 89; Associated Newspapers 21s. 9d., 21s., def. (5s.) 16s., 15s. 1½d.; R. W. Crabtree pref. (10s.) 6s. 7½d.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. deb. 99; Daily Mirror (5s.) 11s. 7½d., 11s. 2½d., 8 p.c. pref. 24s.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 103; Thos. De La Rue 2s.; John Dickinson 33s. 1½d.; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 7s. 9d., 8s. 3d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 1½d.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 10½d., 6 p.c. deb. 90; International Linotype 55; Kelly's Directories 6 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 6d., red. 8½ p.c. deb. 101; Lamson Paragon 16s., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 6d.; London Express Newspaper 34s. 4½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s., 18s. 3d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 6d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 6d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 1½d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 90; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 6d., 5s. 1½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 6d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s. 1½d., 6½ p.c. deb. 96½; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 9d., 15s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 24s. 9d., 25s. 6d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 6d., 23s.; Raphael Tuck 12s., 12s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 17s. 9d., prefd. 15s.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 11s. 6d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 12s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 30s. 5¼d.

Dividends and Reports

"YORKSHIRE POST."—The Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Company (proprietors of the "Yorkshire Post" and associated newspapers) have declared a dividend of 20s. on the ordinary shares (equal to 10 per cent.), less income tax.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO.—Profits for year ended January 31st were £75,845 (against £83,696 for the previous year), to which is added £29,490 brought forward, making a total of £105,335 (against £111,886). After providing £10,714 (against £10,396) for the five and a-half per cent. preference dividend and £25,000 (the same) for the ten per cent. preference dividend, the directors propose to transfer £10,000 to general reserve (against £15,000) and to pay a dividend for the year of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares (against 8 per cent.). Carry forward, £31,621.

New Companies

PETER DAVIES, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 "A" ordinary and 5,000 "B" ordinary); to acquire the business of publishers formerly carried on by Peter Davies, Ltd., whose registered office is in Scotland. Private company. Directors: P. L. Davies (permanent chairman), N. L. Davies and A. E. G. Grant. Registered office: 30, Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

BIRMINGHAM ENGRAVERS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of manufacturers of printing blocks, photo process engravers, photo lithographers, printers and electrotypers, carried on by Scrivens and Willetts, at Vesey Street, Birmingham. Private company. Subscribers: John Basil Willetts and John Bernard Willetts. Registered office: 4, Vesey Street, Birmingham.

MCKEIGUE AND ELLIOT, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 990 ordinary shares of £1 and 200 founders' shares of 1s. each; publicity agents, particularly in connection with theatres, music halls, cinema theatres, concert and lecture halls, circuses; publishers, printers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: M. J. McKeigue, G. A. M. Elliott, and J. Wilson. Registered office: 29, Leicester Square, W.1.

JEWISH GAZETTE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; publishers of a Jewish Gazette. Private company. Permanent directors: Samuel Hyman and Mrs. Sadie Hyman. Registered office: 97, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester.

TELE-ADS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 4s. shares; advertisement contractors, exploiters of advertising signs and devices, etc. Private company. Directors: R. W. Fergusson, J.P., and E. D. Lacy. Registered office: 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.

E. A. BRISTOW AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of paper makers' agents and merchants carried on by E. A. Bristow and Co., at 14, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. Private company. Directors: E. A. Bristow (12, Overton Drive, Wanstead, E.11), Violet M. Bristow and W. W. Martin.

ROLAND SOUTH, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising agent and publicity consultant carried on by R. South at Deansgate House, Manchester. Private company. Subscribers: R. South (managing director) and Mrs. J. L. South. Solicitors: Lawson, Coppock and Hart, 18, Tib Lane, Cross Street, Manchester.

CLERICAL SERVICES (YORKSHIRE), LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of stationers and contractors for the performance of clerical and administrative services carried on by C. J. S. Boyce, J. H. Clark and E. Prentice, at Yorkshire Chambers, Angel Street, Sheffield, as "The Clerical Labour Guild." Private company. Directors: C. J. S. Boyce (managing director), J. H. Clark and E. Prentice (132, Wulfric Road, Manor, Sheffield).

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 950 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with the Booking Agents' Association of Great Britain, Ltd., for the purpose of acquiring the "Coaching Journal and Booking Agents' Gazette," and to carry on the business of magazine and newspaper proprietors, newsagents, journalists, literature agents and stationers, publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. A. Aird, W. H. Toohey, C. W. Howship and H. Green. Registered office: 9, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

LINWOOD PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. Lindsay and E. J. Reynolds. Registered office: 166, Piccadilly, W.1.

WEEK-END PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s., shares; newspaper and magazine proprietors and general publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Permanent joint managing directors: G. R. Barry (24, Essex Street, W.C.2), and E. N. G. Exton.

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"BETTA" SUNDRIES, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares: dealers in advertising and packing sundries, decorative designers, dealers in stationery, fancy goods, boxes, containers and paper bags, display fittings, etc. Private company. Directors: A. R. Tibble and L. R. Tibble. Registered office: 85, Arlington Street, Islington, N.1.

COLISEUM ADVERTISING CO. (1932), LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Directors: W. W. Wright, W. P. Brotherton, J. H. Brotherton, H. Wright, R. Hart and A. J. Catlow. Registered office: 7, Hargreaves Street, Burnley.

WATFORD BISCUIT CO., LTD.—Capital £25,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in biscuits, confectionery, etc., printers of labels, wrappers and invoices, manufacturers of tins, boxes and other containers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. M. Hilbery and F. C. Hilbery. Solicitors: Henry Hilbery and Son, 4, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.

Increase of Capital

COUNTIES PRESS, LTD. (Lancaster.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £5,000, in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £10,000.

INDEX PUBLISHERS (DUNSTABLE), LTD.—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £500 beyond the registered capital of £6,000. The additional capital is divided into 500 preference shares of £1 each, ranking pari passu with existing shares.

Mortgages and Charges

HUDSON AND KEARNS, LTD. (colour and general commercial printers, etc., Hatfield Street Works, Stamford Street, S.E.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £6,000, on December 31st, 1931, of first debentures authorised by resolutions dated June 7th and July 11th, 1922, and registered July 18th, 1922, securing £105,000.

UTOPIA PRESS, LTD. (44A, Worship Street, E.C.)—Issue on February 16th, 1932, of £250 1st series and of £1,000 2nd series debentures, parts of series already registered.

JEEVES, LTD. (printers, etc., 35, Craven Street, W.C.2.)—Particulars filed of £25,000 debentures authorised February 16th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

SHADWELL AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., 41, Cranby Row, Manchester.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on February 4th, 1932, of debentures authorised April 23rd 1931, and registered April 25th, 1931.

JONES AND BROOKS, LTD. (printers, etc., Market Street, Shaw.)—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated February 15th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd.

WILKINSON BROTHERS, LTD. (printers, etc., 93, Bishopsgate, E.C.)—Deposit on February 17th, 1932, of deeds of 37-43, Green Lanes, N.16, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD. (4B, Fredericks Place, E.C.)—Satisfaction (1) to the extent of £3,579 on July 17th, 1931, of trust deed dated November 22nd, 1928, and registered December 3rd, 1928, securing £83,660 and (2) to the extent of £16,290 on same date of trust deed dated November 22nd, 1928, and registered December 3rd, 1928, securing £125,490.

HAYWOOD ENGRAVING CO., LTD. (3-5, Regent Buildings, Wakefield Street, W.C.)—Satisfaction in full on February 14th, 1932, of trust deed dated April 10th, 1931, and registered April 27th, 1931, securing £525.

NORTHERN PRESS, LTD. (Barrington Street, South Shields.)—Satisfaction in full on February 15th, 1932, of charge dated January 19th, 1931, and registered January 26th, 1931. (According to the register of mortgages, the only charge registered on January 26th, 1931, was a mortgage which originally secured moneys to bank not exceeding £7,000.)

WM. HOBBS AND SONS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, stationers, printers, etc., Kent Paper Works, Stone Street, Maidstone.)—Satisfaction in full on June 30th, 1930, of trust deed October 11th, 1920, and registered October 27th, 1920. According to the register of mortgages, the trust deed registered October 27th, 1920, originally secured £15,000 1st mortgage debentures.

MOOREYS, LTD. (stationers, fancy goods dealers, etc., 50A, Cliffe High Street, Lewes.)—Satisfaction in full on August 26th, 1931, of mortgage dated April 10th, 1928, and registered April 26th, 1928. (According to the register of mortgages, the mortgage registered April 26th, 1928, originally secured all moneys to bank not exceeding £2,000.)

OLIVES PAPER MILL CO., LTD. (Woolfold, near Bury.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on February 5th, 1932, of trust deed dated February 7th, 1924, and registered February 25th, 1924, securing £50,000 prior lien debenture stock.

BAZAAR EXCHANGE AND MART, LTD. (4-8, Gerville Street, E.C.)—Issue on February 11th, 1932, of £4,400 debentures, part of a series already registered.

Receivers Appointed or Released

MOUNTJOYS (PRINTERS), LTD. (Rephidim Street, S.E.1).—G. W. Bushell, of 17, Belle Vue Road, Southend-on-Sea, ceased to act as receiver on December 17th, 1932.

CHARLES R. WOOD, LTD. (lithographic writers, artists, etc., Liverpool).—T. E. A. Killip, of 48, Castle Street, Liverpool, was appointed receiver on February 11th, 1932, under powers contained in first debenture dated November 26th, 1931.

FRANK E. GUY AND CO., LTD. (wholesale stationers, etc., 13, Dean Street, Bristol).—H. A. Snell, C.A., of 7, Unity Street, Bristol, was appointed receiver and manager on February 19th, 1932, under powers contained in first mortgage debenture dated February 13th, 1899.

GENERAL PAPER CARRIER AND BAG CO., LTD. (28-30, Shepperton Road, N.1).—J. C. Gardner, of 24, Coleman Street, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver and manager on February 26th, 1932.

Bankruptcies

Re HORACE HOWES, stationer, 13, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, E.C., and 21, Worcester Road, Sutton.—This case came before Mr. Registrar Warmington on March 3rd at the London Bankruptcy Court with reference to the debtor's public examination. The debtor petitioned the court last October with liabilities of about £3,000 and assets valued at a considerably larger amount. For twenty years he was managing director of H. Howes and Co., Ltd., company and law printers, and account book manufacturers, and after a receiver was appointed on behalf of the debenture holders last June, he managed the business for the receiver. The debtor filed his petition because of

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pressure by creditors and particularly by the income-tax authorities. The official receiver reported that the debtor had died since the making of the receiving order.

Company Liquidations

Re GALOPIN PRESS, LTD., 75, Clapton Common, N.—The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this company (in liquidation) were held on March 2nd at the Board of Trade offices, Carey Street, W.C., before Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver. A statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities £1,041, against assets £42 and a deficiency of £1,479 with regard to contributories, the issued capital amounting to £480. The company was promoted as a private company in April, 1926, by Mr. J. F. M. Sharp to acquire the goodwill and a business of publishers and booksellers, including the copyright of "Form at a Glance," carried on by him under the trade name of Galopin Press. The company confined its activities to the publication and sale to owners and breeders of a book containing a record of the pedigree and progeny of selected mares and their performances, entitled "A Thoroughbred Mares Record." In June, 1930, Messrs. Weatherley and Sons, who had published for more than a century a racing book known as "General Stud Book," instituted proceedings against the company for infringement of copyright. In November, 1931, they obtained an order, with costs, against the company restraining them from publishing "The Thoroughbred Mares Record," the taxed costs of £490 were not paid and these winding-up proceedings were instituted. The failure of the company was attributed by Mr. Sharp to the Weatherley action. In the absence of a quorum, the meetings were formally adjourned for a week.

Re AMERICAN INFORMATION BUREAU (SALES AGENCY) LTD., 87, Regent Street, W.—The accounts lodged under the compulsory liquidation of this company show total liabilities £3,282 (ranking £3,244), no realisable assets and a deficiency of £3,844 with regard to contributories, the issued capital comprising 600 £1 ordinary shares. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver (who is also acting as liquidator) reports that the company was formed in May, 1929, to carry on business as advertisement contractors, printers, publishers, etc. Its activities consisted chiefly of the publication of a booklet-magazine styled "The Key to London," which had previously been published by "American Information Bureau, Ltd." The purchase consideration for the copyright, stock in trade and goodwill of the "Key to London" was agreed at £600 in shares. Miss Turnbull, who acted as editor, states that the company's business consisted of the publication of "The Key to London" and the conduct of an information bureau for the benefit of visitors from the United States, the company's revenue being derived from advertisements inserted by traders and others in the magazine. It appears that the first issue of "The Key to London" published by this company was in August, 1929, and at a board meeting held on August 16th, 1929, a quotation for the printing of the publication was accepted, and publication was continued monthly until December, 1929, when the printers were not prepared to continue unless they were paid a substantial amount on account of their claim. The company was not in a position to pay the amount required, and consequently no further issues appeared until April, 1930, when arrangements were made with another company, which printed the April, May and June issues. As the company was neither able to pay the account due in respect to this printing, nor to make fresh arrangements for the printing of future issues, no further copies of the publication appeared. The failure of the company is attributed to lack of working capital and to the fact that advertisers were unwilling, in view of the financial crisis in the United States, to advertise in a publication intended to be read by visitors and prospective visitors from that country.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this Journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

PHOTO-LITHO OPERATOR, disengaged; could help star Photo Department; good refs.—Box 15627.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

WAREHOUSEMAN and STOCK-KEEPER (Soc.), disengaged; 20 years' experience, including 10 years Staff and Stock Control. Dispatch, Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting (highly certified).—Write 26, Jackmans Place, Letchworth. 15624

TENDERS

TENDERS, to be delivered before noon on Friday March 18th 1932, are invited from firms with London works for printing the Official Journal (Patents)—Group 352, and the Registrar General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns—Group 354.—For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1.

WANTED

ENQUIRER WOULD CONSIDER THE PURCHASE OF A SMALL PRINTING BUSINESS IN LONDON SHOWING GENUINE TRADE AND POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANSION.

PLEASE GIVE DETAILS WHEN WRITING.

BOX 18852

"The Printer" 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS SERVICES LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
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FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 177

LONDON : MARCH 17, 1932

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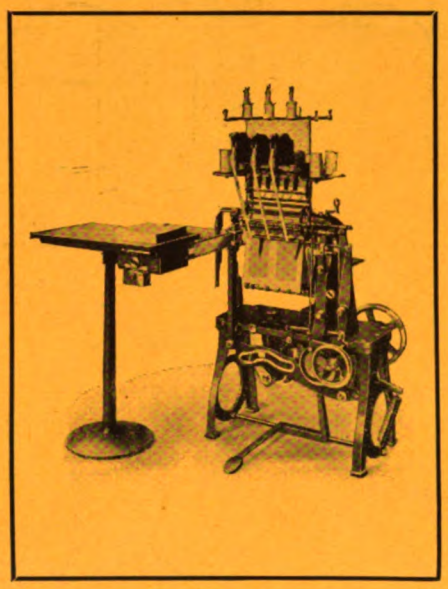
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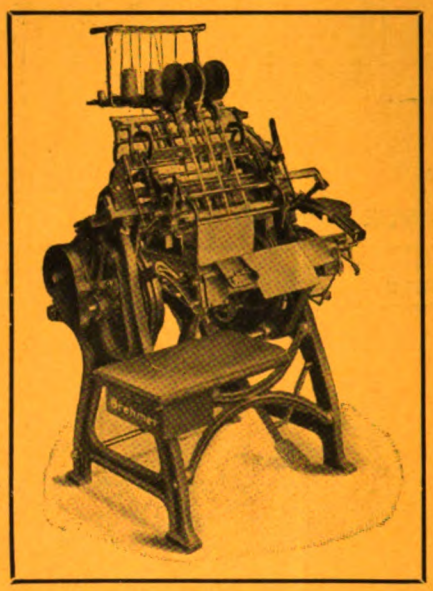
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VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 177 | LONDON: MARCH 17, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

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* * *

Colour Is Essential

HALF-TONE printing, photogravure and photography, like the cinema, are not at all fulfilling their function so long as they remain monochrome. It would be a peculiar world to live in if there were no colour—unimaginable, in fact; and yet we are asked to believe that photo-mechanical reproduction processes have reached a high pitch of perfection. Comparatively, they undoubtedly have; but actually they are not even in their infancy, scarcely in embryo relatively, to what they will become. Unfortunately, not a great deal will happen in our time unless it be the thoroughly successful presentation of photogravure in colours. This will be an achievement of note, as these things go, but, measured against the ultimate achievement of instantaneous, full colour photo-electric reproduction of pictures and type, it will appear as a single step forward in the long march of progress.

* * *

Gravure for Newspapers

THESE lofty thoughts are inspired by a reference to the history that is being made by "The Times Weekly Edition" in issuing for the second time a sixteen-page rotary photogravure supplement, eight pages in colour and eight in monochrome. Not for the first time has our greatest newspaper set the lead in the application of new ideas, new processes and new machinery to the art of printing. It is one thing to encourage experiment, investigation and research for the development and progress of industrial art; it is quite another thing to apply the findings in practical fashion under commercial competitive conditions. "The Times" has always had the vision and the courage to bring to fruition the seeds of discovery germinated in the minds and laboratories of those scientific researchers whose mission has been the true development of the printing art. But the role of pioneer is not the lot of all. The common printer can look with awe on these wonderful adventures in print and process. His own daily round of toil is burdened with the petti-fogging difficulty of getting incompetent workmen to produce passable printing from inferior equipment in profitable time. The nose

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	242
Paper Troubles on Rotary Presses— By Philip H. Prior, B.Sc., A.I.C.	244
P.M. & O.A. Ex-Secretary	248
Betting Coupons Prosecution ...	248
Bradford and Municipal Printing ...	248
Supervision in the Bindery— By Frank S. Hayes	250
Deterioration of Bookb'd'g Leathers— New Committee and Its Work	250
Best Leathers for Binders	251
Binders' Overseers Discuss Leather Deterioration	252
Book-Form Cases— Subsidiaries that Create Business ...	254
Vellum Binders' Pensions Society ...	255
Binders' Leather Sub-committee ...	257
New Bristol Evening Paper... ...	258
Trade Notes	258
Stereo Overseers' Informal Dinner...	259
Country News	261
Commercial Review	262
Monotype Staff Pension Fund ...	264

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of the ordinary printer is set so near to the grindstone that the outlook is cramped. He cannot share in the uplifting of the art or in the development of industry. As much as he can do is to keep his own business on the right side; for the help he receives in business building is of the sort that has to be watched. To a great extent the old-fashioned idea of loyal co-operation went with the passing of the all-round craftsman, and it is scarcely too much to say that nowadays the master printer often succeeds despite, rather than with the help of, those who make a living with him. Nevertheless, there are loyal servants with every house—more or fewer according to the calibre of the management; and herein lies the future of the industry. The greatest asset to the master printer, the one big satisfaction to the founder of an establishment, is the loyal servant. It is worth while driving this home in these days, when loyalty to the firm one works for has fallen to a discount. Later, there may come the time when the only loyalty known will be that manifested toward the source of workless maintenance. It will be a day of resurrection of the spirit of loyal co-operation, when we reach the happy era of communal responsibility of employers and employed in the matter of the unemployed craftsman.

* * *

Training Apprentices

FURTHER re the suggestion that a standardised series of Test Questions should be arranged for general use in the industry in regard to apprentices and their selection, we are hearing some favourable expressions of opinion. It is coming to be realised everywhere that there is scarcely an industry with better opportunities than printing. A far better type of youth is being attracted, and it is within the power of master printers to establish the industry on a vastly higher plane of education. By the steady introduction of a better class of intelligence, the future status of the industry will be made to rank on a level more commensurate with the inherent dignity of printing. Every master printer has the opportunity to do his share toward this aim by selecting apprentices according to their educational fitness and intellectual standard. Far better an educated youth of sixteen selected after test, five years' apprenticeship, and an ultimate craftsman of ability, rather than the cheaper years of a boy of fourteen selected as a personal favour, with no qualification for the job and no assurance of benefiting from his training.

Mr. H. R. Jackson, who is only 19 years of age, has been appointed editor of the "Islington and Holloway Press."

Mr. Thomas Reay, the editor of the "Textile Mercury," has been elected to the board of the proprietary company.

Mr. J. T. Rodgers, secretary of the Widnes branch of the Typographical Association, has been presented by the members with a cheque on his retirement after an association with the branch extending to nearly half-a-century. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the branch 40 years ago.

Personalia

H.R.H. Prince George was one of the speakers on Monday night at the annual dinner of the National Book Trade Provident Society in London. He had some pertinent opinions to express on trends in modern literature.

Lord Riddell was in the chair, accompanied by Lady Riddell, and Sir Robert Donald was amongst those present, at a banquet given at the Savoy Hotel last week to Sir Harold Bellman, managing director of the Abbey Road Building Society, on the occasion of his knighthood.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., the Postmaster-General, in a speech on Friday at Grimsby, said that publicity and advertising were all the more necessary when times were difficult, and their results must be judged not only in relation to the number of new customers secured, but of old customers retained.

Mr. Edward Chattaway, editor of the "Star," who has been appointed to the board of directors, was honoured by the editorial staff of the "Star" at a dinner at the Frascati on Saturday night. Mr. W. T. Morgan, news editor, presided.

Mr. Arthur E. Watson, editor of the "Daily Telegraph," was the guest of honour on Saturday evening at a gathering of the Newcastle Pen and Palette Club. Eulogistic reference was made to Mr. Watson, and the paper to which he belongs.

Mr. John W. Frost, who is a deputy overseer of the firm's letterpress machine department, was, on Saturday presented by the directors of Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., with a clock and cheque to mark the completion of his 50 years' service with the firm.

Mr. H. E. Barrow, one of the directors, made the presentation in the presence of a representative gathering of the employees, and expressed the firm's appreciation of Mr. Frost's loyal and able service. Incidentally, he recalled that this was the fourth presentation of this kind which had been made within the last 23 months. The employees of the department concerned also showed their esteem by presenting Mr. Frost with a pair of bronze figures.

Miss Hilda Bates—the only daughter of Mr. Richard Bates, printer, of Manchester—and Mr. George Birtwhistle, were recently married in the United Methodist Church, Rusholme, Manchester.

Mr. H. W. Grant, a well-known member of the staff of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., and for several years secretary of the Spottiswoode Institute, has retired after 57 years' service with the firm.

Mr. J. F. D. Dixon, who, it is announced, will preside at the annual dinner of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association, has been associated with the Amalgamated Press composing department for many years. He was one of Lord Northcliffe's early employees at the Geraldine Press.

Mr. T. A. Roberts, managing editor of the "Shoe and Leather News," has relinquished his duties temporarily, owing to a breakdown in health.

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Paper Troubles on Rotary Presses

By Philip H. Prior, B.Sc., A.I.C.*

The subject of this paper lies on the borderland between the two industries of printing and paper-making, and, therefore, the speaker has many pitfalls to avoid in speaking from the paper-making side (being a paper-mill chemist) to an audience of printers. The most helpful line of approach seems to me to be to give you some idea of the underlying factors in the making of paper so that you may be able to understand some of the causes of troubles which come about on the printing press. To do this is to risk telling you what you may already know of paper-making and yet, as far as my experience goes, a review of the subject perhaps from a little different angle, will not be wasted. The foundations of many troubles lie in the very nature of the raw materials used and the particular and complicated process they go through in the mill. I think you will agree as well that many troubles are magnified or distorted by the gap between the paper mill and press room which is so often bridged by correspondence, clerical staffs and agents, none of whose jobs is it to know in detail the practical side of either industry.

The Basic Materials

Paper is made from a variety of vegetable fibres, each conferring distinct properties on the finished sheet—for example, the long and twisted nature of cotton rag fibres giving a strong and bulky paper. Typical fibres are linen, cotton, bamboo, straw, esparto grass and several kinds of wood. However, in considering rotary presses we are limited to papers made from raw materials cheaply obtainable on a large scale. At the present time in the vast majority of cases this means wood. Not all woods are suitable, owing to the shortness of fibre, difficulty of pulping, or in the case of pine the high resin content. The one source of wood supply which stands pre-eminent is spruce (in Canada this is supplemented by various other conifers such as balsam).

In the tree the fibres, whose walls are made of cellulose which is the basic paper-making substance, lie packed closely together and cemented and surrounded by lignin and other non-fibrous materials which do not assist in paper-making. The cellulose constitutes some 50 per cent. of the original wood.

Making the Pulp

Two methods are adopted to break down the wood into separate fibres ready to be made into paper. The first is to press the logs against a revolving sandstone which is kept wet with plenty of water. The fibres obtained are known as ground wood, or mechanical wood, and are short, stiff and splintery, and very variable in size. These properties result in a somewhat lower strength, and, in addition, the presence of non-fibrous impurities leads to a low colour and deterioration on keeping. However, this type of fibre is cheap and forms the bulk of the raw material used for rotary press papers and at the same time has certain very good printing properties.

The second method of preparing paper-making fibres from spruce is to boil the wood in the form of chips with chemical liquor (calcium bisulphite) which dissolves the encrusting materials, leaving the comparatively pure cellulose fibres. The pulp formed is known as sulphite or chemical wood. The fibres are longer and much more pliable than mechanical wood. They are ribbon-like and thus lie flatter, giving a thinner sheet, and the colour is considerably brighter; this colour can be still further improved, with corresponding cost, by bleaching. At the same time sulphite fibres are much more transparent. In practice, a mixture of sulphite and mechanical is used, ranging from, say, 20 per cent. sulphite to 100 per cent. As the percentage of sulphite increases, the paper becomes more expensive, brighter in colour, harder and less bulky, more transparent and stronger.

Loadings and Sizings

Another ingredient is loading material, usually china clay. The quantities used vary, and certain limits are imposed by the fact that china clay has no strength-giving properties, although it improves colour, and in large quantities closes up the spaces between fibres. The average quantity on rotary paper, say 15 per cent., cannot under the microscope be seen to close up the spaces appreciably. I am still very much in doubt about the printing properties of clay in small percentages. It is, however, cheaper than fibre.

Then you will know that paper is sized. On these cheaper papers rosin size is added to the pulp, and the action completed by the addition of alum. What actually happens is a mystery over which paper chemists quarrel at great length. The more important point appears to be the effect of sizing on printing, how it affects receptivity, set-off, strike-through, and other troubles. The effect of sizing from a paper-maker's point of view is to make the paper less water absorbent; in addition, some increased strength and handle may be incorporated and perhaps the fibres held down to the surface. When a paper-maker is asked for a sized paper, he tests it first by means of his tongue; and if a little greater accuracy is needed, the chemist uses various concoctions showing the rate of penetration of water. The printer, however, is not interested in water but in oils in his inks, and I think sizing has to be thought out afresh from this point of view. I should like to ask you as printers to state what properties of resistance to printing ink oils you require. I am told that in some cases the oil goes in too slowly, causing set-off; in others it tends to go right through. The only facts I have are that in the case of a normal rotary press and paper, on actual test, the quantity of rosin size used made not the slightest difference to the working of the ink. One explanation may be that the quantity of rosin is very small, and it is soluble in rosin oil used in lower-grade inks.

Modifying Factors

Some modification of the raw materials takes place in the beaters and refiners. One modification is the cutting of the longer fibres; this makes the sheet closer and more even but weaker. The other is another mystery known as "hydration." I can give you no better picture of this process than that the fibres have a slightly gelatinous character which is increased by beating; the fibres beaten in this way will stick together when dried and make a stronger and harder sheet; it will at the same time be more transparent and less bulky. The gelatinous material closes up the pores in the paper to a far greater degree than any clay or rosin size, and makes the sheet very resistant to penetration by oil. Owing presumably to the impurities present, mechanical fibres do not beat in this way so that it is left to the quantity and degree of beating of the sulphite to determine the character of the paper. Rotary papers have intermediate qualities between an unbeaten (from the gelatinous point of view) blotting and hard transparent bond.

I want to emphasise the extraordinary mixture that goes into a sheet of paper, long fibres, short fibres, flat ribbony ones, very fine debris called "flour," gelatinous ones, splintery ones, clay and size.

Making the Sheet

This lot is mixed up with large quantities of water, and flows on to the "wire" screen of the paper machine. You are told that the water runs out leaving the fibres behind as a sheet of paper. It is really a complicated process. As the sheet begins to form, all the short fibres and clay run through, leaving the long fibres. These gradually close up the spaces and begin to catch the fine fibres and finally the clay.

In addition, there is an inevitable tendency to run off the wires into the holes in the gauze, giving the familiar "wire mark." This mark is caused in two ways—in one of which there is actually less fibre in the marks, and in the other there is an irregularity in the under-surface. Most actual cases are a compromise, but in some cases there are definite clear-cut hollows which no amount of pressing,

*Lecture at Stationers' Hall on Friday, March 11th.

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finishing or impression on the press can even out. One of the best ways of seeing the nature of wire mark, or the surface in general, is to use a glancing light which shows up the hollows in the same way as the headlamps of a car show the bumps in a road. If this is coupled with the use of a binocular microscope of low power, the idea one gets of the paper surface and any print is most illuminating.

Two Sides of Sheets

A sheet of paper can be split by pasting a piece of muslin on to each side and then, when sufficiently dry, pulling them apart. With care, the top of the sheet will be on one piece and the bottom on the other. If the loading, for example, be measured it will be found that with paper containing a total of 15 per cent., 2 per cent. may be found at the bottom and 13 per cent. at the top, and in the same way the fine fibres are at the top and the coarse at the bottom. You will see, then, that the difference is due to the method of making the sheet, and not just an irregular surface caused by the roughness of the wire. The paper-maker can minimise the underside difference by attention to his stock and paper-making, but at the same time it it quite possible that some other character required in the sheet prevents his making all the alterations necessary.

After making the paper it is pressed, dried and calendered. In drying, the gelatinised fibres shrink, so that, if this happens too quickly, strains are set up and the fibres pull apart instead of sticking together. This is often the cause of loose surface and fluff. The majority of rotary press papers are calendered between polished steel and compressed cotton rolls. Before calendering, the paper is damped, and a " skin " effect appears to be produced by further " gelatinisation " of fibres under the influence of pressure and moisture. This " skin " is resistant to oil and is often the cause of complaint, as it leads to set-off and dirty working. This is particularly the case with rotary presses and fairly thin ink.

The Question of Surface

Paper-makers have rather been under the impression that a highly polished surface is good for printing purposes, as it would reproduce more detail. The evidence seems to be, however, that a smooth, even surface will give better results under rotary press conditions than a high polish. This view is new to many paper-makers, and perhaps the printers have not always expressed their needs quite clearly. In addition to the glaze, the calenders tend to make the sheet thinner and more transparent, and there is no doubt at all that the effect of quite a little glazing is far greater than any amount of size when it comes to oil resistance.

At this stage we see the finished sheet of paper—not just a layer of fibre, but having a definite structure, varying from top to bottom and also in two directions, with an amazing variety of constituent fibres. There are also two more components to mention; one is air and the other moisture. About the air I cannot say much, but the moisture merits a little consideration.

Moisture and Electricity

Paper fibres when exposed freely to the air take up a quantity of moisture. This quantity depends on the dryness (relative humidity) of the air, and not on the temperature, although heating may " dry " the air. This quantity of moisture may vary from 6 to 15 per cent., and as it varies the paper will change in size and weight. Manufacturing conditions in the paper mill tend to favour a moisture slightly below the normal, but the moisture is there as a definite constituent of the paper, and having an important bearing, I believe, on its operation on the press, on the receptivity to ink and static electricity troubles as well, quite apart from registration difficulties. There is no evidence that moisture will change in a reel through being stored; the paper is too tightly wound for air to affect it.

(To be concluded.)

THE death has occurred at Ottawa, of Mr. Wm. Southam, at the age of 89. He was founder of the great Canadian newspaper organisation, the Southam Publishing Company, which owned numerous newspapers in Canada, and Mr. Southam is reported as having built up the largest printing establishment in Canada.

Lecture on "Paper Troubles"

Large Attendance at Stationers' Hall

The sixth and last of the series of lectures for printers given at Stationers' Hall this season took place on Friday. The subject of the lecture " Paper Troubles on Rotary Presses," was one of interest to printers and papermakers alike, and it attracted a large audience including consulting engineers, printing managers and overseers, and technical instructors. The lecturer was Mr. Philip H. Prior, B.Sc., A.I.C., research chemist to Messrs Albert E. Reed and Co., paper manufacturers. Mr. George A. Isaacs, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, was a very able chairman, and he was supported by Mr. H. Wilson Howes, secretary of the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, and Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing.

Mr. Isaacs introduced the lecturer in humorous vein. He thought, he said, that papermakers and press manufacturers had done a great deal towards minimising the frequency of paper breaks on rotary presses. To-night they would hear what the papermaker had done. They were going to have held up to them the ideal of going to work on Sunday evening and working through the week and the week after without a break. (Laughter.)

In opening, Mr. Prior said he would probably have to tell them that there were certain breaks which were quite unavoidable and would always occur. He expressed his thanks to the directors of his firm for allowing him to give the lecture, and to those printers and papermakers who had helped him towards an understanding of their (the printers') trades.

Mr. Prior's lecture is being reported in full in this journal, and the first part will be found on other pages of this number.

The chairman, in opening the meeting for discussion, said the lecture showed to them the value of research. He thought it would be of interest to many that the printing industry now had its own research council, which was beginning to do for printers exactly what research had done for papermakers.

Mr. Isaacs mentioned what he knew used to be a common practice, that of wetting the edge of the roll. Was it of any advantage?

Mr. Prior said it was in cases where, owing to drying, perhaps, at the centre, the paper had got tight and was liable to split. It was definitely a cure in dry atmosphere.

Static Electricity

Mr. J. A. Potts, of the Argus Press, asked how the lecturer accounted for very strong static electricity in one roll, causing sheets to cling to one another, and the next roll being in all probability free from static.

The lecturer said he had tried to make it clear when he said that static electricity was not produced in the mill, that he did not mean to blame the printer or the printing press. It would be due in that case to the amount of moisture in the paper as it came from the mill. If they had a reel going on the press, which contained the correct amount of water, it produced friction, causing static electricity.

Mr. Potts said that among several rolls they would get one which would run off perfectly. The next one would probably be impossible to reel without doing something to prevent creasing. One side of the roll would be tight, the other slack. On a Unit press, he said, it was practically impossible to get rid of the crease.

Answering, the lecturer said that he had tried to tell them enough to enable them to track down the cause, so that it could be cured quickly. There were various things to look out for. It might be due to misadjustment of the roll, to moisture, or it might be due to stretch in the centre of the paper. In any case, where it was glazed more the paper would be thinner. In that case it might be due to the sheet being slightly lighter in one part than another.

The ensuing discussion centred mainly round static electricity, Mr. J. W. Appleby (London School of Printing) asking why in letterpress printing they had so much trouble with static. The lecturer said that in letterpress printing static was caused by friction. He had a suspicion, which was not proved, that the friction that caused the trouble

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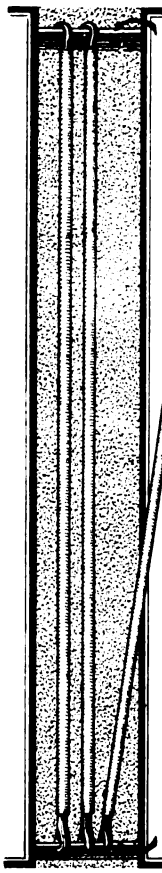
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was the shearing of the oil film between the type face and the paper. To prevent it, one thing was to keep conditions as moist as possible—the air and the paper itself. He also mentioned the apparatus known as the "neutraliser."

Mr. A. E. Marsden (Lamson Paragon) asked, if static was caused by friction, what happened to the static caused by friction on the paper machine.

Mr. Prior said that if they got a pile of sheets sticking together one day, they should try them the following day. They would then find no static electricity present; it leaked away. It depended upon moisture, etc., as to how fast it did leak away. He had not yet come across a case where static persisted from the paper mill to the press room.

Mr. T. A. Worsdell (Hazell, Watson and Viney) thought it was rather like the ordinary condenser used in wireless. One sheet was positive, and one negative, separated by a thin film of air. When the static had had time to neutralise itself the pile would go back to normal.

Paper Breaks

Mr. Potts said a few words about the chief cause of paper breaks. Their chief troubles on newspaper rotaries, he said, were bad joins or flaws in the paper, and also reels badly wound and hair lines on the paper.

Mr. Prior said the same argument could be applied to any manufactured article. To get a thing perfect was not possible. That was why he suggested that the valuable thing to the printer and papermaker was to know the frequency with which those things occurred. It would be of the greatest help if papermakers could see in the press room the effect of one break caused by a bad join, and for printers to see paper mill conditions.

Mr. Potts asked if the lecturer thought the quality of newsprint had deteriorated in the last five years.

The average quality of newsprint had improved, if anything, said Mr. Prior.

Mr. J. Adamson asked what benefit china clay was in newsprint, and the lecturer said it was a current thing to put it in. Some people said it gave better printing qualities. American newspapers did not have china clay in them, and their printing was pretty bad. (Laughter.) He did not know whether that was due to the absence of clay. Others participating in the discussion were Mr. R. B. Harley and Mr. A. G. Bates.

Thanks to Lecturer

Mr. H. Wilson Howes proposed the vote of thanks. As an old printing machine manager, he said, he knew that electricity in paper was nothing new. Long before electricity and the telephone came into existence it was known in paper. (Laughter.) Mr. W. G. James, of "The Times," seconded the vote, and it was accorded very heartily.

Mr. Prior, in a brief response, referred to the slight feeling of antagonism that existed between printers and papermakers. They must each recognise, he said, that the other side were men of goodwill, and they must concentrate on something outside the man, namely, on the mechanical facts behind printing and papermaking. Mr. Prior also thanked Mr. Isaacs for his services in the chair.

Mr. Prior afterwards demonstrated the paper testing machines mentioned in his paper, explaining their working and the advantages appertaining to their use.

British Industries Fair

"The result of the British Industries Fair in London and Birmingham has been satisfactory," said Major Colville, Secretary for Overseas Trade, in the House of Commons.

"In many sections," he added, "business was placed on a scale much in excess of any previous year."

Overseas buyers at the London section numbered 10,066, and home buyers 278,828. Of these, 3,639 overseas buyers and 104,549 home buyers visited the new textile section. The total attendance at the Birmingham section was 141,389.

The printing craft is to be represented at the forthcoming Leicester Pageant.

P.M. & O.A. Ex-Secretary

Mr. Whittle to Go to Prison

Subsequent to the proceedings at Tower Bridge Police Court (already reported in our columns) Edward William Whittle, 56, described as a printer's manager, was found guilty at London Sessions on March 9th of embezzling £254 8s. 6d. and cheques to the value of £261 17s., belonging to the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association. Accused, it was stated, had been secretary to the Association since 1920.

In his evidence he said that he paid the cheques into his own account for the purposes of the Association and in order to facilitate his work. He denied that he had ever defrauded the Association.

Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., prosecuting, said that the total amount which the Association had actually lost was £2,387.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., the chairman, said that he would postpone sentence until Thursday, March 17th, so that the question of restitution might be considered. "I want it to be clearly understood," he said, "that there must be a term of imprisonment."

Betting Coupons Prosecution

At Barnsley last Thursday Arthur Taylor, Charles Hatfield Taylor and Albert Edward Taylor, trading as Albert Taylor and Sons, printers, of Wombwell, and Colin Woodhead, commission agent, of Wombwell, were prosecuted for publishing coupons relating to a ready-money football betting business.

Chief Constable Butler stated that on the coupons, which bore the name of both the printers and the publisher, were the words "Credit betting only—no money taken." In connection with the case a man had been convicted of street betting, and it was alleged that he was seen to accept money as well as coupons.

Mr. C. J. Frankland, barrister, who appeared for Woodhead, argued that it did not follow Woodhead's business was a ready-money betting business because his agent had been convicted of street betting if the agent had used a coupon unlawfully.

It was submitted that neither the publisher nor the printers had a case to answer.

The magistrates, however, decided otherwise, and ordered each of the four defendants to pay a fine of £5. They agreed to state a case.

Bradford and Municipal Printing

The special sub-committee of the Bradford Corporation Stationery Committee set up recently to consider the advisability of the establishment of a municipal printing plant has concluded its investigations, and will recommend that the project be abandoned. Their report states that in their opinion, in view of the comparatively small amount of printing required by the Bradford City Council, and the prices paid to local printers, a municipal printing works is not advisable. The recommendation will be placed before the April meeting of the City Council.

A report on the question, prepared by two printing trade experts, was considered by the Stationery Sub-Committee several weeks ago, but certain members of the Committee raised an objection because of the anonymity of the experts and asked for an opportunity to question them.

Since then these experts have appeared before the Committee and have been questioned by members who have a special knowledge of the printing trade.

The chairman of the Committee expresses the opinion that the City Council will accept the recommendation of the sub-committee and so end a long-drawn-out controversy.

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Bookbinding Section

Supervision of the Bindery

By FRANK S. HAYES

(Hon. Technical Representative, Binders' Overseers Association)

It will be generally admitted to-day that the foreman or overseer holds what is often a trying and difficult position, he stands somewhere between the employer and the man at the bench or machine—or as some would put it between the devil and the deep sea. It needs all the ability, experience—and oft-times courage—possible, to reconcile these two interests, in fact it is possible to do so only when he enjoys the full and unswerving faith and loyalty of the employer.

In referring to the two interests, I deliberately and advisedly did not say "opposing," and it seems to me that here is the keystone to the success of an overseer: he must work towards a recognition on both sides that their interests are mutual.

He must hold the respect of those in his charge by virtue of the fact that they know he knows, and they know that he is strong. If he can win their regard because they know he is also a *good fellow*, all the better. He must be just, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy, must not be afraid to praise a job well done, and must not complain for the sake of taking a man down, but to ensure that the error is seen and understood and shall not be repeated. He should have a wide and practical knowledge of the work in hand, and have the mentality to tackle not only the usual job but also the unusual, and to give instruction on it and guide it through the works.

He must appreciate the "Guv'nor's" difficulties, also the workman's hopes and ambitions. He should have a knowledge of all the latest methods and machinery as they affect his department. He should know what a job is worth in time and material; that is, he should be a good estimator and a fair judge of the finished job.

In fact, to be anything approaching successful, an overseer must embody the first syllables of my title "Super," and be blessed with that superior percipiency which the word supervision suggests.

Deterioration of Bookbinding Leathers

New Committee and Its Work

As briefly announced in our last issue, the newly formed Bookbinding Leather Committee held its first meeting on Monday, February 22nd, at Stationers' Hall, when Mr. L. G. Kitcat (of the Master Bookbinders Association) was elected chairman, and Dr. G. L. Riddell (director of the Printing Industry Research Association) hon. secretary. Although a committee of investigation was set up by the Royal Society of Arts in 1901, and desultory research has been done since, the deterioration of leather is a difficulty with which leather manufacturers, bookbinders, and librarians still have to contend. For the past three or four years the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association has been investigating the problem, through Mr. R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C., whose lecture at Stationers' Hall in December last on this subject has led to the formation of the committee.

Problem of Great Interest

It was obvious from Mr. Innes' lecture that the problem was one of the greatest interest to those industries and professions which are responsible for the manufacture and keeping of leather-bound books. The Printing Industry Research Association, therefore, undertook to set up a representative committee composed of leather manufacturers, bookbinders, librarians, and scientists, with the following terms of reference:—

"That the bookbinding industry should co-operate through the media of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association and the Printing Industry Research Association with the leather trade and with librarians with the objects of discovering the causes of the decay of bookbinding leathers, of determining methods for the production of durable leathers, and of indicating the most suitable treatment which they should subsequently receive in order that their durability may be maintained."

Personnel of the Committee

The constitution of the Committee is as follows: Bookbinders—Messrs. L. G. Kitcat, T. Harrison, F. S. Hayes, E. Judd, and E. Zachnsdorf; British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association—Mr. R. F. Innes and Miss D. J. Lloyd; Leather Manufacturers—Mr. W. D. Brown, Mr. F. Richardson, and a representative of Messrs. Russell; Librarians—Messrs. F. W. Clifford, C. I. Hutchins, H. Jenkinson, and H. A. Kelham; and the Printing Industry Research Association—Dr. G. L. Riddell.

Sub-Committees' Work

At the meeting on February 22nd it was decided that the Committee's work of obtaining reliable information concerning the decay of bookbinding leathers would best be effected by setting up three sub-committees, representative of the bookbinders, librarians, and leather manufacturers respectively. These sub-committees will meet independently, and their duty will be to examine the question of the deterioration of leather from their own particular aspect, and to collect reliable data which can be placed before the general committee for their consideration.

In this way it is anticipated that a full review of the influences causing the rotting of leather will be obtained, and the exchange of information between the

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various interested parties represented on the Committee, will form the basis for scientific investigation and research. Mr. R. F. Innes and the hon. secretary will be members of all three sub-committees, and they will be responsible for co-ordinating the work of the various sections.

Best Leathers for Binders

Mr. Hayes Answers a Question

From the recent lecture by Mr. R. Faraday Innes mentioned above, a further point arises. Mr. Frank S. Hayes writes to us recalling that on the occasion of the lecture he asked Mr. Innes to say which, in his opinion, of the binding leathers procurable to-day were the most suitable, durable and approached nearest to the ideal. Mr. Innes suggested that Mr. Hayes as a binder could better answer that question himself. Accordingly, while the matter is under discussion and fresh in mind, Mr. Hayes writes:—

"I think some attempt might be made to give a helpful answer to those who would appreciate guidance. So I would say that undoubtedly the best skin generally for the binder is that of the goat. But (1) Alum-Dressed Pigskin is most durable, is splendidly good looking and can be toned and polished, and I therefore give it first place, followed in order of merit by—all goat-skins—(2) Real Natural Niger Goat; (3) Oasis Morocco (acid-free); (4) Levant Cape Goat; (5) Hard-Grained Morocco; (6) Best English Calf.

"I think mention should be made here of a new leather, 'Hermitage Calf,' which is being produced entirely without the use of injurious acids. It has the surface, bloom, feel and (it is claimed, I believe) the durability of the calf of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of which there are many examples in bindings still in excellent condition. I believe the best calf of that period was from the animal of about a year old, and was therefore, no doubt, developing some of the virtues of hide.

"Now, these leathers, which I have mentioned and attempted to grade, are the commonly recognised media for letterpress and fine binding work. For stationery and account book binding we have Basil, and Rough Calf, Pigskin, and Vellum (which I purposely omitted from the other class, as although it can be both beautiful and durable it has other peculiarities of hardness and a strong tendency to shrinking which make it dangerous). Again, in this class I put selected and properly prepared Pigskin *first*. The other well-known binding leathers—Persians, Roans, Pastegrains, Skivers, etc., etc., are suitable only for light bindings of an anticipated short life."

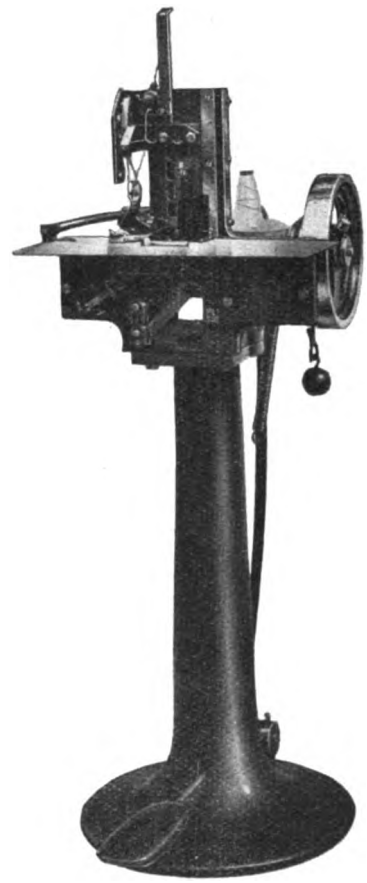
INCLUDED in the amendments made in the Australian Tariff, with effect from February 26th, are the following items, the duty on which has been decreased. Printers' type 22½ per cent. (British pref.), 35 per cent. (general tariff); writing ink, ink powders, liquid drawing ink, *ad valorem*, 30 per cent., 40 per cent.; and printing and stencilling inks (home consumption value over 6d. per lb. or if in packages containing less than 1 cwt.), per lb., 8d., 10d., or *ad valorem*, 30 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty in each case.

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Binders' Overseers Discuss Leather Deterioration

Many Problems in View

At the March meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association, as briefly reported in last week's issue, Mr. R. Faraday Innes spoke on the subject with which he had previously dealt at Stationers' Hall, "The Deterioration of Bookbinding Leather." In the course of his address Mr. Innes invited opinion from the members, particularly in respect of Nigerian leathers. It will be of interest to give here some account of the resulting discussion.

Question of De-greasing

Mr. D. C. Cameron said that Nigerian leather was the best they could get. With regard to leathers generally, he was of opinion that they were subjected to too much de-greasing. The leather coverings of books on a shelf were automatically preserved by continual handling, the parts of the book handled by the fingers being preserved by human perspiration.

Mr. A. R. Carbery also expressed the opinion that Nigerian leather was the strongest and best they could use.

Mr. G. F. Elbra gave instances which showed the utility and lasting properties of books bound in Nigerian leather, and asked if Mr. Innes could explain the differences between English and Nigerian tanning.

Mr. J. Fleming instanced books bound in rough calf for a bank fifty years ago, which were at the present time in the vaults of that particular bank and were in a better state of preservation than those made twenty years ago. This difference in the state of preservation caused him to wonder if greater time was allowed in the tanning processes in the old days than was the case in recent years; and was this one of the causes of the whole trouble in connection with leather deterioration?

Mr. Fleming also raised the question of the de-greasing of leather. De-greased leather was demanded of the leather manufacturer by the bookbinder, he said, because of its adhering properties. He had himself to a certain extent got over this difficulty, and instanced the using of a semi-chrome tanned pigskin for a ledger which had been in constant use for some twenty odd years without showing any signs of wear.

Mr. G. J. Hellery asked if there was any likelihood of the paste or the glue having a deleterious effect on the leather; and did the washing smooth of the leather with oxalic acid have any effect on its life? The paper also might cause deterioration.

Mr. C. F. Gould said there was a certain amount of grease in all their leathers, and if they took too much grease out of them they were likely to destroy the nature of their leathers Then they were faced with the fact that the public liked a dry leather. The skins of some animals were tighter than others, and the tighter they were the less likely they were to be affected by fumes.

Mr. Elbra wondered why Mr. Innes had not mentioned calf skin during his lecture. Was it because, being immature, it could not be expected to last?

Mr. Frank Hayes remarked on the excellent qualities of Nigerian leather, and its durability. He believed that the first man to use it for bookbinding was the late Mr. Cedric Chivers, of Bath. It was first used for packing grapes, and about thirty-five years ago quite by accident it was found to be so very suitable for bookbinding.

Mr. Robt. Bryan said that neat's-foot oil had for centuries been used by fishermen to preserve their leathers. Could it be used by them with the same effect?

Mr. Harry Young said that as sulphuric acid was largely the cause of the deterioration of their leathers, was it not possible to introduce an alkaline in the early stages of manufacture that would resist the action of the sulphur later in the life of the book?

Mr. F. E. T. Fox wondered if there was anything in the glue to cause rotting; or was the chemical action of the strawboard to blame for deterioration?

Dr. Geo. L. Riddell referred to the delight expressed by Mr. Innes in being asked to co-operate with the Printing Industry Research Association. It was the job of the P.I.R.A. to supply to Mr. Innes information he wanted concerning the manufacture and keeping of books. They were going into the whole matter thoroughly to try to find out whether the component parts of the book had any effect on its life.

Mr. C. H. Gillett (bookbinding instructor, London School of Printing) told of a preservative for leather which was used, he believed with success, in tropical countries.

Mr. Innes Replies

Mr. Innes, in replying to various points raised in the discussion, said that with regard to the question of tanning in English and Nigerian leather they were making inquiries. Probably it would be found that the difference in temperature conditions would account for the superiority of the one over the other. In reference to the question of grease in leather, that was a subject that had not been overlooked. In the sixteenth and seventeenth century leathers, the grease content was low. Ten per cent. was found in Nigerian leather. With regard to preservatives, Mr. Innes said that was a matter he wished to follow up, and he wanted to know what preservatives were used and the results gained from them. Alluding to the question of the placing of something in the leather in its early stages in order to prevent later deterioration, Mr. Innes said he was of opinion that it would not be effective, because the leather was constantly being attacked by acid fumes, etc., and it required repeated treatment. He did not think the chemical action in the strawboard would account for deterioration, although that was an interesting point. Some leathers absorbed more acid and moisture than others.

Mr. Frank Hayes, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Innes for his lecture, said that that gentleman had a profound knowledge of his subject. The matter they had had before them seemed a whole bundle of contradictions, but he hoped that the Printing Industry Research Association, with Mr. Innes, and others associated with the study of the question of leather deterioration, would discover the truth lying at the bottom of the well.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Robert Bryan, who said the thanks of the meeting were due to Dr. Riddell for introducing Mr. Innes to them.

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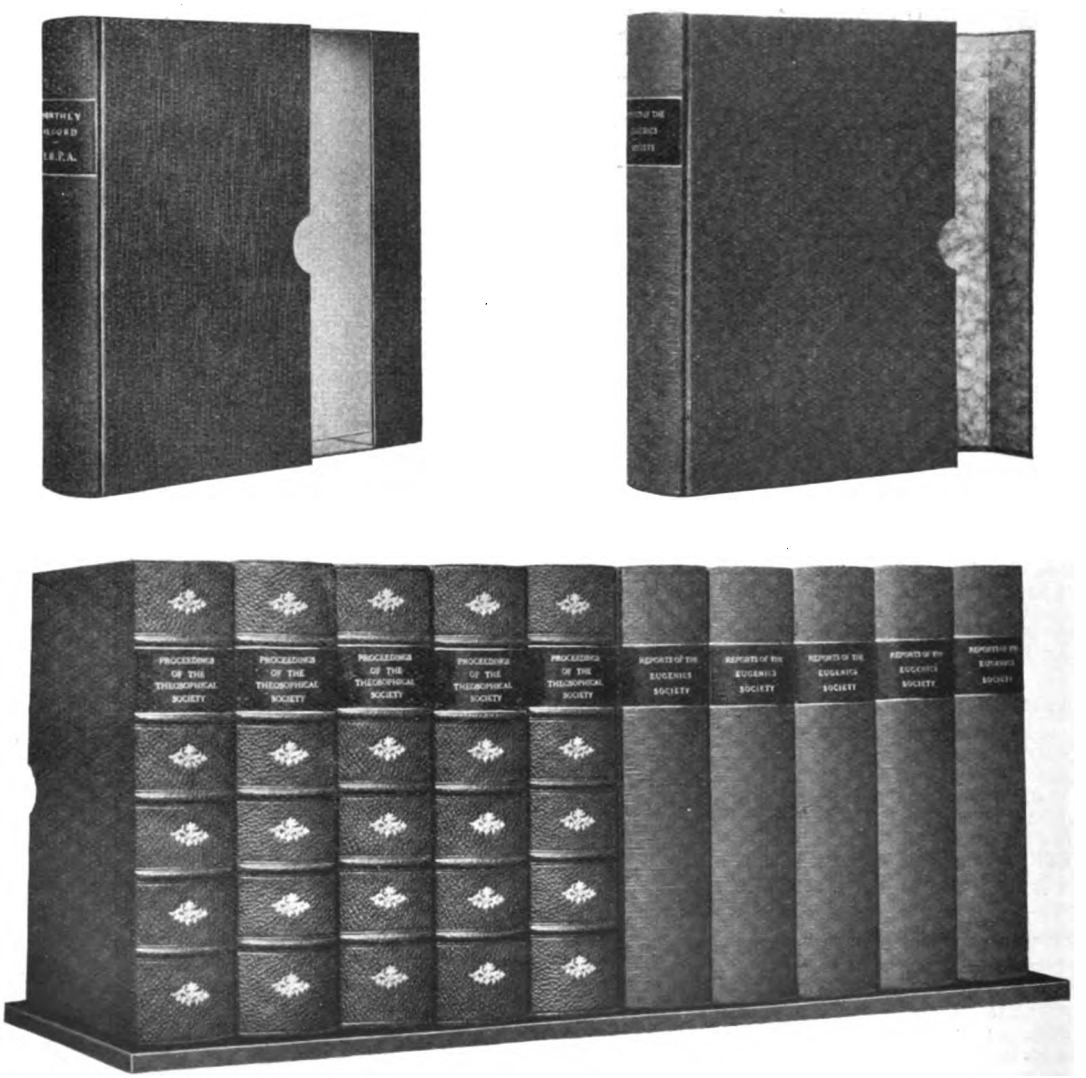
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Book-Form Cases

Subsidiaries that Create Business

To book-form cases as subsidiary products that help to create business for bookbinders, we have previously drawn attention. Certain it is that many a binder might considerably increase his turnover if he would but give attention to the possibilities which these cases offer—cases looking outside just like bound books, with titles and ornaments on the back, but really mere boxes. The uses to which such cases can be put are legion. Buyers include learned societies, owners of private libraries, business men, and the general public. Pamphlets, catalogues, periodicals and newspaper cuttings are but a few of the items for which a book-form case provides an attractive, clean and handy method of storage.

To bookbinders and stationers who cannot or do not care to make these cases themselves, we have pleasure in introducing the "Lykabook" case, illustrated herewith, which enables them to meet the demand for such goods without undertaking the outlay which manufacture involves. The manufacturers of the "Lykabook" case are the well-known London manufacturing stationers and bookbinders, Messrs. G. Wells and Co., Ltd., 42, Southwark Street, S.E.1.



A FEW EXAMPLES OF "LYKABOOK" CASES

This case, which can be supplied with or without dust-proof flaps, outwardly resembles a book exactly. The "Lykabook" is at present stocked in four styles and five sizes, and can be specially made in any colour or size. The stock styles are: (a) maroon cloth, with plain white paper lettering piece; (b) maroon cloth, with brass label holder, plain white lettering piece, and celluloid window; (c) maroon cloth, with blue leather piece, lettered as required; and (d) maroon leather,

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raised bands, gilt tooled, with blue leather piece, lettered as required. The inside measurements range from 9in. by 5½in. by 2in. to 15in. by 10in. by 2in., and the prices from 1s. 6d. each to 8s. 6d., or lower if quantities are required.

We believe there is a big potential market for such goods, as the book-form case has not as yet been given anything like the attention which it deserves.

Vellum Binders' Pensions Society

The Annual Meeting

At the eighty-ninth annual meeting of the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society, held at the St. Bride Institute on March 2nd, Mr. F. J. Hess (of Messrs. Hampson Bettridge and Co., Ltd.), presided.

The secretary, Mr. C. J. Osman, read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last general meeting were read and duly confirmed. Messrs. Sceats, Purkis and Duncan were elected scrutineers of the ballot for pensioners, it being agreed by the meeting that the ballot box be removed at 7.30 p.m. by the scrutineers.

Thanks to Helpers

The chairman in rising to move the adoption of the report and balance sheet was very cordially received. He expressed his very great pleasure in being asked to preside at this meeting, and said he considered that it was an honour to him and his firm that he represented. On looking at the balance sheet, he thought the Society had much to thank the committee for, considering the very bad state of the trade. There being no questions arising he had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet. This was ably seconded by Mr. T. Hunt and carried.

A very cordial vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Keeley and seconded by Mr. Gray was accorded to the trustees, Mr. H. V. Gibbs, Sir A. W. Tyler, J.P., and the late Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E., for their services during the past year. It was proposed by Mr. Jacobs that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the hon. treasurer, Mr. Garrett, for his valuable year's work, this being ably seconded by Mr. Norgrove. Mr. Price then proposed a very cordial vote of thanks to the hon. auditors for their services in continuing to audit the books of the society. He thought that as business gentlemen they were very kind to spare the time every year. This was seconded by Mr. Haines, and carried. An appreciative vote of thanks to the committee having been passed on the proposition of Mr. Hirst, seconded by Mr. Read, Mr. C. W. Atkins in responding said it was a labour of love to act on the committee, and he wished to thank the meeting for their appreciation.

Officers Elected

It was proposed by Mr. Tom Hunt that Mr. A. Turner be elected a trustee of the Society in place of the late Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E. This, being seconded by Mr. Gebhardt, was carried.

Messrs. C. W. Atkins, P. R. Aves and A. E. Gebhardt—committeemen retiring in accordance with rule—were re-elected, together with Mr. W. Hunt, in place of Mr. H. Palmer who had resigned. Mr. P. R. Aves proposed the election of Mr. C. J. Osman as secretary, Mr. Tom Hunt seconded, and there being no other nomination, he was duly elected.

It was proposed by Mr. Walker and seconded by Mr. Aves, that the following alteration to rule 14 be made. Lines 4 and 5 delete: "and be allowed 5 per cent. on the sums that he may collect." Lines 10 and 11 delete: "for which he shall receive 10s. for such delivery." Line 17: "substitute £20 for £10," this being put to the meeting was carried.

Ballot for Pensioners

The scrutineers having now completed their labours the chairman said it afforded him great pleasure to give them

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the result of the ballot for pensioners, which was as follows: Mr. R. A. Hirst, 217 votes; Mr. W. J. Armfield, 157; Mrs. S. H. Martin, 129 votes; Mr. W. W. Cheatle, 66 votes. Mr. R. A. Hirst would therefore receive the Society's pension of 9s. per week, and Mr. W. J. Armfield the H. F. Parker Charity Sports Special Pension of 7s. per week.

The secretary announced that the unsuccessful candidates would be considered by the committee at their next meeting, when a grant would be made to them from the Unsuccessful Candidates Fund.

Mr. Tom Hirst then proposed a vote of thanks to the hon. auditors of the Unsuccessful Candidates Fund, which, upon being seconded, was carried, and Mr. Pearce ably responded.

The secretary announced that he was very pleased to state that Mr. T. J. Hunt had just handed to him his usual cheque as a donation to the funds of the Society.

Mr. T. J. Hunt, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, stated that he had done business with the chairman's firm for a number of years, and had much pleasure in putting the proposition. The vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. Atkins and supported by Mr. Tom Hunt, was carried, and the chairman briefly responded and brought the meeting to a close.

Special General Meeting

A special general meeting was also held at St. Bride Institute on March 2nd. Mr. F. J. Hess was elected chairman. This meeting was held to confirm the alteration of Rule 14, as required by the Registrar of Friendly Societies Act. It was proposed by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Aves, and supported by Mr. Tom Hunt, that the alteration of Rule 14 be confirmed, as passed at the general meeting. This was carried unanimously.

New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Wire and Thread Stitching

In registering-mechanism for machines for stitching by wire or thread or otherwise securing together gathered signatures in pamphlet or book form, in which the cover protrudes beyond the signatures, under a patent by Mr. J. E. Pollak, the gathered signatures are moved by a pusher

FIG.4.

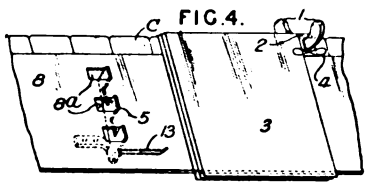


FIG.1.



against a movable abutment, which aligns the signatures and is moved by them out of their path as they advance. The signatures are advanced by abutments on a saddle-shaped chain-conveyer C, Fig. 4, operating in conjunction with a saddle-shaped table 8. The registering-abutments 5 are pivotally mounted beneath the table and are held projected through slots 8a by springs 13, the impact of the signatures 3 rocking the abutments 5 down below the surface of the table. The signatures and the cover are engaged by stepped abutments on the chain C in the form of riders 2, to which are secured horns 1, the signatures being placed against the edge of the rider and the cover against the horns. Springs 4 overlap the edges of the signatures, and longitudinal rods, spaced slightly above the table 8, prevent the signatures from buckling.—354,963.

Signature-Gathering Machine

In this invention, as patented by Messrs. Brehmer Geb., folded sheets or signatures are automatically opened out as they are fed to a signature stitching or gathering machine by passing them between oppositely rotating suction rollers. As shown, the machine comprises a stitching mechanism A and four saddles on a rotating pillar *o*, the saddles *c* and *b* being respectively in signature receiving and stitching positions. The folded signatures S are fed by hand or automatically to the suction rollers *e*, *f*, which open out the leaves *g*, *h* of the signature, as shown in Fig. 2. Each roller has intercommunicating apertures *k*, l^1 in its lateral and circumferential faces, and a valve-plate *m* spring-pressed against the lateral face is in communication with a suction device by means of a pipe *n*. As the rollers rotate, successive apertures *k* move below the valve plates *m*, producing suction at the corresponding apertures l^1. When

FIG.2.

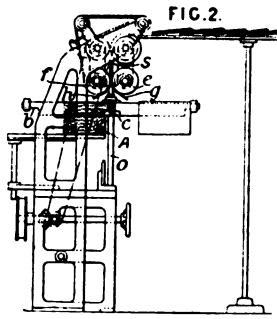
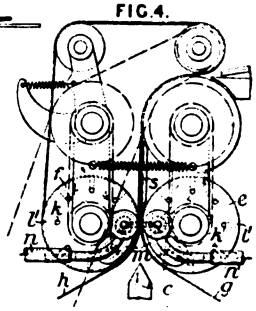


FIG.4.



they move clear of the valve plates, the suction is relieved, and the signature is dropped on the saddle. The suction period is regulated by varying the size or position of the valve plates. In a modification, only a single row of apertures l^1 is provided, a suction-relieving groove being provided in the lateral face of the roller. For gathering signatures, the saddle moves only when a pre-determined number of sheets have been placed on it, and a sheet-folding mechanism may be added.—352,722.

Metal Foil Printing

Mr. L. Rado has patented a method whereby metal foil is fixed to fabrics or like material by coating the material with a layer of raw rubber, applying the foil, and vulcanising the rubber by heat and pressure. The material may be embossed simultaneously with the vulcanisation, and may be used as a printing-surface on a printing-cylinder.

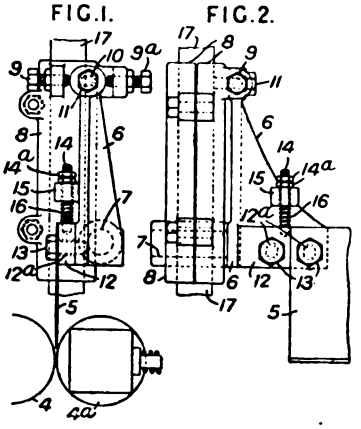
Paper Folding Machines

In paper-folding machines of the kind in which a reciprocating blade 5 presses the paper sheets between a fixed roller 4 and a spring-pressed roller 4a, the blade 5 can be adjusted angularly relatively to its supporting carriage according to the thickness of the sheet or sheets to be folded so as to engage centrally between the rollers 4, 4a. Each end of the blade 5 is carried by a bracket 6 pivoted at 7 to a carriage 8 reciprocating on guides 17. The upper end of the bracket 6 is engaged by adjusting screws 9, 9a and can be secured in any desired position by a clamping-screw 11 passing through a slotted hole 10. The blade 5 is fixed

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to blocks 12 carrying studs 14 which pass freely through lugs 15 on the brackets 6 and have adjusting nuts 14a on their free ends and springs 16 thereon interposed between the lugs 15 and the blocks 12 so that the blade 5 is resiliently mounted. Bolts 13 on the brackets 6 passing through slots 12a in the blocks 12 and blade 5 control the movement of the blocks permitted by the springs 16. The guides 17 are of square section and the carriages 8 are correspondingly formed but are provided with clearance to allow of endwise expansion of the blade 5. Mr. T. Cook is the patentee.—344,436.

FIG.1. FIG.2.



DEARER BOOKCLOTH.—In view of the recent advance of 2d. per yard in the price of most bookcloths, the Master Bookbinders' Association states that it is calculated that the extra cost at 2d. per yard is at the rate of 2s. per 100 books in the case of crown octavo, and of other sizes in proportion. This increase comes into operation at once, except where customers have accepted the responsibility of ordering the material in advance.

TO-DAY (Thursday) the Kent estate of the late Sir Philip Hickson Waterlow is to be sold by auction at the Royal Star Hotel, Maidstone.

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Binders' Leather Sub-committee

The first sub-committee meeting of the newly-formed Bookbinding Leather Committee was held last week at Stationers' Hall, when the Bookbinders' Sub-Committee met to tell Mr. Faraday Innes exactly how a book is bound. The general principles adopted in binding the best quality work, and also in library binding, were considered with the idea of determining whether there is anything done during binding that would cause the leather to deteriorate. Several points were raised—such as the effect of the adhesives used, the boards used, and the treatment of the leather—upon which further information is to be obtained. A questionnaire was also issued to the sub-committee asking for information on certain points, including the following: whether oxalic acid is used by bookbinders, whether any finishers are used, and what preservatives are used. The sub-committee also noted that lettering panels on books frequently rotted, and it was queried through what cause. Further information is to be obtained and specimens procured.

Bookbinding in Poland

The name industry cannot be given to the bookbinding trade in Poland and the various workshops can only be regarded as forming parts of the craft they compose—says "Papyrus."

Owing to the close alliance existing between bookbinding and printing the production fell 20 per cent. in 1931 below that of 1930.

There is keen competition between the private binders and the workshops installed in the various Polish prisons.

Taxation—from which this trade should be almost free, the proprietors being simply workmen—is too heavy and was recently the chief cause of a general reduction in wages of 15 per cent.

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New Bristol Evening Paper

Strong Support for Venture

Since the recent newspaper mergers in Bristol developments have followed fast on each other, in endeavours to find employment for those thrown out of work. Three weeks ago the first issue of the "Bristol Paper," being a newspaper run by displaced journalists, was published.

There is now the statement that a Bristol evening paper, to be called the "Bristol Evening Post" will shortly appear. Prominent Bristol citizens are among the promoters of the new paper, which is designed to replace the "Evening Times and Echo," which disappeared in the merger.

Company Being Floated

Mr. Herbert W. Hawkins, for many years managing director of the Bristol Times and Mirror, Limited, which owned the "Evening Times and Echo," said on Saturday that the "Bristol Evening Post" would give employment to nearly 200 men of the former staff and a great number who had been associated with the distribution of the old paper. Not only had the interest of the Bishop of Malmesbury and the Bishop of Bristol been secured, but also that of Dr. Ferrier Hulme, president of the Free Churches in Bristol. A company would shortly be floated. Provision would be made that the "Bristol Evening Post" could not be bought out by any big company or group.

The signatories to an official statement commending the new paper to the public include Mr. Stanley Gange, Sheriff of Bristol, and six ex-Sheriffs; Mr. F. M. Burris, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. T. Howard Butler, an ex-president; Dr. S. H. Badock, treasurer of the University of Bristol; Miss Violet E. Wills and Mr. T. Ruding Davey, associated with the Imperial Tobacco Company; Mr. E. J. Taylor, chairman of Bristol Development Board, Mr. Herbert Hawkins, and Mr. C. E. Barry, solicitor to the company.

Printing Plant Secured

The necessary capital has been found to enable premises to be taken in Silver Street, with a central office in the city. Machinery and other plant have been secured, and it is hoped to reach the production stage within a month or six weeks.

Addressing 200 members of the National Retail Newsagents' Federation (Bristol Branch), who have pledged their support to the new venture, the Bishop of Malmesbury said he felt that his association with the new paper needed neither apology nor explanation, and that was the view of the Bishop of Bristol, whose counsel he had taken. He added, "I think you can claim that we have Christian feeling in this city solidly behind this movement to establish a new Bristol paper. We believe that newspaper monopoly is an evil thing for the country."

Speaking of the discharging of the employees from the late paper, the Bishop said that one lady said to him: "If you go on with this proposal for the new paper, here is £5,000 to back you. I do not mind if you fail in the attempt and I lose every penny of the money." He added: "The new paper will be representative of the whole city and belonging to the city—unique, I believe, in the newspaper world."

London Master Printers' Dinner

The thirtieth annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association will be held at the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday, April 12th.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Askwith and Sir William Crawford will speak to the principal toast, and tickets (15s.) may be obtained from the Secretary of the L.M.P.A., 7, Old Bailey, E.C.4.

A NOVEL pictorial visiting card for trade representatives has just made its appearance in Nottingham.

Trade Notes

MR. C. HERBERT BIRCHALL, Captain Charles Birchall, and Mr. Edward Birchall have purchased the controlling interest in Charles Birchall, Ltd., from Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. The latter company will continue to hold a block of preference shares in Charles Birchall, Ltd., which publishes the "Journal of Commerce" and other shipping publications.

AN extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Long Acre Press held last week, confirmed a decision of the directors regarding future publishing arrangements of the "People." Odhams Press, Ltd., is forming a new company to take over the plant and machinery and copyright licence to print and publish the "People" newspaper.

IN respect of the Irish Emergency Tariffs Act it is suggested that English newspapers may be affected by new legislation. The Irish newspaper proprietors are against any tax on newspapers, but the trade unions in the industry have urged the imposition of a tariff. It is calculated that a tax of 15 per cent. (this high figure has been mentioned) would bring in a revenue of £50,000 a year.

MR. E. T. O'SULLIVAN, of Devizes, racehorse owner and trainer, was awarded £1,000 damages by a special jury in the King's Bench Division last week in a libel action against Independent Newspapers, Ltd. He complained of an advertisement published in the defendants' newspaper, the "Irish Independent."

A LIBEL action brought by his Highness Abbas Hilmi II, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, against Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., publishers, was mentioned to Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, in the King's Bench Division. Complaint was made about matter in a book entitled "The Egyptian Problem," written by the late Sir Valentine Chirol, and first published in 1920. It was announced that the action had been withdrawn on terms endorsed on counsel's briefs.

"SWEEP" LUCK.—The pseudonym "King the Printer," which has drawn Quite Calm in the Irish Sweepstake, masks the identity of two brothers, Mr. Galbraith King and Mr. McEwan King, printers, Fenchurch Street, E.C. The pseudonym "Substen," which has drawn K.C.B., represents nine Plymouth journalists—eight sub-editors and one reporter—on the "Western Morning News," who shared eleven tickets.

EXHIBITION LOSS.—A first call of 33⅓ per cent. on the guarantors to meet a deficit of £24,871 on the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires last year, has produced £21,460, and a further call of 6 per cent. is expected to secure the total.

MR. JOHN GROVES, whose death has taken place at the age of 73 years, was for over twenty years the chief outdoor printing and stationery representative of the "Western Mail," Cardiff, and for a similar period had been overseer of the firm's jobbing department.

Photograph Tax

The Import Duties Advisory Committee have refused to make any concession in the matter of the heavy Customs duties levied on exposed but undeveloped photographic plates. The matter, it appears, is not considered of sufficient urgency to warrant any interference with the regulation, under which for six months at least the duty will be continued.

As previously stated, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association wrote to the Advisory Committee asking for "urgent consideration" of the situation which arose when the Customs authorities at Croydon put a nominal value of £25 on each negative and demanded payment of £2 10s. for each.

The decision of the Committee means that the charge will continue except in cases where the Customs officers have agreed, as a temporary measure, to accept a deposit of £1 on each package pending the Treasury's decision.

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Stereo Overseers' Informal Dinner

The annual informal dinner of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Monday at Carr's Restaurant, Strand. Informality was again an outstanding feature of the evening's proceedings, and from every aspect the event was voted a great success. The few speeches were couched in humorous and happy vein, and a fine spirit of comradeship dominated the gathering.

Mr. Harry E. Evans, a popular member of the Association, was in the chair, and was supported by, amongst others, Messrs. A. Chadwell (president), J. Black (vice-president), W. Bullett (secretary), W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society Electrotypers and Stereotypers), Hugh Dixon, Glen Steel, W. M. Forsyth and A. J. Cannon.



MR. HARRY EVANS

Candidates for Pensions

Mr. W. C. Warren, in submitting the toast of "The Chairman," spoke of the difficulty this year in getting candidates elected as pensioners to the Printers' Pension Corporation. Next month, he said, they would have up for election ten candidates—three widows and seven old members of the trade. He asked for their help on that occassion, and then, in the nature of a challenge, asked if the Association would be willing to act as "chairmen" of the next trade auxiliary concert on April 18th. Coming more closely to the toast, Mr. Warren referred to the very high esteem entertained throughout the trade for the chairman of the evening.

The toast having been accorded musical honours, Mr. Evans, with characteristic briefness, said he felt proud to be in the chair that evening.

"The Visitors" was ably and wittily proposed by Mr. J. Black, who coupled with the toast the names of Mr. A. J. Cannon and Mr. T. Middleton.

Mr. Cannon, in reply, spoke of the happy time spent by the visitors, and of the regret felt by Mr. C. E. Goddard at not being able to attend the gathering.

Sports Challenge Cup

Mr. T. Middleton, who also replied, spoke of the silver challenge cup presented by the Overseers' Association some years ago to be competed for on behalf of charity. That cup, he said, had so far been the means of raising over £200 for objects that were dear to their hearts.

Later in the evening Mr. Warren stated that the Overseers' Association had agreed to accept the invitation to take the chair at the auxiliary concert to be held at Anderton's Hotel on April 18th. Mr. Warren also announced that Mr. Hugh Dixon had given his consent to act as chairman of the concert to be held in December.

The musical programme was supplied mostly from the members and their friends, Mr. G. Turner acting as musical director. The artistes were: Miss Helen Turner, Miss Rose Hayes, and Messrs W. Crosby, F. Gwyn, B. Harper, T. Middleton, G. Turner, W. Morton and Chas. Hardy (accompanist).

The chairman conveyed the thanks of the company to the stewards, Messrs. W. Bullett, J. Craske and W. M. Forsyth.

Trade Union Matters

ALDERMAN SAMUEL DELVES, who has died at Manchester at the age of 82 years, was for six years president of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association.

N.U.J. AND FREE LANCES.—At the annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists, to be held at Harrogate on March 24th and succeeding days, a resolution will be submitted from Liverpool that a free-lance journalist shall be admitted to membership of the Union only on condition that his income is at least equal to the minimum wage for the area in which he operates.

THE ballot vote of members of the National Union of Journalists on the question of imposing a levy of 1s. a week for the maintenance of the unemployed members resulted in 2,944 votes in favour of the levy and 87 votes against.

THE office-bearers of the Manchester and District Printing and Kindred Trades Federation for the ensuing year are: Chairman, Mr. J. Wildman; vice-chairman, Miss I. Forsyth; secretary, Mr. Gordon Smith, and treasurer, Mr. R. Jones.

Box Manufacturer's Examination

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held last week before Mr. Registrar Warmington for the public examination of Joseph Louis Allenstein, cardboard box manufacturer, lately trading at 4, Wilkes Street, Spitalfields, E., under the style of J. Allenstein and Son. The debtor failed in December, 1931, with total liabilities £7,963 (ranking £3,126) and net assets £642, after deducting £201 for payment of the preferential claims.

Questioned by Mr. H. Wheeler, Official Receiver, the defendant said he was born in this country of naturalised Russian parents. About 1913, with a capital of £30, he commenced business as a cardboard box manufacturer under the style of "J. Allenstein and Son" at 4, Wilkes Street, and from July, 1916 until early in 1919 he served in H.M. Army during which period his business was managed by his father. His trading was successfully carried on until about 1926, after which it declined.

The debtor attributed his failure to liabilities paid and owing in respect of guarantees given for his brother and his firm, heavy overhead charges, competition, and general trade depression.

The examination was concluded.

AFTER the Republican successes in the Irish election, "An Phoblacht," the official organ of the Irish Republican Army, sold in thousands in the Dublin streets on Friday. The paper has been banned on numerous occasions. Its premises have been raided, and its editor, Mr. Frank Ryan, has been incarcerated. He has just been released with other political prisoners from Arbour Hill.

DEEP sympathy is expressed with Mr. Alfred Latimer, proprietor of Messrs. Latimer, Trend and Co., printers, Mount Pleasant, Plymouth, and Mrs. Latimer in the death of their youngest son, Mr. Walter Latimer, who recently received fatal injuries while cycling at Twickenham. Mr. Alfred Latimer was secretary of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce for many years, and his father, Mr. Isaac Latimer, was three times Mayor of Plymouth, and founded the "Western Daily Mercury."

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North London Printers

Machine Room Methods Discussed

An interesting and instructive evening was spent by the members of the North London Master Printers Association on Thursday last at the Alpha Restaurant, Seven Sisters Road, when Mr. R. F. Morbey gave an address on "Machine Room Methods and their Relation to Why the other Fellow got that Job."

Commenting on the question "Why the other fellow got the job," Mr. Morbey said in his judgment cheapness was generally the reason. He was also of opinion that printing to-day was too dear. Other causes were that some offices were run in too easy a manner, that no or very little co-operation existed amongst the various departments. Mr. Morbey was in favour of the principal always devoting a certain time to the works, with a view to co-ordinating the various departments. Instances were given of strenuous work put in by some small printers.

While everybody wanted to make a profit, Mr. Morbey continued, the difference between profit and loss was often to be found in the machine and the methods, and another factor of loss was the indifferent care of machinery and the lack of equipment.

Antagonism to new machinery and methods often had to be overcome.

Specimens of interlaid blocks and other forms of dealing with them in order to obtain the best results with the view of saving time were placed before the members, together with the manner in which cylinders should be dressed. Rollers were also touched upon, with information as to how they should be dealt with under varying weather conditions. Gold and metallic inks also came under review.

Mr. Morbey advocated the use of automatics as being three times as speedy as the old hand-fed machines.

In a general discussion following the address, it was confirmed that the automatic machine was much quicker and that it had come to stay.

Paper Exporters Co-operate

At a meeting of the principal exporters of paper held at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce last week, Mr. J. E. Pickering (Messrs. W. V. Bowater & Sons, Ltd.) presiding, it was decided that steps should be taken to form a "Paper Exporters' Trade Section" of the Chamber. Membership of the Section is open to all regular merchant shippers of paper.

The new organisation will co-operate with the two independent existing Sections of the Chamber, namely, the Paper and Stationery Export Trade Section and the South American Paper Trade Exporters' Section, which deal with credit terms to India and South America respectively. In addition, special sub-committees will be formed to deal with any matters that arise affecting the welfare generally or specifically of exporters of paper.

A special organising committee was appointed consisting of: Major R. S. Dove (Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), chairman of the Section; Mr. E. Heilbron (Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co. (Export), Ltd.), deputy-chairman; Mr. J. E. Pickering (Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd.), chairman, Paper Freights Committee; Mr. W. E. Green (Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd.), chairman, Paper and Stationery Export Trade Section; Mr. S. D. McLellan (Messrs. Spicers, Ltd.); Mr. A. Brewer (Messrs. Chas. Morgan and Co., Ltd.). The Section has received the support of all the leading paper export houses in London.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Ed. R. McDermott in his eighty-fifth year. For sixteen years before the War he was City editor of the "Daily News." He was also joint editor of the "Railway News," which his father founded and owned, until its amalgamation with the "Railway Gazette" in 1918, when he joined the staff of the combined paper.

Printer and Paper Makers

There was a great assembly of the paper and allied industries at the Connaught Rooms on Thursday, March 10th, when the Paper Makers' Association held its annual dinner. Capt. W. E. Nuttall, who had been elected president earlier in the day, was in the chair, supported by many distinguished visitors and members of the trade. Altogether it was the largest gathering which has yet assembled under these auspices. Covers were laid for about 640 persons, and the occasion was also memorable for the speeches and their subject matter.

The Paper Makers' Association

The toast of the "Paper Makers' Association" was in the hands of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham of Cobham. He expressed his warm appreciation of being asked to propose that important toast, which was really the toast of the paper industry. He could look back nearly 50 years to the time when, as a nervous youth, having left school about a week or so, he entered the offices of a great wholesale stationer who had associations with many mills throughout the country. From that moment he obtained a special knowledge and appreciation of the important position occupied by paper makers and the allied trades. His Lordship took the opportunity of expressing, on behalf of that company, warm appreciation of the valuable services which had been given to the industry by Mr. John D. Tod, who had carried on the presidency of that Association during a time of great difficulty and stress, a time which would be outstanding in the history of the paper trade. (Hear, hear.) The speaker mentioned that Mr. Tod was a representative of a family which for 220 years had lived in one house in a Scottish village. That was the family tradition of that great Scotsman. (Applause.) With regard to the new president, Lord Ebbisham congratulated the Paper Makers' Association on having secured so excellent a successor to Mr. Tod. Capt. Nuttall was proprietor of one of the most important kraft mills in the country. His father had made kraft paper in this country about 30 years ago and he had been responsible for the development of a trade of great importance to this country. (Applause.)

Lord Ebbisham went on to recount some of the early history of paper making and then alluded to the annual report of the Paper Makers' Association. He had read that document with great interest and as an old president of the Federation of British Industries he particularly appreciated the reference to that body. In conclusion, he wished the Paper Makers' Association the utmost prosperity and good luck and to his friend, the new president, he wished God-speed in the work before him. (Cheers.)

Capt. W. E. Nuttall, M.B.E., replying, warmly thanked Lord Ebbisham for the terms in which he had proposed the toast. He recalled that in 1919 the Board of Trade appointed a committee to go into the question of paper imports. Lord Ebbisham and he (Capt. Nuttall) served on that committee, and he was able then to appreciate what a loyal supporter the British paper industry had in Lord Ebbisham.

Others speakers on the toast list were Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Page Croft, Mr. H. G. Spicer, Mr. John D. Tod, J.P., and Sir Keith Price.

THE death has occurred at his home in Newport of Mr. James Harrison, a well-known Newport printer. Mr. Harrison, who was 74, was a native of Nottingham, and was for many years overseer at the works of Messrs. Dawson, the Newport printers, in Bridge Street. Later he was in business on his own. Well known among Newport printers, Mr. Harrison took an active interest in Stow Hill Baptist Church, under the pastorate of the late Rev. Harry Abraham.

MR. THOMAS (OR TOM) WALL (54), of Wigan, journalist, and of Messrs. Thomas Wall and Sons, Limited, printers and publishers, formerly editor of the "Wigan Observer," left £8,280 (net personalty £7,043).

MR. CHARLES LACEY, Dorchester, newspaper proprietor, of the "Dorset County Chronicle" and the "Southern Times," left estate of the gross value of £31,607 (net personalty £13,275).

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Country News

BRADFORD

"ONE of the chief causes of under-cutting and uneconomic price quotations in the printing trade is lack of knowledge of costs of production," said Mr. Herbert J. Gledhill, president of the Bradford and District Master Printers' Association, in an address on "The British Master Printers' Federation Costing System" to the Bradford and District Society of Incorporated Accountants, last week. The wonderful feature of the system, said Mr. Gledhill, was its utility and accuracy in the smallest and largest works. Its object, of course, was to secure a just charge for any and every job passing through the works, and it was based on the allocation of all expenses to the cost per hour of each process necessary to the production of any article, even such charges as postage being included. By safeguarding the printer from loss on any job, it enabled him to quote the keenest prices compatible with good workmanship and a reasonable profit.

BURY

IN the Bury County Court recently Esther Holt, of Bury, claimed in respect of the death of her husband, and the respondents, the Times Coloured Printing Co., Ltd., Dawson Street Mill, Heywood, offered £212 10s. in settlement of compensation. Richard Holt cut his right foot on a piece of tin in October, 1926, and a malignant growth set in. After several operations it spread through the body to the brain, and he died in June last. The judge sanctioned the settlement, describing it as a generous offer.

DUNDEE

MR. DAVID WINTER, whose death has taken place at Dundee, at the age of 94, was the senior partner in the printing firm of Messrs. David Winter and Son, Dundee. A few years ago he received a silver salver from the Dundee Printing and Kindred Trades Employers' Association in recognition of his long association with the printing trade.

EXETER

MR. WILLIAM ARTHUR PEACH, a member of the composing staff of the "Western Times," Exeter, dropped dead last week, in a house to which he had gone to pay a visit. He was 59 years of age. Mr. Peach was apprenticed to the "Devon and Exeter Gazette" in the days when the whole of the paper was set by hand, and for nineteen years he had been a member of the composing staff of the "Western Times" and "Express and Echo." In his younger days he was a noted athlete, the winner of many trophies on the running track, and the best sprinter in the county of Devon. He also played with the Exeter Rugby XV on numerous occasions. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

GLASGOW

MR. DAVID MUNRO, a director of Henry Munro (Ltd.), proprietors and publishers of the "Bon Accord" (Aberdeen), the "Angus Herald" (Fife), and other papers, died at his home in Glasgow last week. He contracted a chill when attending the Stallion Show at Scotstoun, in the interests of his journal, the "North British Agricultural and Farming News." Mr. Munro was well known in the agricultural and business community in the West of Scotland.

HOPWOOD

THE death occurred last Thursday morning of Mr. W. Peake, of 37, Canal Street, Hopwood, at the age of forty-three. He complained of pains in his chest, but passed away before a doctor arrived. A printer and stationer by trade, he was the elder son of Mr. Michael Peake, with whom he was associated in the business of Messrs. G. H. Kent and Co., printers and stationers.

KEIGHLEY

AT the recent annual prize distribution of the Keighley School of Arts and Crafts, the successful students received their prizes from the hands of the Rev. Canon W. Thompson Elliott, Mr. W. Southwell presiding over a large attendance. The principal, Mr. A. H. Rodway, in introducing his report, laid particular stress upon the school's endeavour to serve local trades and industries, and said the first thing required to add to the plan of the school's work was a more extensive recognition of its value by the trading and industrial sections of the local community. Canon Elliott, in his address, spoke of "bringing art and craft into design." In this respect, he said, enormous strides had been made in the printing industry—at least, as far as the printer was concerned. Not many years ago it was regarded as the hallmark of excellence in printing for a poster to be as full as possible, and to use as many different founts of type as possible. To-day printers had been persuaded to have their work artistically designed with a good type face, good lettering, and orderly lay-out, so that it was pleasing to the eye, and gave those who saw it some artistic pleasure. They had now to persuade the businessman, the manufacturer, the shopkeeper, and those who gave the orders that it was well worth while to have well-printed and well-set-out printing that one could look upon with a certain amount of pleasure.

LEEDS

MR. DAVID HENRY CRICK, the oldest ex-member of the composing-room staff of the "Yorkshire Post" and one of the oldest superannuated members of the Typographical Association, has died at Leeds in his 93rd year. Mr. Crick, who retired from the "Yorkshire Post" staff in 1913 after over 40 years' service, had been a member of the Leeds Typographical Society for 65 years.

LEICESTER

As briefly recorded last week, the Leicester Master Printers' Association when they held their annual dinner and ladies' evening, had as principal guest the Lord Mayor (Ald. W. E. Wilford), whilst Mr. H. G. Clarke and Mr. F. H. Bisset, president and secretary respectively of the Federation of Master Printers were also present. Mr. T. S. Adams, president of the Leicester Association, in his address of welcome, paid tribute to the work of Mr. W. W. Thornley, their immediate past president, and referred to Leicester's reputation for good printing. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Clarke also made reference to the position Leicester occupies in the world of printing. An enjoyable whist drive and dance followed the toasts.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

MESSRS. ANDREW REID AND CO., LTD., the Newcastle printers, held their annual staff dance at the Old Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on Friday, March 11th, when among the 200 guests present were Mr. Mark Reid, director, and Mrs. Reid; Mr. Kenneth Reid, director, and Mrs. Reid; and Mr. Edward Reid.

NORWICH

NORWICH Rotarians last week had the process of producing a newspaper explained to them by Mr. G. Rye, editor of the "Norwich Mercury," in an address on "Making a Newspaper." Speaking of the evolution of the newspaper machine, he referred to the part played by Mr. R. M. Bacon, editor and chief proprietor of the "Norwich Mercury," in the development of the rotary press. He and Bryan Donkin designed and constructed a machine differing from the modern rotary machine in that the "cylinders" were prism shaped, with the type locked into each of the three surfaces. In 1813 Messrs. Bacon and Donkin took out the first patent for a rotary printing machine, which was publicly exhibited before the University of Cambridge. The machine was used by Cambridge University for printing Bibles and Prayer Books, and a number of the machines were set up in Russia. Mr. Rye went on to explain the complicated work of newspaper production. He received a hearty expression of thanks from the vice-president.

A SETTLEMENT of litigation announced to Lord Hewart, in the King's Bench Division on Tuesday, would, it was stated, involve the payment of £850 to Miss Margaret Adams, aged 22, of Mann Street, Walworth, S.E., by Wood and Rozelaar, Ltd., printers, of Lavington Street, S.E. Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for Miss Adams, stated that Miss Adams, a machine operative, claimed damages for the loss of the fingers of her left hand in an accident while she was in Messrs. Wood and Rozelaar's employment. Mr. C. Doughty, K.C., for the employers, said that the alleged breach of duty and negligence was strenuously denied, but Wood and Rozelaar agreed to the settlement.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 11s. 3d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 16s., 16s. 6d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 82; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 89½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 11s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 1½d., 16s. 9d., 5½ p.c. deb. 88½, 88¾; Anglo Foreign News (5s.) 9d.; Argus Press 7 p.c. pref. 20s. 4½d.; Argus Press Holdings 21s. 9d., 22s., 7½ p.c. pref. 15s.; Associated Newspapers 22s. 3d., 21s. 3d., def. (5s.) 16s. 7½d., 17s. 4½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 12s. 1½d., 11s. 7½d., 8 p.c. pref. 26s. 3d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 103, 104; John Dickinson 31s. 10½d.; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 8s.; Financial News. Proprietors 3s. 1½d., 3s.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 10s. 3d.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 9d.; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 21s.; Lamson Paragon 19s. 1½d., 17s. 6d., 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 10½d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 9d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 9d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 6d., 16s., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s., 10s. 1½d.; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 9d., 5s. 10½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 3d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s. 3d., 17s., 6½ p.c. deb. 97½, 7 p.c. B deb. 96; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 27s. 3d., 26s. 3d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 7½d., 23s. 1½d.; Raphael Tuck 12s., 12s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 18s. 6d., 18s. 1½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 31s. 3d., 31s. 9d.

Dividends and Reports

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO.—The report of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., which has a share and debenture capital of over £3,000,000, shows profits of £166,570, as compared with £274,460. A sum of £25,000 is again transferred to depreciation fund, and £99,522 is carried forward, as against £118,989.

SWEET AND MAXWELL.—Profit of these London publishers, etc., for 1931 £9,321 (against £10,996); brought in £3,977. Final dividend 7½ per cent. and bonus 5 per cent., making 20 per cent. (against 25 per cent.); forward £5,500.

New Companies

ODHAMS' PROPERTIES, LTD.—Capital £500,000, in 15,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 and 350,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to enter into agreements (1) with the Long Acre Press, Ltd., and (2) with Endell Street Estates, Ltd. Powers are taken to carry on business as estate owners, proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals, printers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, advertising agents, etc. Public company. Directors: W. J. B. Odhams (chairman of Odhams Press, Ltd.), Lt.-Col. A. Bellamy (director Long Acre Press, Ltd.), J. S. Elias (managing director Odhams Press, Ltd.), W. Slark (director Long Acre Press, Ltd.), and J. E. Ward. Registered office: 93–4, Long Acre, W.C.2.

GREASEPROOF PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £203,000, in £1 shares (200,000 ordinary and 3,000 founders'); manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard, strawboard, papier maché, tracing, transfer, transparent, waterproof, greaseproof, waxed and other papers, stationers, agents, booksellers, publishers, manufacturers of envelopes and all forms of covers for use in the transmission of articles, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. W. Farrow and F. L. T. Marlow. Solicitors: Piesse and Sons, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

BRITISH SILK SCREEN PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; stencillers, lithographers, engravers, silk, paper, ink, and dye manufacturers, silk screen stencil printers, printers on glass, silk and other fabrics and materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. F. Whittaker (23, Mere Road, Blackpool), and A. W. Hammant.

FACTORY SERVICES AND UTILITIES, LTD.—Capital £3,005, in 100 management shares of 1s. each and 3,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; proprietors and publishers of journals and magazines, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: P. A. Best, J. W. Cole, E. J. Fox, S. Harvey and E. Leete. Registered office: 8, Iddesleigh House, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

LAWSON PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; publicity and advertising contractors, agents and consultants, publishers, manufacturing and retail stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: D. Lawson, junr., and R. B. Strang. Registered office: 163, Hope Street, Glasgow.

FLEET STREET CLUB, LTD.—Company limited by guarantee, without share capital with 700 members, each liable for 1s. in the event of winding up; to establish and maintain a club; to promote educational activities in the interest of newspaper, advertising and allied trades, etc. Subscribers: E. W. Folkes and G. A. Jackson. Solicitors: Ranger, Burton and Frost, 179, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

F. G. TROWBRIDGE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the leasehold premises, stock in trade, etc., of the business of a stationer, carried on by F. G. Trowbridge at the Arcade, Bognor Regis. Private company. Directors: C. E. S. Thomas and F. G. Trowbridge. Registered office: The Arcade, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

COWLEY PAPER WORKS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (500 6 per cent. preference and 2,500 ordinary); manufacturers of and dealers in paper and cardboard and articles made therefrom, etc. Private company. Directors: G. Goddard and Miss M. V. Crosby. Registered office: 584A, High Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

CELLOMOLD, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in plastic materials, varnishes, lacquers and all other materials consisting of or in which are incorporated cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, cellulose ethers, natural or synthetic resins, shellac, rubber, paper or any other binding, filling, plasticising or colouring substances; manufacturers of plastic materials for the electrical, stationery, fancy goods, etc., trades, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. H. Mayhew and H. C. Martin. Registered office: 204/6, Great Portland Street. W.1.

GORDON-GRAVES, LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; newspaper and literary agency and an agency for the collection and distribution of news and general information, etc. Private company. Directors: C. P. R. Graves and Margaret E. Graves. Registered office: 166/168, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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HARRIES RUBINSTEIN AND SONS (1932), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in wallpaper, paints, artists' colours, varnishes, decorators' materials, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. M. Rubinstein and H. Rubinstein. Solicitors: Jennings and Williams, Llanelly.

Increase of Capital

ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (Hunslet, Ltd.).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £12,000 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £25,000.

Mortgages and Charges

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,000 on January 10th, 1932 of £170,000 mortgage dated July 10th, 1929, and registered July 11th, 1929.

KINGSTON AND STAINES PRESS, LTD. (London Road Works, Kingston-on-Thames.)—Particulars filed of £1,000 debenture bonds authorised February 26th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

I. LABWORTH AND CO., LTD. (box manufacturers, etc., 237, Hackney Road, E.2.)—Mortgage debenture dated March 3rd, 1932, to secure £1,500 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Carreras, Ltd, Arcadia Works, Hampstead Road, N.W.1.

F. A. SAUNDERS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of tubes, boxes, cases and other coverings of paper, wood, etc., 9, Lavington Street, S.E.1.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £30,705 19s. 8d. in full satisfaction on March 1st, 1932, of mortgages and further charges dated October 1st, 1925, December 17th, 1925, and July 29th, 1927, and registered October 3rd, 1925, December 30th, 1925, and August 4th, 1927.

"TOPICAL" PRESS AGENCY, LTD. (10-11, Red Lion Court, E.C.4.)—Deed dated February 17th, 1932, to secure £3,134 1s. 6d., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Mrs. L. E. Edwards and Mrs. I. R. B. Wilks, both of "Wendouree," Hadleigh Road, Leigh-on-Sea.

BROWN JACKSON, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., 17-18, Richmond Street, E.C.1.)—Debenture dated February 15th, 1932, to secure £60, charged on the company's undertaking, property and assets, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. H. Coryn, Haynes Park Estate Office, Hornchurch.

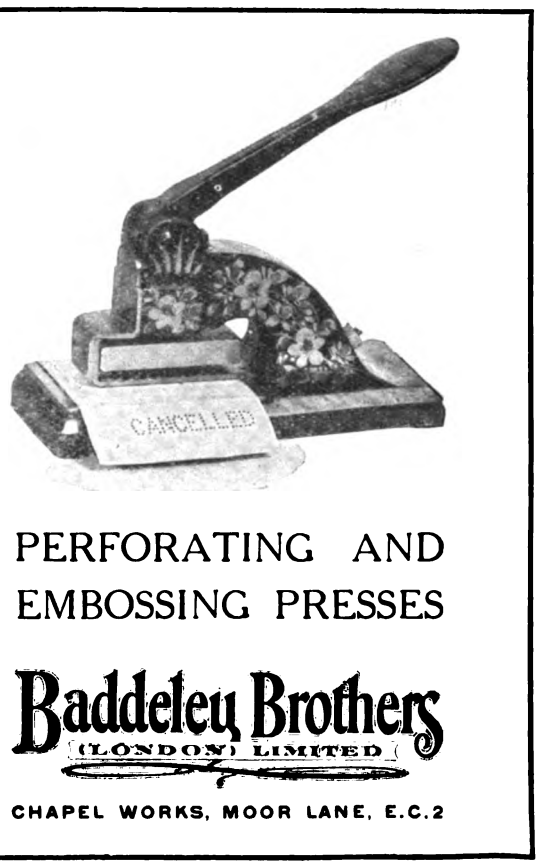
JOHN S. DOWNING AND SONS, LTD. (manufacturers of stationers' sundries, etc., 92, Fenchurch Street, E.C.)—Debenture dated February 24th, 1932, to secure £6,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. Moxham, 92, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Bankruptcies

Re PERRY AND GLUCK (Richard Ernest Perry and Henry Gluck, trading as) printers, 51, Church Street, Homerton, E. These debtors, who failed in November, 1930, applied on Tuesday at the London Bankruptcy Court for orders of discharge. Mr. F. Vyvyan, official receiver, reported that the liabilities amounted to £305 and the estate had realised £1 15s. The debtors began business in February, 1926, with a borrowed capital of £20 and the promise of a bankers' overdraft. Owing to trade depression the profits were insufficient to meet expenses and drawings. His Honour granted a discharge to both bankrupts subject to a suspension of three months.

Company Liquidations

Re ALBERT E. MARRIOTT, LTD., publishers, 37-38, Golden Square, W. Under the compulsory liquidation of this company the official receiver reports that the accounts show total liabilities £5,175 (ranking £4,598), assets £1,823, and a deficiency of £4,722 with regard to contributories, the issued capital consisting of 1,910 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company was formed as a private company in December, 1929, to acquire and carry on the business of publishers conducted at the above address under the style of "Albert E. Marriott and Son." The purchase price of £1,000 was satisfied by the allotment of shares to that amount to the vendors. The business had been commenced in June, 1929, and comprised the publication of a biography of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which had met with a certain amount of success. Other works were in course of publication. The failure of the company is attributed to insufficiency of working capital, but in the opinion of the official receiver it is directly attributable to mismanagement on the part of the directors in that the working capital placed at the company's disposal was totally inadequate to its requirements, while the overhead expenses were unduly heavy having regard to the financial position of the company. Mr. Michael Moore, C.A., has been appointed liquidator with a committee of inspection.



PERFORATING AND EMBOSSING PRESSES
Baddeley Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
CHAPEL WORKS, MOOR LANE, E.C.2

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The Printing Crafts Guild

New Head of Printing School

A whist drive and dance in aid of charities was held in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on March 12th, when two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

At the interval, before refreshments, Mr. John Taylor (president) said he had great pleasure in introducing Mr. Chas. E. Kerr, who had recently been appointed responsible head of the Printing Departments at the College. Those departments were second to none in the Kingdom so far as equipment and number of subjects were concerned. The position was not an easy one, and Mr. Kerr had a great name to keep up. His friends would wish him every success, and the members of the Guild would work with him so as to continue that good feeling which had existed between the College authorities and the Guild membership.

Mr. Chas. E. Kerr, in responding, said he was a foundation member of the Guild when it was first formed in 1907, and he knew he could rely on the teachers in the College, who would give him every help. It would be difficult to emulate Mr. Charles W. Gamble (his predecessor), as he was well known as an ardent worker for the College. However, the great task before him would be eased by the knowledge that the success of the departments was due to the staff, who always assisted the head by endeavouring to carry out the recommendations put forward. The Guild had done useful work during the past twenty-five years by helping the student when he had passed successfully through the College. Its chief object was to play a large part in the education of the printing and allied crafts, and he hoped it would continue its useful work.

The whist prizes were won by: 1—Miss E. Franklin (pewter tankard); 2—Miss Edna Reading (case of fruit spoons); 3—Miss M. Thomas (salad bowl); 4—Miss E. A. Fenton (coffee percolator). Spot dance prizes went to Miss M. Hadfield (cruet) and Miss E. Edgar (cake stand).

Mr. Stan Wright's Premier Syncopators supplied the music, and the popular M.C. was Mr. W. M. Menzies.

WEE MAC.

Monotype Corporation Limited

Staff Pension Fund

The annual meeting of the Staff Pension Fund of this well-known Corporation was held at their headquarters at 43, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, and also at their works at Redhill on Thursday, March 3rd, at which, in the absence of Mr. Geoffrey Ellis, M.P., chairman of the trustees, the chair was taken by Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

Particular interest attached to these meetings, which marked the completion of the fifth year of the Fund and its period for valuation.

The chairman in submitting the statement of accounts and actuary's valuation remarked that both had been somewhat affected by the abnormal conditions existing at the date to which they were made.

It was the practice of the trustees to value the securities of the Fund at market price, and although on September 30th last these prices were at their lowest point, the valuation showed that not only was the Fund financially sound, but the recovery in prices since September would create a satisfactory reserve; the present value of the Fund being over £32,000.

Assistance to Members

The sum of contributions repaid with interest to members who had left the Corporation was £1,850, in addition to which grants totalling £1,451 had been made from the Corporation's contributions.

These grants made in a time of necessity had proved of great assistance to members, and the value of the Fund generally was being increasingly recognised by the Staff.

Mr. W. I. Burch, managing director of the Corporation, whose interest in the welfare of the staff was cordially acknowledged by the meeting, said that the calls upon the Fund during the past year were considerably above the average owing to abnormal conditions, but he pointed out that the sum of payments made was more than covered by earnings, and contributions remained untouched.

Mr. M. R. Dewhurst and Mr. R. C. Elliott were re-elected as members' trustees for the coming year.

MR. JOHN PAUL, the oldest surviving member of the Volunteer movement in this country, died in the Printers' Almshouses, Wood Green, on Saturday at the age of 89. He was one of the guard of honour of the 19th Middlesex Volunteers when Queen Alexandra came to the country to marry King Edward.

A VERDICT that he threw himself in front of a train while temporarily of unsound mind was returned at the inquest at Matlock on John Theodore Churchill, 56, married, of Arthur Road, Wimbledon Park, a partner in a firm of publishers.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this Journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

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Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—March 17, 1932.

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The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 178

LONDON : MARCH 24, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., - - Bridewell Place, London, E.C.



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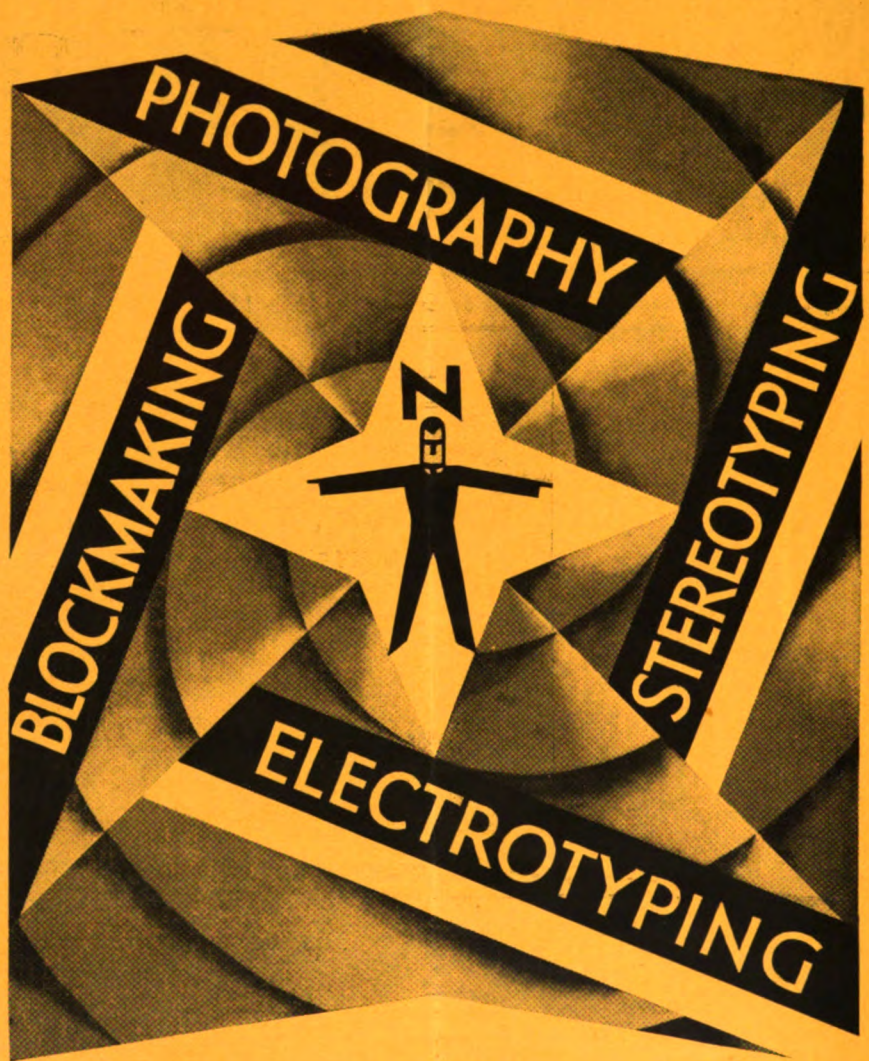
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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 277)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 178

LONDON : MARCH 24, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE new head of the Printing and Photographic Department of the Manchester College of Technology, Mr. Charles E. Kerr, is a Manchester man, brought up from his apprenticeship and trained in Manchester printing offices.

* * *

Promoting Printing Technology

COMBINING an exceptional typographic training with administrative experience, Mr. Kerr became a very practical asset to the Department when he joined it as typographical lecturer about twelve years ago. Intimately acquainted with every phase of the art of printing and an acknowledged authority on typography, he naturally fell into the position of right-hand man and probable successor to Major Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.(Tech.), whose retirement after thirty years' service came about last month. Coming from his post as principal at Bolt Court as far back as 1902, Major Gamble has in the intervening period raised the Printing and Photographic Department at the Manchester College from very small beginnings to the finest institution of its kind in the country. Mr. Kerr's task is the easier because the lines of policy, practice and future development are well and truly laid. It is the harder because the level of excellence achieved after thirty years of unsparing effort and infinite capacity for taking pains is so high as to call for equal capacity to keep it maintained.

* * *

Period of Apprenticeship

APROPOS the question of taking on apprentices at the age of 16 for a period of five years' indentureship, it is to be noted that in the rules of at least one of the prominent unions there is a paragraph which definitely prohibits any acceptance of less than seven years' apprenticeship. Evidently there is need for a clear understanding in the light of events. As things are going, there is an increasing desire among the more intellectual and deeper-thinking printers for a better educated type of apprentice. It is the common experience of those whose business it is to apply technical education to apprentices that a large proportion of the boys are educationally incapable of taking advantage of the facilities that are provided for them. Now that the industry ranks so favourably compared with others, there is a well-educated type of youth ready to enter it, and there are printers who consider that five years' apprenticeship to a well-educated youth of sixteen years of age is better by far than seven years to an ill-educated boy of fourteen. If this is so, and if there are stereotyped obstacles in the way of bringing about a much-

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	266
Craftsmanship in Print— Mr. Geo. W. Jones Addresses Typographers	268
Printing Trades Conference... ...	270
F.M.P. President Speaks— Yorkshire Alliance Annual Dinner ...	270
Glasgow Printers' "Ring"— Candid Comments by H.M.S.O.	270
Camden Town Auxiliary	272
Caxton Convalescent Home... ...	272
Blackfriars Press, Leicester... ...	272
Education for the Printing Trade— By William H. Sessions	274
Printing for Profit	278
Paper Troubles on Rotary Presses ...	280
Trade Notes	281
Trade Union Matters...	281
The St. Bride Institute	282
Country News	283
Aberdeen Printing Merger	283
New Inventions	284
Commercial Review	286
Lamson Paragon Supply Co. ...	288

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needed improvement in the status of the industry, the sooner the impediments are cleared away the better.

* * *

Tests for Employers?

ON this question of apprenticeship it is interesting to observe that in parts of Germany a master printer has to hold technical qualifications before he is allowed to take on an apprentice. Failing qualification by the master or proprietor, it is accepted if he is supported by a member of the staff holding the necessary diploma. It would be a step in the right direction if we had something of the sort here as a check on the type of "cock robin" printer whose chief object in taking on an apprentice is to exploit him. When we have as deep a concern for technical efficiency as they have in Germany, we shall probably initiate test examinations for the employer and the apprentice candidate before allowing them to tie themselves together for five or seven years. More desirable still, we shall probably have them both pass a test at the end of the apprenticeship, and if necessary penalise them by enforcing further training under special conditions.

* * *

Proposal for Tax Relief

OF much interest to the printing and allied trades is one of several proposals contained in a letter from the Federation of British Industries to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Neville Chamberlain). This is a proposal for tax relief to encourage manufacturers to install modern machinery and test new processes. The letter refers to cases where an established concern, which uses plant at present ranking for the ordinary wear-and-tear allowance, puts in new plant in any of the three years following April 5th, 1932. Such plant, it is suggested, may, in lieu of the ordinary wear-and-tear allowance, be written down in each of the three years following the year of installation by a sum equivalent to 33⅓ per cent. of the prime cost. Many a printer struggling under a heavy burden of taxation would find some such plan a great help towards plant efficiency, whilst it would also give much-needed encouragement to machinery makers and other suppliers.

Mr. J. C. Dresser, president of the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance, of Darlington, will deliver a lecture at the Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough, on Thursday, March 31st, under the auspices of the Cleveland and South Durham District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. The subject of the lecture is "A Review of Printing Processes." The chair will be taken at 7 p.m. by Mr. Cecil Thompson, the chairman of the District Committee.

Mr. W. Weighell, bookseller, stationer and printer, has been elected as vice-chairman of the Launceston Chamber of Trade.

Mr. W. V. Shotton, of Winlaton, has been nominated by Blaydon Industrial Co-operative Society, in connection with the election of a member on to the committee of the Co-operative Printing Society.

Personalia

Mr. Joseph Thomas Riches, Government printer and Comptroller of Stationery, Zanzibar, has been appointed by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar to be a member of the fourth class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar.

Mr. Leonard Pershke's many friends in Leicester, Liverpool, and other large towns in England and in Ireland, will learn with great pleasure of his election to the board of Frank F. Pershke, Ltd.

Mr. Leonard Pershke has been a salesman employed by the company for the past five years, and is a brother of the governing director, Mr. Frank F. Pershke, and a son of the late Mr. Fred. Pershke.

Mr. Alfred Bastien, who has made a name for himself as a typographer while in control of the layout department of Messrs. C. & E. Layton, London, tells us that his association with that firm terminated on March 5th, and that he has assumed control of the London service organisation of Messrs. McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, Ltd., the well-known Belfast printers, whose London offices are at Bank Chambers, High Holborn.

Mr. Bastien is concentrating, we understand, on the production of every description of colour work—cut-outs, showcards, posters, folders, transparencies, and the like.

Mr. R. J. Miller, the manager of the "North-Eastern Daily Gazette," has been elected a vice-president of the Bishop Auckland Chamber of Trade

Miss Mary Elizabeth Challen, after an association of 35 years with the firm of William Eglington, Ltd., publishers, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, has been unanimously elected to a seat on the board, and will thus combine her present position as secretary to the company with that of director.

Mr. W. H. Lover, a member of the "Western Morning News and Daily Gazette" reading staff, was recently married at St. Barnabas' Church, Devonport, to Miss Winifred Edith Hodgers, of Plymouth. Mr. Lover is captain of the Plymouth Press Bowling Club, the members of which presented him with a frameless mirror as a wedding gift. The presentation was made at the club's pavilion by the chairman, Mr. J. Bowden.

Mr. Louis Beaumont, of the staff of the "Contract Journal," has retired after over half a century's service on that journal. On leaving, he received tangible recognition from the directors and staff.

Mr. G. A. Handley, of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., gave an interesting talk recently on "Calendars as Advertising Media" to members of the Oxford Publicity Club.

Mr. Tom Curr, at the Scottish Arts Club last week, delivered an address on "Commercial Art," with special reference to its essential purpose. This was, he said, to attract the attention and interest of potential purchasers of the commodity advertised by poster or in the newspapers.

Mr. G. A. G. Lane, after nine years with G. A. Svensen Paper Co., Ltd., London, has this week joined the firm of Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd.

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TO GENERAL LETTERPRESS PRINTERS
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Set all your commercial work and general jobbing on the Linotype

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Craftsmanship in Print

Mr. George W. Jones Addresses Typographers

A record gathering of members of the British Typographers' Guild welcomed Mr. George W. Jones to their March meeting, when they also had the pleasure of seeing Mr. R. B. Fishenden (of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.) in the chair.

The latter, in his opening remarks, expressed his great pleasure in coming among the members of the Guild; he had watched the growth of the Guild with great interest, although only the broad outlines of its ideals were known to him. He then took the opportunity of welcoming two visitors, Mr. Ralph Unwin and Mr. Charles Mansell, and referred to their "old friend" Mr. George W. Jones who, he knew, had helped and inspired many of them to the ideals of good and sound typography.

He then asked Mr. George W. Jones to address his audience.

Mr. Jones said he was in the fullest sympathy with the aims of the British Typographers' Guild. As a craftsman, craftsmanship mattered to him more than anything else: craftsmanship was the thing that mattered most in that most wonderful of all industries—printing. He pointed out that although the employer owned the presses, the formes and the type, craftsmanship could be the property of all those on his pay roll.

Mr. Jones then quoted the text "Let us now praise famous men," and asked how much did they not owe to Gutenberg and the other early German, French and English printers. "And some there be that have no memorial"—many there were whose names were unknown but who had been associated with those great masters of the craft whose skill and craftsmanship had been the inspiration of all who loved printing.

Visit to America

Mr. Hayter had asked him to tell the Guild about his visit to America, said Mr. Jones, so he was going to give them just a few impressions of what he did and the people and the places that he saw.

It had been a very wonderful experience and he had travelled over 1,800 miles. The people of America were wonderful at welcoming the individual, said Mr. Jones, but one of the most awful experiences he had ever had was dealing with the Customs at New York!

With the late Edwin G. Rudge he went by steamer from that city to Boston and there he paid his first visit to the Christian Science Printing Office. It was a very delightful place; its cleanliness, light and administration were remarkable, and it was a pleasure to look upon the employees. He then went on to Daniel Berkeley Updike's printing office. Mr. Updike was, perhaps, the greatest highbrow printer in the United States and every book he produced was hand-set.

At Detroit he met his old friend, Mr. George Hebb, a delightful printer who specialises in motor-car catalogues. During his talks with Mr. Hebb, Mr. Jones remarked that he owed a debt of gratitude to all those American printers who had, many years ago, given him specimens of American printing in exchange for his own poor efforts. When Mr. Hebb asked who these printers were, Mr. Jones told him to go over to England and see the collection which was now in the St. Bride Typographical Library!

American printers, stated Mr. Jones, were always proud of showing their printing offices, proud of being able to show something fresh; they were never mean about showing to a rival anything that the latter might not have seen before.

Opportunities for Craftsmanship

Printing was taught in all the American universities, the graduates afterwards going to the best printing offices to gain practical experience. Mr. Jones knew one young fellow who worked with Fred Goudy so that he might acquire knowledge from that great typographer. To-day that same young man was producing some of the best books in America. Unfortunately Englishmen had not had these great opportunities.

In Chicago Mr. Jones attended a banquet with seven hundred guests, presided over by the president of the Institute of Graphic Arts. There he had met also Mr. Gillispie, head of the firm of Birch and Cooper, and designer of the famous Cooper type family, one of the most delightful men Mr. Jones had ever met. The former spent his days creating layouts for newspaper advertisements, and in the firm there were two lady proof-readers who worked side by side with the men.

In Seattle Mr. Jones saw a great American printer, son of an Irishman, using Kelly presses for his work and earning a wonderful reputation. Here also he lunched with 150 printers and their friends—and that Irish-American boy had stood the expenses of that great luncheon! He was also spending every penny he could spare on the acquisition of early printed books, and if he could not purchase a whole book he would buy a fragment, or even a page, so that he might see what the old printers did.

Printing, said Mr. Jones, found its highest level on the Pacific coast. No other part of the world could compare with it. The kindness of the printers of California matched the skill of their calling. All the employing printers took part in their jobs, and helped their men; such was the spirit of California.

After Mr. Fishenden had spoken very appreciatively of Mr. Jones's address, the vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Henry Edmunds (of Messrs. Unwin Bros., Woking), who said that although they had so much enjoyed wandering with Mr. Jones in America, he thanked the speaker for placing before them that ideal of craftsmanship that should be theirs.

Mr. A. Feasey seconded the vote of thanks, and also conveyed to Mr. Fishenden the appreciation of the Guild for the very able way in which he had carried out the duties of chairman.

Birmingham Students' Work

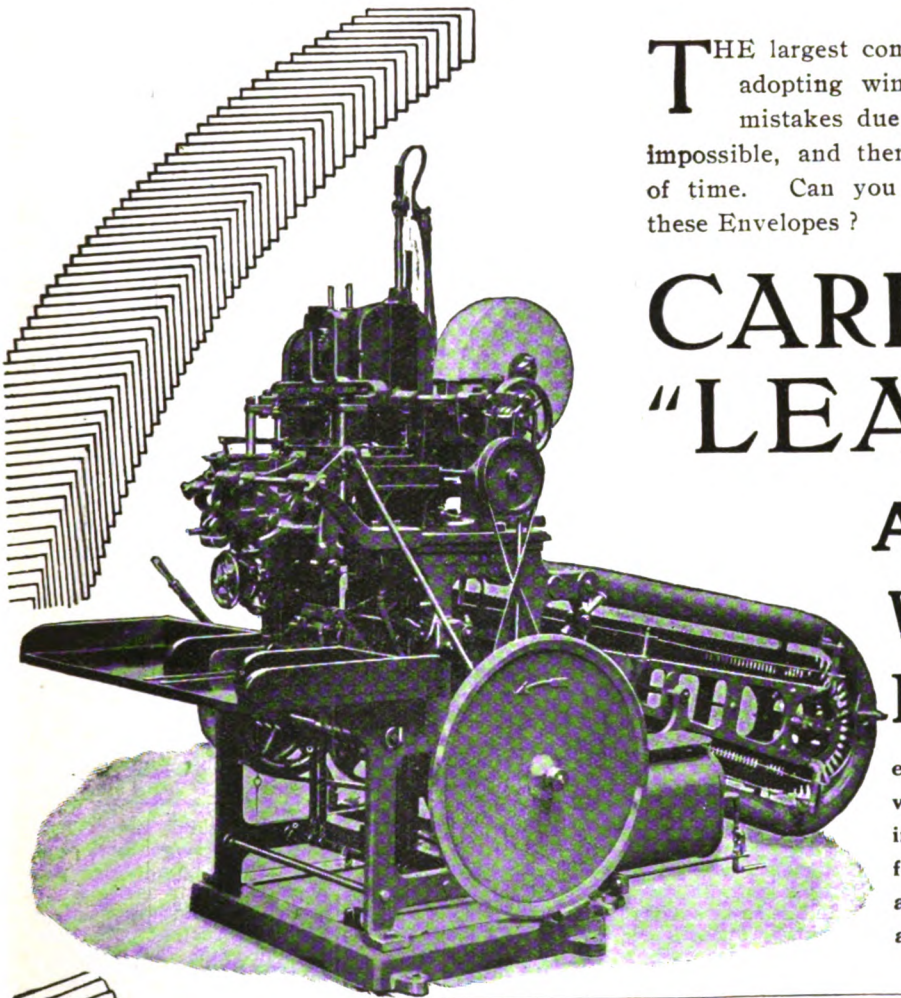
Some fine examples of students' work come to hand from the Birmingham School of Printing. The batch of specimens includes four pamphlets and a book. This last is a very dignified example of bookwork set in Monotype 16pt. Aldine Bembo. Two of the pamphlets are specimens of Linotype and Monotype display typography respectively. They show how very effective and distinctive Monotype Gill Sans and Linotype Metrolite and Metroblack can be when used for this class of work. A third pamphlet, printed in brown ink on a tinted paper, is "An Alphabet of Animals." For each letter of the alphabet there has been cut on Lino, by Rose E. Thornton, an appropriate illustration, and under each is a verse written by Marjorie Taylor. The result is eminently satisfactory. Lastly there is a poem by John Milton, which is splendidly set in 16pt. Aldine Bembo. The whole batch of specimens has been produced under the direction of Mr. Leonard Jay, and they do credit both to him and his students.

A COMMEMORATIVE tablet marking the birthplace of George Gissing, the novelist, was unveiled last week at 60, Westgate, Wakefield, by the Mayor of the city.

A PORTION of the famous stamp collection formed by the late Dr. H. A. James brought £2,500 at Harmers, Old Bond Street, London, last week. A four shilling stamp of Rhodesia, 1891, was sold for £52 10s. A cheque stamp, which was used for a penny stamp in 1898, fetched £52; and a 2½d. stamp used for a halfpenny stamp on the Niger Coast in 1893, was sold for £30.

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY

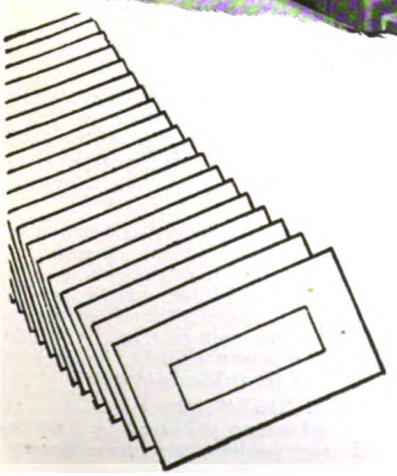


THE largest commercial firms are rapidly adopting window envelopes. Clerical mistakes due to wrong addressing are impossible, and there's a considerable saving of time. Can you supply the demand for these Envelopes ?

CARLAW'S "LEADER"

Adjustable Window Envelope Machine

enables you to manufacture window envelopes complete in every detail — including flaps gummed and dried and transparent window affixed—in ONE operation.



A special machine making end-opening pocket envelopes is now available. Making envelopes from 11¼" x 5", down to 9" x 4", this new "Leader" embodies many new features.

✦ *Send us your enquiries with samples of the window envelopes you wish to make*

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd

31, Finnieston St., Glasgow, C.3

London Representatives :—

Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd., Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4

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Printing Trades Conference

Productive Costs Discussed

A conference took place on Thursday last between the British Federation of Master Printers, the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and the Newspaper Society, to discuss the possibility of devising means of reducing productive costs in the industry. After a friendly exchange of views, lasting over three hours, further conference was postponed to permit of the two sides considering separately the subject matters put forward. It is anticipated that negotiations will be resumed in about a month's time.

F.M.P. President Speaks

Yorkshire Alliance Annual Dinner

Success attended the recent annual dinner of the Yorkshire Master Printers' Alliance at the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds. In addition to the president and vice-president of the Alliance—Mr. A. E. Wigley and Mr. E. Womersley respectively—there were present Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the British Federation of Master Printers, Mr. E. H. Dennis, J.P., vice-president, and Mr. F. H. Bisset, secretary.

Printing Trade's Importance

The speech-making was of a high order Major G. H. Kitson, vice-president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, proposed the toast of the "British Federation of Master Printers," saying that the printing trade ranked very highly in the national industries. Nationally, somewhere about 280,000 people were employed in the industry, and the capital invested in 1924 was nearly £60,000,000. He went on to speak of the associations provided by the trade, not only the Masters Printers' Federation, but the proper trades unions and the good offices of the Joint Industrial Council. These organisations had, for a long time now, retained peace between masters and men and had not only thus rendered service to themselves, but to the community at large.

Customs to be Reviewed

Mr. H. G. Clarke, in response, spoke of his year of office as one unparalleled for trade depression, and one which would stand out in business history as a famine year. Continuing, Mr. Clarke said another period of evolution faced the industry. The time had arrived when the whole of workshop practices and customs needed the closest examination. In many matters they had outgrown both trade union rules and their own agreements. The new machinery that had come into the trade had revolutionised the industry to a large extent, and the rules and understandings come to as those inventions came along were never intended as permanent shackles and restrictions upon progress. These had got to be reviewed because, alongside these new inventions had come a parallel movement—the invention of office printing appliances, to which, as a trade, they were highly unwise to leave so free a field for their installation.

The toast of "The Yorkshire Master Printers' Alliance" was in the hands of Mr. F. H. Bisset, Mr. A. E. Wigley responding. Mr. Ben Riley, J.P., proposed the toast of "The City of Leeds," and the Lord Mayor, Alderman F. B. Simpson, J.P., in reply, said that it was fitting that the printing industry should be one of the best organised and best disciplined trades in the country and an industry that gave the best conditions to its employees from one end of the trade to another.

To the toast of "The Guests," proposed by Mr. E. Womersley, Mr. E. H. Dennis, J.P., responded.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Andrew James Shaw, printer, 60, Clare Street, Liverpool. He was a member of the Liberty Lodge 3,888.

Glasgow Printers' "Ring"

Candid Comments by H.M.S.O.

Pointed observations regarding the cost of printing the Voters' Roll in Glasgow and other burghs in Scotland are contained in a letter from H.M. Stationery Office, London, to Glasgow Corporation General Finance Committee. The Government Department have had under review the decision of the Finance Committee to approve the offers of fifteen former contractors which have been made at a discount of 10 per cent. The Controller, who does not now see any advantage of pursuing the negotiations further, agrees to accept the tenders at the rates approved by the Corporation.

Highest Price in Scotland

The Controller explains that he has made his observation in view of the fact that Glasgow is paying the highest price in Scotland for its registration printing. Since the other contracts for registration printing have now been allocated (with two minor exceptions not being held up on account of price), the adverse effect on prices generally of a successful stand by the Glasgow printers is no longer to be feared. On this occasion, it is pointed out, tendering in Scotland has been more free from artificial restrictions than formerly. Glasgow and Edinburgh have been the only places where the Stationery Office has been confronted by a strong and efficient "ring." In Edinburgh, through the determined efforts of the Registration Officer, the local printers eventually offered a discount of 15 per cent., which, in the Controller's opinion, was reasonable, and was accepted. In Glasgow similar efforts by the Registration Officer had brought about a reduction from a premium of 5 per cent. to a discount of 10 per cent. (after an intermediate stage of a discount of 5 per cent.). All other burghs in Scotland on the same high level of wages as Glasgow were obtaining their registration printing at discounts ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

Plea of High Costs

The Corporation apparently took the view that a higher price for Glasgow was reasonable on account of high rentals and rates ruling in the city which might not rule elsewhere. In the experience of his department, high rents and rates did not necessarily mean high printing prices. Firms in large cities had a larger market, and they tended to be larger and more economically managed than in small places. Moreover, they often had advantages such as cheap power and a better supply of highly skilled labour to balance their disadvantages in regard to rents and rates.

The conclusive reply seemed to be that some at least of those who stood firmly by the "ring" price in Glasgow were willing to execute work in Glasgow factories for outside areas at lower prices than they would do it for Glasgow. In general, the Stationery Office was sympathetic to the view that registration printing should be allocated within the registration area, but from such facts as were within their knowledge it would appear that Glasgow printers in combination were not prepared to give that preference to the Corporation of Glasgow which the Corporation had extended to them.

IN the poster competition in connection with the Pageant of Battle Abbey, Hastings—which takes place in July—the first prize has been won by Mr. A. Wilson, of the Leeds College of Art; the second by Mr. Paul W. Keen, of Aston Avenue, Fallowfield, Manchester; and the third by Mr. C. J. Green, of Ealing, W.

THE London and North-Eastern Railway has again taken the New Burlington Galleries, London, to present an advance view of the posters which it intends to use this season. The L.N.E.R. have held nine exhibitions of poster art previous to this. There are all kinds of posters on view, in colours which for the most part are startlingly bright, and the printers have shown skill in the making of the reproductions. Work by Tom Purvis is very evident.

THE board of directors of the "Indian Nation," of Patna, an Indian-owned newspaper published in English, announced that it would cease publication as from Monday last.

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Camden Town Auxiliary

Mr. Bowerman to Preside at Charity Concert

The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman has kindly promised to preside at a special charity concert of the Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation to be held at the "Royal Arms," Gaisford Street, London, N.W.5, on Saturday, April 2nd. The occasion is to be known as the London Society of Compositors Staff Night, and Mr. Bowerman will have the support of all his colleagues. Several well-known gentlemen in the printing trade have consented to be present.

Although Mr. Bowerman has given up Parliamentary work, he is still "carrying on" with his many other useful activities. It is hoped that his many friends will help him to set up yet another record by supporting this appeal. The concert has been organised for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation. The serious financial condition of that body, as indicated in the circular recently issued by the Council, has prompted Mr. Bowerman to solicit help at the present time.

A donation, however small, sent to Mr. Bowerman at 7-9, St. Bride Street, E.C.4, or direct to the "Royal Arms" on the evening of April 2nd, will be esteemed and gratefully acknowledged.

Caxton Convalescent Home

LIMPSFIELD

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Governing Board was held at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., on Saturday, March 12th at 1 p.m. The president, Mr. T. W. George (Associated Newspapers) was in the chair.

There was a very good attendance, among those present being the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, J.P. (treasurer), Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., and Mr. R. Kneale (vice-presidents), Mr. R. E. Hodgkins (trustee) and Mr. W. F. France, J.P. (secretary).

The annual report was presented, which showed that the ordinary fund income for the year amounted to £3,205 8s. 5d., and donations to the building and endowment fund were £198 2s. 11d. Considering the trade depression, existing throughout the year, these figures represent a very satisfactory outcome of the year's work. The balance carried forward was £1,872. The Report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. W. George was re-elected president, and the vice-presidents were re-appointed. The president referred to the great loss to the Home, and the trade, sustained by the death of Mr. H. C. Bolton, one of its vice-presidents and a most generous supporter. The meeting stood in silent respect to his memory. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., J.P., was re-elected treasurer and Mr. W. F. France, J.P., was re-elected secretary. The committee was re-elected, with the addition of Messrs. G. T. Hussey, J. J. Keefe, E. Nunn and W. Quick. Messrs. F. C. Edgell and A. W. Cannell were appointed trade auditors.

Twelve honorary collectors received certificates entitling them to nominate a patient annually for services rendered over a period of ten years.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded a very cordial and harmonious meeting.

A RECORD feat in newspaper picture production is claimed by the London "Evening Standard." At three o'clock last Thursday the Stanley Steeplechase was run at Aintree. In London the same afternoon men and women leaving their offices were able to buy copies of the "Evening Standard" containing on page one a three-column photograph of the most thrilling moment of the race—the jump at Becher's Brook. "All speed records in pictorial journalism were broken by this feat," claims the "Standard."

Blackfriars Press, Leicester

In the report of the National Administrative Council of the Independent Labour Party, to be presented at the annual conference of the party, which is to be held at Blackpool, during the Easter week-end, the following reference is made to the Blackfriars Press, Leicester, which is owned and controlled by the party.

"During 1931 the Press has suffered a very considerable reduction in turnover (the first for many years)—due in large measure to the continuance of the severe trade depression. The 1930 turnover amounted to £40,000, and this has dropped to £33,700 during 1931.

"The final result is not so satisfactory as in the last few years, but after paying debenture interest and allowing for the normal depreciation on the plant, there is a small balance on the right side.

"The party has benefited to the extent of £1,000 during the year, as voted at the meeting of the shareholders in February, 1931.

"Contributions to the Employees' Retiring Fund have been on the basis agreed upon, i.e., 2½ per cent. on earnings, and during the year nineteen employees have left the firm and drawn a total of £394.

"The difficulty of maintaining the small London works on a profitable basis has given considerable concern to the committee. Towards the end of the year, it was decided to dispose of the business, and this decision has now been carried out. Approximately the same amount was received for the plant as was paid for it in 1924."

The report states that the Press has been responsible for the production of the "Birmingham Town Crier," for a number of years, but the ownership and responsibility for production has now been transferred to the Birmingham Joint Advisory Committee, on condition that the paper shall be printed at the Press for a period of one year.

Publisher Charged

At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, last week Victor Clifford Mackenzie, 52, managing director of a publishing company, of Charlotte Street, London, W., was charged, on remand, before Mr. R. E. Dummett, with unlawfully, by false pretences, with intent to defraud, obtaining a quantity of paper bags, value £78 7s. 7d., from Messrs. Bibby and Barron (Ltd.), paper bag manufacturers, Cheapside, E. C.

Mr. Christmas Humphreys, who prosecuted for Messrs. Bibby and Barron, said the false pretences alleged were that Mackenzie obtained the goods by means of fraudulent references—which he himself sent—that he was carrying on a bona-fide business. These allegations were denied by accused's counsel, Mr. Laurence Vine.

On March 9th, said Mr. Humphreys, accused was seen entering 52, Charlotte Street, carrying two brown paper parcels. Detective-sergeant Nunn followed him into a room, and told him he had a warrant for his arrest, as he answered the description of men named Smith and Harmsworth. No fewer than 407 parcels of the firm's goods were found at an accommodation address in Blandford Street, alleged to have been used by Mackenzie. "I suggest the man called Mackenzie also calls himself Harmsworth, Smith, and Denver," said Mr. Humphreys, who added that there would be other charges in respect of other firms.

Accused was remanded in custody.

THAT it had accomplished a feat in the history of daily journalism constituting a world record was claimed by the new "Daily Herald" last Thursday, on which day it celebrated its second birthday as a national newspaper. It marked the event by publishing its audited net sales certificate for February of over 1,500,000 copies daily. Since March 17th, 1930, it has thus increased its daily net sale by 1,250,000.

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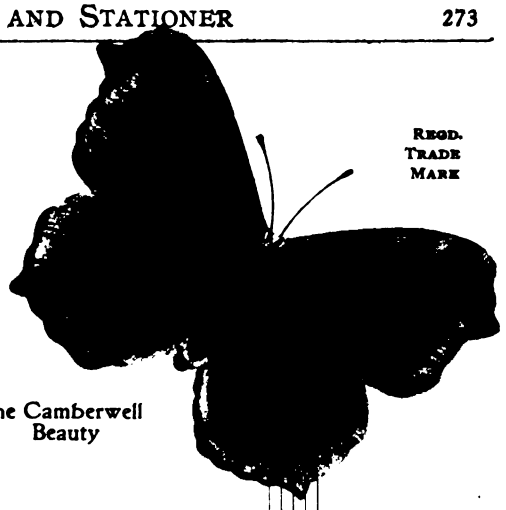
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By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

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Education for the Printing Trade

By WILLIAM H. SESSIONS

(Of the Ebor Press, York)*

It has been asserted in print that, whereas most of the other industries have taken steps to provide adequate education for their leaders, the printing trade has not. This is more accurate than seems at first sight. The natural reaction is to point to the splendid technical schools in all our large cities; but does not the one-sided character of this educational development point to a very real difficulty in our industry?

Craftsmanship and Salesmanship

Many thoughtful buyers of printing and most bankers would, I believe, say that printers in the main were better craftsmen than business men. We are better business men than they think, for surely no industry requires more organising ability, apart from craftsmanship, than printing; few require more salesmanship. Just in passing, compare the organisation and salesmanship of the motor industry, usually lauded to the skies as a triumph in both. Their organisation consists of planning three models, with five variations in bodywork for each—fifteen jobs of planning for a year's work. Why, even the smallest printer has fifteen jobs to plan every morning of his life! Take their selling: the year's output practically sold at the Motor Show! "Oh, muvver! is this Heavin?" says the printer, with his twenty new selling problems every day.



MR. W. H. SESSIONS

Nevertheless, the buyers and bankers are right. In many of the branches of higher business, printers are deficient; not because they are poorer business men than their fellows in other trades, but because the technical, organising and selling sides make such demands on their time and thought that they have no opportunity to sit back and view the bigger issues. Where the man in other industries uses his quiet last pipe before bed to think out a larger issue, the poor printer has to use it to think out how that unexpected difficulty which that job of Jones' is giving in the works can be overcome.

"Dreamer"—who wrote the above-quoted criticism—is quite right in suggesting that the absence of any high recognised standard of education involves printers in difficulties with their customers which something of the nature of a professional standard would avoid.

The truth is that we have not realised how, in the lives of even our middle-aged printers, printing has been transformed from an individual craft into the large-scale organisation of a great industry, and that this has occurred in the printing industry more rapidly than in many. The trade has grown rapidly in recent years and still continues to grow.

Contrast in Opportunity

Let us see the educational contrast in opportunity for a moment.

An engineer can go, for example, to Cambridge and, in the taking of a B.A. degree, can study engineering, and, indeed, little else than engineering. If he wants to study other subjects likely to assist him as a master engineer, he can combine these with his study of engineering. And this applies to other universities as well.

At the present time a printer has only one university open to him for a Printing degree, Leeds; and that is not a very satisfactory course, for it can be fairly described as an ordinary university course, with a smattering of Printing—a very different industrial degree for printers than the Cambridge degree for engineers.

The best available university course I have so far come across for a master printer is a what might be described as a part-time three years' course for B.Com. at Manchester University, which apparently leaves sufficient leisure for the student to take classes in practical printing at the Manchester College of Technology. A student would thus be able to equip himself both for business management and for the practical part of his career as a master printer. But, again, this is not so good as a carefully planned university course for master printers.

Printers, indeed, have had to get their education the best way they could. A glance at the "Who's Who" pages of the "Red Book" will show how varied has been the education of printers in the past, and, from enquiries I have made amongst the younger men, it is almost equally varied to-day, except that nearly all of them have been through one or other of the technical schools.

Choice of Courses

In short, the present difficulty is that the budding Young Master Printer and his parents have to take the choice between—

(a) A five or six years' course after leaving school, consisting of a three years' university course in business economics, and two or three years' technical course;

(b) A three years' university course, and be a poorer practical printer but a better business man;

(c) A two or three years' practical course, and be a better printer but a poorer business man.

Now, I can fancy someone snorting at the idea of a university course being of any advantage to a business man, and giving me contrasting examples of A who left school at eight years old and is a first-class business man, and B, who is an M.A. of Oxford with honours in economics, and yet any business which found itself saddled with B as a partner would find it cheaper to pay him his share as a sleeping partner than run the risk of the mismanagement of his greater activity!

It needs to be recognised that education, however good, only adds a percentage to the ability already there; let us say school education adds 15 per cent., university 10 per

*An address given at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Young Master Printers at Leeds, on March 10th.

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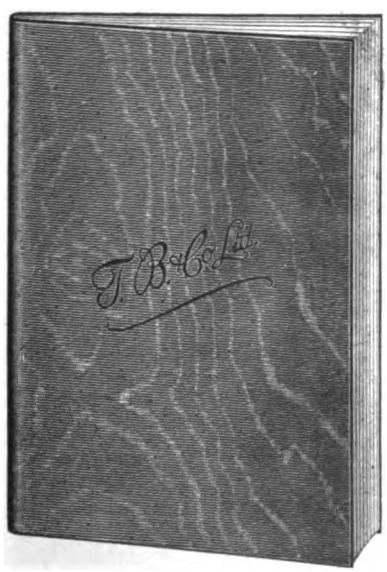
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cent. A, let us say, had 75 per cent. natural business ability, B 10 per cent. All B's education will only bring him up to 12½ per cent. business ability; but, fine business man as A is, and hard as he has worked to overcome his initial disadvantages, doesn't he know, if he is honest with himself, what a benefit it would have been to him to have had B's advantages in education? My illustration of percentages has this further merit, it not only shows why education is not everything—for it cannot make a captain of industry out of an idiot—but it also shows, what is equally true, that the better a man's natural ability, the greater the advantage further education will be to him.

An Educational Ideal

To those who think our fine Technical Schools give us all we want, let me put forward "Dreamer's" ideal:—

"To develop pride and loyalty in the trade; to ensure a high technical knowledge in the student at the end of his term; to impart knowledge of the capabilities and output of machines; to ensure expert understanding of the incidence of all operational costs and overhead expenses; to train the students to understand human nature and how to deal with the human problems that arise in the management of a group of men; to teach the influence of working conditions; to ensure a thorough grasp of the principles of management; and the successful government of a department or a factory; to teach the science of purchasing, and to develop ability in salesmanship and knowledge of sales management. Who could predict the value to the trade of establishing such a broad training for future business leaders and managers?"

He considers that such a course could be covered in two years, and a one-year course could be arranged, this coming probably after a young man has spent two years in the works of his firm and one year in the counting house.

He suggests that one of the stately mansions of England should be rented, and that the cost of education and residence would not exceed £120 per year, and that 200 students would be sufficient to start upon. He considers that it would therefore involve £250 for this education and that it would pay 50 per cent. interest per annum on the investment, when the young man returned to business.

University Status Needed

Whilst I am in complete agreement with "Dreamer" on the need for a full education for the future leaders of our industry, I do urge most strongly that the true solution lies in an attempt to secure definite university status for the printing industry, rather than in an isolated college in a country mansion. There is undoubtedly a stimulating and widening influence in university life, especially at our older universities, which would be lost in the narrower outlook of an isolated college for master printers, however pleasantly situated the mansion might be.

On the subjects other than practical printing required for the proper education of our future master printers, there would be a far greater advantage in being associated with a university and its eminent professors and tutors, than would be possible in a separate college, where the lecturers could not be paid the fees nor have the standing of the men who lecture at a university.

It therefore seems more worth while to try to secure the co-operation of one of our older universities, in placing printing on an equal footing with say, engineering, and to spend the money necessary for the purchase of the mansion and founding the proposed college of printing, on equipping a school of printing at such university.

With the centuries-old association these universities have with printing, through their own university presses, it should be possible to persuade one of them to assist our industry in this way, provided there was a real demand from the industry. Certainly it would be well worth while making the attempt, even if we had to fall back later on the valuable idea of a separate college of printing.

Value of University Education

The opinion I have gathered from the younger men who have been to a university is that in general widening and opening of the mind the time has been well spent, but, because there was no printing in that university course, just in £.s.d. of their future as printers, it would have paid to concentrate more on the technical side of printing. This should be altered, so that along with education on the technical side for our future master printers, we have a broad basis as well to develop them on the issues of larger business. Hence my insistence on the importance of the widening outlook of university education.

Two points of criticism might be suggested: first, is this not a matter only for the bigger printers? and, second, is not printing so varied that no one course would be suitable for all?

My answer to the first criticism is that the history of printing shows that the son of the small printer may grow to be the head of a large printing establishment. One of the young master printers, who is not only a leader of the Y.M.P.'s, but whose worth in leadership is already being recognised by the trade as a whole, spoke to me most highly of the value of his university course at Cambridge. He is a partner in a small but prosperous printing office in a town of about 30,000 population. County scholarships are available, there are the Howard Hazell Scholarships, and more printers' scholarships might come along.

To the criticism that printing is so varied, I would reply that, because it is, there is the greater need for an all-round education for printers such as other industries possess but which we do not.

This is a subject which should appeal to the Young Master Printers' movement, for the sons of us of the older school have passed or are passing through their period of education, so that the future improvement in education in the printing industry will be all for the benefit of our grandchildren, who will be the sons of the Y.M.P.'s of the present day.

Book Printers and Publishers

Questions of Responsibility

The following Agreement between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, regarding responsibility as between publisher and printer for lost, destroyed, or damaged property, was recently ratified by the Council of the Federation of Master Printers.

I. The following are held by the printer as bailee only:—

(*a*) Property belonging to or supplied by the publisher, such as paper (printed or unprinted), stereo and electro plates, wood-cuts, process blocks, moulds, manuscripts, books, designs, drawings, paintings, pictures, photographs, etc.;

(*b*) Finished goods (in sheet or book form, bound or unbound);

(*c*) Standing matter, i.e., the value of composition in standing matter. (Nothing in this Agreement shall alter the existing position as regards standing type.)

II. (*a*) Where property belonging to or supplied by the publisher is in course of transit from publisher to printer, the printer is not responsible for loss of or damage to it.

(*b*) Where such property is in course of transit by sea from printer to publisher or his agreed nominee, whether in the free delivery area or not, and the carrier is the agent of the printer, the printer is responsible for loss of or damage to such property until delivery to the publisher or his agreed nominee.

(*c*) Where such property is in course of transit otherwise than by sea from printer to publisher or his agreed nominee, whether in the free delivery area or not, and the carrier is the agent of the printer, the printer is in the position of bailee until safe delivery of such property to the publisher or his agreed nominee.

III. The printer is responsible for loss of or damage to work in progress, with the exception that his responsibility for property belonging to or supplied by the publisher is that of a bailee only.

MR. EDWARD CANHAM, who has died at Norwich at the age of 86 years, had been for over sixty years on the staff of Messrs. Fletcher and Son, Ltd., printers. He served for twenty years as overseer of the composing-room and for fourteen years as deputy overseer. He received various presentations in 1909 on completing fifty years' service with the firm.

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Printing for Profit

PERTINENT POINTS FOR PRINTERS

To help the small printer and to enable him to improve and increase his business has been the object behind the series of three lectures delivered by Mr. M. C. Badcock to the East and North-East London M.P.A. Undoubtedly those who have attended these meetings have gone away with definite suggestions, and moreover the lecturer, in no uncertain way, has set them thinking, and using their imagination; and an active imagination, creating individuality, is, in these days of mass production, the sole means of survival for the smaller printer.

The last of the series of lectures was held on Wednesday week at the Mecca Café, Mark Lane, when the use of illustrations in lay-outs was dealt with in connection with the main theme. There was quite a good attendance including Mr. J. Bedford (president), Mr. T. D. Hawkins (secretary), Mr. W. J. Boyle (secretary, Central Districts), Mr. W. J. Mizen (secretary, North London), and a good sprinkling of Y.M.P.'s.

The chairman briefly introduced the lecturer, who first summarised his two previous talks, the object of which had been, he said, to show that in order to develop any printing business satisfactorily in these days, they had to develop the professional side of the business, and gain a working, practical knowledge of the basic principles of advertising technique. In other words they had to (1) devote proportionately less time to the actual mechanics of the business and more to interviewing and advising customers as to the best method of procedure, and (2) gain at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable them to express ideas on paper, and carry into practical effect the schemes or plans they proposed to customers.

Illustrations

Layout, Mr. Badcock said, came into play when they had already assembled all the elements which were to go into a given piece of printed advertising—it was merely clear, logical arrangement of them. In modern printing, most important of those elements was illustration. It was one of the most difficult problems, especially for smaller printers, and one where cost must be kept low.

Illustration had steadily grown in importance in printed advertising, because pictures spoke louder than words. In nine out of ten cases illustration was vital to lend action and life to the dullness of mere words, to explain how a gadget worked, or merely to show what the thing they were selling looked like. He was going to deal, he said, first with various methods there were of obtaining effective illustration in relationship to cost; and second, with due consideration of how they were eventually to be reproduced on paper.

Drawings

Mr. Badcock proceeded to deal with the work of the artists which, he said, played an important part, but which had one great drawback from the smaller printer's point of view—cost. No drawing at all was better than a bad drawing, but really good drawings were, without exception, expensive—too expensive for the majority of the customers of the majority of small printers. Were there any alternatives? The photograph, he thought, was often a good alternative. He advised them to make a friend of the photographer. Co-operation with the ordinary local photographer would produce amazing results.

Advantages of the Photograph

The outstanding advantages of the photograph, said Mr. Badcock, were that it was cheap; it was true (the average person subconsciously believed the photograph could not lie); it was quick (where time was the essence of the contract); it was convenient, elastic and of infinite variety, and photographs always looked alive, interesting, up-to-date. A good photograph gave them faithful, accurate reproductions of articles which could be arranged in tasteful or appropriate surroundings. Also a photograph instantly determined the relative size of the object, in comparison with other objects, and people always wanted to see at a glance the size and shape of what was advertised.

Then, again, they could have close-up photographs (either of whole or part) giving them detailed views of intricate workmanship, or mechanism. The method of using special gadgets or tools, the method of fixing patent contrivances, etc., all this could be shown by the camera. They could take a series of photographs which would give them cinematographic representation of a series of actions, movements or processes.

Again, photographs could be cut into shapes, they could have the whole or part. Or they could paint backgrounds solid black to give contrasts, or use them cut-out without backgrounds. Used intelligently there was practically nothing the camera could not do, and any good photographer was capable of doing all they wanted with co-operation and practice.

Photographs and Colour

Colour in photographs was next touched on, the lecturer admitting that colour photography became expensive for reproduction. In many cases, however, colour could be introduced separately into the layout with flat tints, etc., or, in some cases, it was possible to introduce an appropriate second colour into particular parts of the photograph, while avoiding expense of colour blocks, e.g., part of a fire-place could be printed over a flat tint or second colour to give the glow of the flames or colour of the tiles at the small cost of an additional tint block.

Papers

Another method of introducing colour, which was not yet developed anything like sufficiently, was the use of fancy papers. Fancy papers had been developed to an extraordinary extent. Many of them, originally intended as wallpapers, were gems, artistic masterpieces. Their range was enormous, and their application chiefly to booklet covers. For anything from children's toys to shoe-leather, from fruit and flowers to furniture, there were especially illustrated fancy papers, to equal which they would have to spend many pounds on expensive art-work. Mr. Badcock held up some specimens illustrating the use of such papers, which much impressed his audience.

He had seen, he continued, among those papers almost perfect reproductions of different fancy leathers; delightful flower studies, which would make a catalogue cover of which any florist or seedsman would be proud. One of those fancy paper books was a treasure-house of ideas for any printer. The papers could be used in many ways: those which were thick enough as single covers, those which were thin, French-folded, or mounted on board. Titling could be done by pasting a label bearing the title in type or lettering. Those papers were, of course, relatively expensive; but let them weigh against that what they got—a magnificently illustrated cover full of colour, without the expense of drawings or even a block.

Lino-cuts, etc.

Mr. Badcock's next subject was specially prepared printing surfaces, and he said he did not think that many printers had sufficiently explored the possibilities of cutting all sorts of simple designs and illustrations from lino mounted on wood or, better still, other specially prepared substances which were obtainable and which sometimes gave better results. Simple trademark designs or, if they happened to employ someone who had genuine artistic leanings, quite intricate and advanced designs, could be cut, which printed with a very pleasant flat surface.

Lettering of a bold simple character was also very easy to cut, and it had numberless uses for borders or in cases where an area of flat colour was required. He had seen many a booklet or folder improved out of all recognition by flat-tint panels, printed behind the type.

Another purpose for which lino-cuts were unexcelled was for poster and showcard work. He was convinced that

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many a letterpress printer could develop his business for posters of moderate size, of simple effective design, and showcards, by using that material. A great deal of that work was, in the ordinary way, quite unsuited to the small letterpress printer, because of the difficulty of reproducing designs or illustrations in perhaps several colours, except at the prohibitive cost of blocks of the required size.

Mr. Badcock said that, finding himself towards the end of his third and last talk, he could not help feeling that he had hardly begun. It was such a tremendous subject, and so much remained that he had not even touched upon. Perhaps the most he could hope for in three short lectures was to start his hearers thinking or, better still, start them doing things.

Printers' Opportunity

He was convinced that the opportunity was there for the printer to become the recognised advertising authority within his own circle. Let him set a limit to his field of operation, and let him operate intelligently, and with knowledge and ability, within that limited and localised field. Provided that he had already an efficient plant and an efficient service to offer, the lecturer was convinced that the printer by developing his own latent abilities would not only be able to reap more benefit from his present volume of work but would be able actually to increase the volume of printing used, because he would be able to show that it could be used more profitably. People could not be expected to buy more printing unless they could be shown that it was bringing *them* more profit. Finally he said that his title "Printing for Profit" had a double significance, namely if printing for their own profit was the ultimate object, printing for their customer's profit was the means to that end.

Mr. J. Bedford opened the discussion with a remark about mass production, to which Mr. Badcock said that mass production was really the opportunity of the individual craftsman. For every one person who wanted mass production, there were a hundred who wanted the work of one craftsman. A thing on which the large printer could not beat the small was personal help—individuality. That was what they should offer the customer.

Mr. Mizen next said a few words, first thanking Mr. Badcock for the very interesting nature of his lectures. He had shown them how to put individuality into their work, to the betterment of themselves, and probably of their customers. Speaking of the photograph, he said it was not always the cheap article they thought it was. Very often they had to pay the subject they wanted to photograph. They did not find beautiful ladies in their own businesses. (Laughter.) Perhaps the photograph did not reach expectations, and they had to use a brush and a little artist's work. He commended what Mr. Badcock had said with regard to fancy papers.

Mr. Boyle, proposing the vote of thanks, said that they had got to get the confidence of their customers. Once they had that, they had got his orders for as long as they were honest in their charges.

Mr. A. J. Hubbard, a London Y.M.P., seconded the vote of thanks, and Mr. Hawkins supported. Mr. Hawkins said that the object of the lectures had been to give a definite lead, if he might use that word, not only to the smaller printer but also to the smaller buyer. Mr. Badcock had shown himself extremely capable of dealing with the subject of creative printing from the angle of the very small printer. He (Mr. Hawkins) had been particularly anxious to have lectures along those lines because, as organiser of the Federation, he had been forced to realise that the small printer, though not done for by any means, was losing a lot of work through the ordinary process of economic evolution and development. The office duplicating machine had come to stay, and because of that the whole class of work capable of reproduction by such machines was definitely leaving the printing trade. The only way the small printer could make that up was by taking a fresh conception of his own job. He had got to find a fresh field, and Mr. Hawkins was convinced that there was a fresh field for him.

The vote of thanks was very heartily carried, and Mr. Badcock made a brief response.

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Paper Troubles on Rotary Presses

By Philip H. Prior, B.Sc., A.I.C.

(Concluded from page 246)

Static electricity is a familiar trouble. You will often see sparks at the dry end of a paper machine, but by the time the paper is cut and packed there is not often any static electricity given away in the reel. The static is usually produced by the friction on the printing press, or the separation of the oil film of the ink, so that it will not help by putting neutralising or other appliances in at the paper mill. The trouble may often be due indirectly to the paper being too dry, when it is too good an insulator and prevents the electricity produced from leaking away. Moisture in the form of steam or moist air, or letting a damp felt lie on the reel, will effect an improvement. On the other hand, it must be remembered that certain degrees of intermediate finish are difficult to obtain unless the paper is a little dry.

Trouble from Fluff

Fluffing is one of the commonest troubles reported. There are three main sources: first, the general paper surface; secondly, looseness of the edges of the mill reel, due to blunt cutters; and thirdly, fluff produced on the press slitters and folders. A close inspection of the press should show whether the last two sources are included. For fibres to come off the surface, either the pull of the ink is too great or the fibres are not held down sufficiently. This latter may be due to too little beating, too rapid drying, short and cut sulphite fibres are often offenders, and in some cases a mechanical pulp does not bind-in well. The fluff seems to be fibre rather than loading in most cases.

To conclude the list of troubles which are general in character rather than mechanical defects, I will mention strength and transparency (with accompanying show-through and strike-through) and the receptivity of the surface to ink. One can measure strength on the well-known testers, and often a great point is made of the strength of paper. In practice, on up-to-date rotary presses at any rate, the cause of every break which can be traced to paper is due to a definite flaw rather than general weakness. I have had this confirmed in every press room I have visited, and a weaker paper which is mechanically sound, free from shive or splinters, and well reeled and formed, is to be preferred to a stronger but less perfect paper, especially if it has better printing properties.

Show-Through

Another frequent trouble is that the printing shows through to the other side. In some cases this is set-off from a dirty blanket, and in others it is alleged that the ink has come through. Right at the outset it has to be recognised that paper has a natural transparency, especially if it has a high sulphite content, and no amount of resistance to oil will cure this, and the paper-maker cannot be said to be at fault if a sheet of too light a weight has been called for. Then, again, the oil must penetrate a certain amount to prevent set-off, and if the oil contains blue toner show-through becomes evident. Actual penetration of the oil right through the paper is very rare, and is due only to gross over-inking. By this I do not mean to say that paper is perfect—no doubt with increasing knowledge and control, improvement will gradually result—but there must remain limits due to the primary characteristics of the raw materials used.

Receptivity or readiness with which the paper takes the ink is a further factor about which little is known. One would expect it to be connected with the character of the surface of the fibres (surface tension). In this connection it is quite definite that some sulphite fibres do not take the ink at all readily but have quite a "duck's back" effect. I should like to ask printers the pressures that are used at the actual moment of impression.

Breaks and Other Troubles

Apart from the foregoing difficulties which are of a general character, there are the definite troubles due to mechanical defects, holes, bad joints, and so on. You know as much about these as I do, and in this connection I would urge that as far as possible paper-makers should have a chance of seeing the trouble caused by a serious break—due perhaps to a careless joint—on a press which is turning out a publication against a time limit. At the same time printers should appreciate the speed and quantities dealt with in a paper mill. Even a small paper mill deals in quantities which seem large to a fair-sized press room. Occasional lumps and shives and even creases can get through without being noticed, and it may chance that an odd flaw which has run right through the paper mill may come up against the press slitter and cause a break.

It is not possible, or to be expected, that an article turned out under the conditions of speed and economy of rotary-press paper will be completely free from flaws. Thus there is never much satisfaction in producing a complaint accompanied by an isolated example. The most serious consideration is to judge what is a reasonable number of flaws, and this can be done by routine figures taken over a period in the press room. It will soon be seen how one consignment compares with another, and such comparisons are really of value to a paper-maker and, I should believe, to the printer.

A number of reel breaks can be traced to transport, and perhaps this is more so now that many mills are turning out tighter and more even reels, which are better in other respects, but are apt to damage more easily with heavy handling.

Sometimes the surface of reels becomes buckled giving the appearance known as "roping." If this goes down only about an inch, it may be due to conditions of storage or the reel having got damp. If, however, the fault persists right into the reel, then it is due to the paper mill.

Helping the Paper-Maker

I should like to add that printers will render great assistance to the paper mill and themselves if with any trouble in which they think the paper is at fault, they will give the mill number of the reel, an adequate sample, and also a clear description of the trouble. Also with examples of "bad printing," there should be some evidence that the samples were printed under similar conditions of speed, ink supply and cleanliness, as you must remember that the paper-maker knows something of the ways of machinery in giving variations.

It was thought that it would add interest to demonstrate a few of the instruments used in testing paper by the paper mill. Not all of these necessarily relate to the use of paper for printing—in fact, tests in this particular direction are only developing slowly. Originating in America, tests have been carried out using dyed oil penetration to give an indication of the way in which oil goes into the paper. They also find that this is similar to a test made for the porosity of paper to air, but I cannot confirm this. There is a warning to be made in connection with testing instruments, and that is that special care is necessary, and only the average of a large number of tests is of any real value. A chance strength test may come out quite different from an average. The testing instruments demonstrated are the Mullen and Ashcroft burst testers, Schopper tensile tester, Elmendorf tearing tester, sizing to water, sizing to oil, binocular microscope and annular illumination, Glarimeter gloss tester.

THE death has occurred in Berlin at the age of 84, of Hugo Bock, son of the founder of the well-known music publishing firm of Bote and Bock. For more than sixty years he was at the head of the firm, and the discovery of many of the musical geniuses of his time was due to his discernment.

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Trade Notes

LINCOLNSHIRE PRESS.—At the final meeting of the Lincolnshire Press, Ltd. (late proprietors of the "Lincoln Leader"), the liquidator (Mr. C. E. Pearson) presiding, accounts were submitted showing that the company's assets had realised £16,417—sufficient to make a return of 27s. 6d. on each 9s. share. The accounts were adopted.

MR. GEORGE BROWNBILL, president of the National Co-operative Publishing Society, died at Accrington last week, at the age of seventy-six. He was elected chairman of the Accrington Co-operative Society in 1918, and was the first president of the Publishing Society, which came into being on the amalgamation of the English and Scottish Newspaper Societies. He was re-elected to this position annually, and held it to his death.

THE death occurred last Thursday at his residence, 21, Old Park Avenue, Balham, of Mr. George Francis Read, mechanical engineer (formerly of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., printers' engineers, Borough Road, S.E.), aged 74. Mr. Read came to London from New York twenty-four years ago.

MR. S. C. HAMMER, the "Times" correspondent at Oslo, died last Friday at the age of sixty-five. He had been editor of several local papers, and in 1898 he moved to Oslo, where he lived the rest of his life as a journalist and author. For more than ten years he was attached to the trade journal "Farmand," the last year as editor, and also contributed to many other papers.

NEWSPAPERS' STAMP DUTY.—Major Elliot, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated in Parliament last Thursday that the Stamp Duty Act provided for the payment of an annual composition duty in respect of policies where it was considered impracticable to require the ordinary 6d. duty to be affixed. Newspaper insurances were dealt with under this section, and the estimated amount of the composition duty for 1931-32 in respect of newspaper and magazine insurance schemes was £36,000.

IN order to assist in the completion of the fifth Printers' Pension before the end of the season, the Walthamstow Musical Society held a grand bohemian concert at the Tower Hotel, Walthamstow, on Saturday. The chairmen were Messrs. J. McCarthy and W. T. Priddle, both of the composing department of the "Daily Herald."

AT the annual meeting of the Essex District of the Newspaper Press Fund, held at Chelmsford, the chairman, Mr. Henry Barnes, presided. The report of the committee was adopted. The district committee were re-elected, Mr. Barnes being again appointed chairman and Mr. C. J. Henstridge reappointed hon. secretary. Mr. W. Meakin, the secretary of the Fund, gave an address after the business of the meeting.

CLUE OF BURNED PAPER.—Two small pieces of burned paper, one stated to be part of a cheque, with photographic enlargements of each piece, were produced as evidence at Bournemouth on Friday, when three men were accused of forgery. Accused were remanded. Evidence was given that a police inspector found the pieces of paper in the chimney of a room occupied for a short time by two of the men named Watson and Shillingford at a Bournemouth restaurant.

THE Northcliffe Prize, given by Sir Ernest Benn for the best French work of imagination of the year, has been awarded M. Jean Schlumberger. It will be presented by Mr. Harold Nicolson at the Institut Français on May 4th.

SIR SIDNEY JAMES LOW, of Campden Hill Court, Kensington, W., historian and journalist, who died on January 13th, aged seventy-four, left estate of the gross value of £2,092, with net personalty £1,541.

MR. LORD JOHN PRIESTLEY, J.P., of Bacup, Lancs, for over 30 years editor and managing director of the "Bacup Times," Limited, left £5,487 (net personalty £4,389).

A REPORT is published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office entitled "Economic Conditions in the Argentine Republic," up to October 31st, 1931, and is the work of the Commercial Secretary, H.M. Embassy, Buenos Aires. It forms a comprehensive review of trading conditions and opportunities in the Argentine.

Trade Union Matters

IN view of the business conditions of the past year, the annual report put before the members of the Association of Correctors of the Press at their recent annual meeting was quite satisfactory. Regretful reference was made to the sad loss sustained by the Association in the death of Mr. S. F. Crampin, their late secretary. Satisfaction was expressed at the work of the new secretary, Mr. H. S. Temple. Despite the greatly increased demands for provident pay during the year, the general fund shows a profit of over three hundred pounds, and shows an average of about £20 per head. As with other branches of the trade, unemployment among the members of the Association has been rife—the figures being higher than for many years. Regarding membership the report says that the grand total is only seven lower than the previous year, but the active list shows a decrease of thirty-seven, which has caused serious concern, and efforts are being made to increase active membership. Reference is made to the good work of the Joint Industrial Council, also to the new premises in Gough Square, to which the Association will shortly transfer.

WAGE RATES AT PETERBOROUGH.—The Typographical Association organiser for the Peterborough area has reported to the Executive Council that he visited that town to inquire into the conditions at a local office, where wages had been reduced to a rate below the scale provided in the national agreement. Following his representations to the firm the rate has been restored to the proper grade.

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Scrapping Old Machinery

German Printers and Engineers' Agreement

The purchasing of second-hand machinery by printers and the possibility that such purchases often tend to bring about unfair competition has long been a bone of contention amongst British printers. The matter has also for some time agitated the minds of German printers and machinery makers in that country, although they, unlike the Britishers, have apparently now come to a decision on the question.

An understanding has been reached between the German Master Printers' Federation and the Association of German Printing Machine Manufacturers with a view to the scrapping of old machinery, thus reducing the sale of second-hand printing machines. In accordance with an agreement drawn up between the two bodies, the German master printer who scraps old machinery instead of selling it to a second-hand dealer will receive compensation.

As an example of the compensation which a printer will receive as a result of scrapping a second-hand stop-cylinder printing machine, size 27 in. by 39 in., the following may be quoted. A firm being a member of both the Federation of German Master Printers and the German Printing Trade Society would receive the following allowances: From scrap dealer (approximately) $35.00; from Federation of German Master Printers in cash $60.00; from Trade Society in cash $25.00; from the Association of German Printing Machine Manufacturers in vouchers $180.00; total $300.00.

Printing Machine Output

The Yorkshire Printers' Alliance has been investigating the production of various printing machines, and now publishes in its journal some interesting results.

In cylinder machines, the output per hour reached the following figures: Double demy (hand-fed), 1,038; ditto Kelly (auto.), 1970; demy wharfedale (hand-fed), 1,225; and ditto auto., 2,000. In platen machines the Heidelberg produced 1,956 per hour; the Auto platen, 1,857; and hand fed platen up to foolscap folio, 930. These results were for work of ordinary quality.

Pulp and Paper Litigation

When an action about to be tried was mentioned in the Court of Appeal on Friday, it was stated that the costs would probably be £80,000. The case relates to the paper trade.

Mr. Albert Martin Oppenheimer and Sir Thomas Henry Penson, two of eight defendants, described as directors and officers of Combined Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., asked that the company be ordered to give additional security for the costs. The company had already given £2,350.

Mr. Norman Birkett (for Mr. Oppenheimer) said the claim was for £115,000 and for damages. It was alleged that owing to the acts of the defendants the company was in danger of losing the whole of its capital, about a million pounds.

Lord Justice Scrutton: I see the solicitor for one defendant says his probable costs will be £10,000. Does that mean that the costs are to be £80,000?

Sir Patrick Hastings (for the company): Yes, an order for anything approaching that amount would mean that the action would have to be stopped.

The order asked for was refused.

Two poems and a short story—8,100 words—on the two sides of an ordinary postcard, is the record reported to have been established by a surveyor's assistant of Pirmasens, Germany. The previous record was 5,930 words.

The St. Bride Institute

A Fleet Street Appeal

After forty years of useful work, the St. Bride Institute is compelled to make its first appeal to the public for money. Its urgent need is to repair and renovate its buildings and to provide a filtration plant and otherwise improve its swimming bath.

The Institute was established by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners under the City Parochial Charities Act, the funds being derived from ancient charitable trusts of the Parish of St. Bride.

Printing School

Part of the scheme was for the provision of printing classes to meet the special needs of the neighbourhood. When, owing to its success and expansion, this printing school was, in 1922, taken over by the London County Council, and transferred to Stamford Street, the Institute found itself handicapped by part of its premises having been adapted to its special use, and also by the loss of grants which had been received from the Board of Education and the London County Council.

Membership of the Institute is open to all engaged in the City. The present membership is about 1,000. It provides a large number of means for education, physical training and social intercourse.

Printers' Library

It has a General Lending and Reference Library and an unrivalled technical library. This latter section of the Institute, the nucleus of which was formed with the collection of William Blades, is known to most of our readers. It contains practically every book on printing and related subjects for reference, besides files of all the principal trade periodicals and unique collections of specimens, documents and other matter not available elsewhere in this country. It lends textbooks for home reading to printing school and other students of the craft, and its staff is always willing to assist the enquirer or research student.

The Institute also provides the only swimming bath in the City of London.

The building in Bride Lane, off Fleet Street, requires thorough overhauling and extensive repairs. Externally, the roof and pointing urgently need attention: internally, general re-decoration and some re-arrangement is necessary (a) to provide proper accommodation for the needs of the members, and (b) to make possible the letting of halls and other rooms from which part of the income is derived. For the swimming bath, the provision of filtration plant and re-arrangement of cubicles is imperative if the Institute is to continue to provide for the many swimming clubs attached to business houses and for other users; this has been recognised by the City Corporation, who have made a grant towards this cost.

Increased Maintenance Costs

For some years, post-war increased cost of maintenance has caused the expenditure of the Institute to exceed its income, notwithstanding stern economy. It has been necessary to meet the deficit by drawing on capital.

While regretting the necessity in these times, the Governors feel compelled to make this appeal to employers and business houses, and particularly those in the neighbourhood of the Institute, to subscribe to a fund of £4,000, which will enable them to put in hand the urgent and necessary work of repair and improvement.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Clerk of the Governors, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4, and cheques made payable to "St. Bride Institute Renovation Fund."

PRINTING INKS IN ARGENTINE.—The U.S.A. led in the import trade in 1930 with 979,000 kilos, Germany followed with 165,000 kilos, and the United Kingdom was third with 139,000 kilos. The figures for 1929 were: U.S.A., 843,000; Germany, 205,000; and the United Kingdom, 122,000.

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Country News

ABERDEEN

AT the instance of John Nelson Milne, printer, sole partner of the Central Press, Belmont Street, Aberdeen, the members of the Scott Skinner Memorial Fund Committee were sued for £60 10s., the amount of an account for printing, in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court last week. The sum sued for was in respect of the printing of posters, programmes and tickets for concerts ordered by a Mr. Walker. It was disputed by the committee. For the defence it was stated that the orders for the printing of the posters, programmes and tickets were not known to or authorised by the committee, which had decided not to hold any concerts at the time the orders were placed. Judgment was given for the defendants.

BRISTOL

THE quarterly meeting of the Bristol District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, held at West India House, was presided over by Mr. J. L. Milligan, with Mr. W. Button in the vice-chair. It was resolved to send letters of sympathy to Mr. H. J. White and to Mr. Hartland S. Wright in their illness. The result of the Christmas collection for the unemployed, the aged, widows, etc., showed that a sum of £7 18s. 4d. remained in hand after £207 1s. had been disbursed. Arising out of the recent meeting at Paulton it was agreed to take steps to secure the attendance of the employers at that place and at Midsomer Norton at the Committee. Reports were given from the Apprenticeship Sub-Committee; by the president upon the proceedings at the last National Joint Industrial Council; and by the two joint secretaries upon the work of the Committee for the year. The audited accounts of the Committee for the year were presented and approved. It was decided to see if a class could be started at the Printing School for printers' warehousemen. The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. Button; vice-president, Mr. H. J. Lee; treasurer, Mr. Hayward; auditor, Mr. A. W. Britton; joint hon. secretaries, Messrs. W. J. Britton and G. F. Jones. Hearty thanks were accorded the retiring president for his services in the chair. A proposal to hold a local convention found favour, and it was resolved to hold the usual festival in the autumn.

EDINBURGH

A COLLECTION of posters printed from linoleum mounts was displayed at the recent annual meeting of the Governors of Heriot-Watt College. Commenting on the display, Councillor Paris said that Mr. Cruickshank, the instructor, had gone in for large poster work printed from linoleum mounts, cut and mounted in the classroom. It was a new development. Formerly this type of work had been done by litho process, and the printing from the linoleum mounts was much cheaper. Mr. Cruickshank was to be congratulated upon his enterprise and craftsmanship. Among other matters, Principal Smail was remitted to arrange for a class on one day a week for those unemployed in the lithographic trade.

GLASGOW

THE "Glasgow Weekly Herald" is to be enlarged from 20 to 24 pages, and various changes in the contents are to be made under the direction of the new editor, Mr. W. J. Cumming.

LEICESTER

HIGH tribute was paid to Leicester's printing craft at the recent annual dinner of the Leicester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, over which Mr. A. E. Pickford, president, presided. There was a good attendance of members and friends, and the chief guest was Councillor C. R. Keene, who was accompanied by Mrs. Keene. Mr. R. B. Simpson, national president, and Mr. A. H. Wilson, general secretary, were also present. Councillor Keene, who is chairman of the Technical and Art Colleges Committee, proposed the toast of "The Association," and stressed the value of specialised technical education. Mr. R. B. Simpson, who responded, spoke of the recovery of the Association from recent difficulties. Mr. A. H. Wilson also spoke, and presented medallions to Mr. W. H. Crane and Mr. H. S. Halford, and a pendant to Mr. F. J. Church, the three members of the local centre chosen for this year's honours. Mr. A. H. de la Rue proposed "The Visitors," of whom many made response. For many years a national figure in the printing industry, Mr. C. E. Evans spoke feelingly of the rich heritage the present generation of Leicester printers enjoyed, and congratulated local craftsmen on maintaining the high reputation established long ago by such distinguished pioneers as Robert Grayson, George Jones and Robert Hilton. Thanks to the president were expressed by Mr. W. H. Bailey, and Mr. J. W. Campbell was congratulated on the secretarial work. A dance followed, at which Mr. W. G. Hubbard was M.C.

OLDHAM

THE annual dinner of the Oldham and District Master Printers Association took place recently at Oldham, and there was a good attendance of members from neighbouring towns. Mr. J. T. Worrall, re-elected president of the local Association, presided, and among the guests were the Mayor of Stockport (Councillor J. Penny) and Mr. F. Ianson, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance. Mr. John Albinson proposed the toast of "The Printing Craft," to which Mr. Ianson replied. "Our Guests" was given by Alderman Frank Pollard, who paid tribute to some of the guests present, and their work and devotion to the Alliance in its early days. The Mayor of Stockport made response, referring to past and present conditions in the trade. Other speeches followed, and the company were entertained to a fine programme of music.

Aberdeen Printing Merger

At an extraordinary general meeting last Thursday of the holders of preference and ordinary shares in the Aberdeen University Press, Ltd., the provisional agreement entered into between the Rosemount Press, Ltd., and the Aberdeen University Press, Ltd., by which it was provisionally agreed that the Aberdeen University Press, Ltd., as from December, 31st, 1931, acquire the undertaking and principal assets of the Rosemount Press, Ltd., was unanimously approved and ratified.

Australian Book Tax

Although there has been some easing of the burden of import duties in Australia, there appears to be no hope that the sales tax and primage duty on books will be removed or even lightened in the near future.

On February 11th the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) received a deputation, representing University professors, scientists, librarians, booksellers and others, and for an hour listened to the arguments brought forward to obtain a remission of these taxes on knowledge.

The Prime Minister, says the Adelaide "Advertiser," surprised the delegates by agreeing with almost every word they said, but Mr. Lyons could not hold out the slightest hope unless there was a definite improvement in the general position.

"If there is any possibility of relief on the points you may submit to me," he said, "it will be granted, but do not think I am encouraging you to hope for something worth while. In view of the financial position, I cannot, but these taxes will not be allowed to remain longer than possible."

Mr. Lyons said he disbelieved the suggestion that some books had been doubled in price as a result of the taxes, or even with exchange added.

THE QUEEN'S TINFOIL.—In a wooden crate, labelled "From the Queen," about 50 pounds of tinfoil, collected in Buckingham Palace, was delivered as a gift from the Queen at Westminster Hospital on Friday.

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New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Sheet-Feeding Mechanism

Messrs. H. Ehrigand U. Keilhauer have patented an invention whereby in order to renew the pile of sheets quickly in a sheet-feeding mechanism, the frames d, which support sprockets n for actuating chains n^1 which raise

FIG.3.

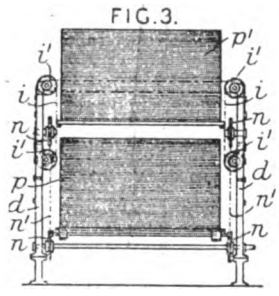
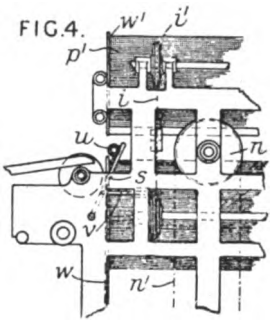


FIG.4.

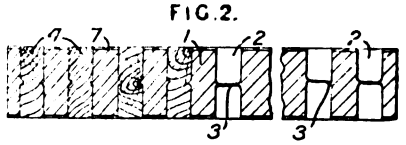


the active pile p, are extended to form supports for additional sprockets i^1 and chains i which support a new pile p^1 above the active pile. The piles p, p^1 are registered against vertical walls w, w^1 which are in vertical alignment so as to prevent damage to the edges of the sheets when the top pile is lowered. To prevent the pile p^1 from being lowered at a time when it could damage the sheet-separator u, this separator is caused to operate a lever s connected to a sliding rod v which is moved to engage between the teeth of the sprocket i^1 whenever the separator is underneath the pile. The rod v terminates in a spring pawl which can yield if it strikes one of the teeth instead of engaging in a gap between two teeth. It then engages between the teeth on a slight rotation of the wheel.—352,841.

Printers' Mounting Blocks

Mr. F. W. Beard has patented an invention whereby in a mounting-block of the kind comprising a block 1 of metal or other non-warping material provided with per-

FIG.2.

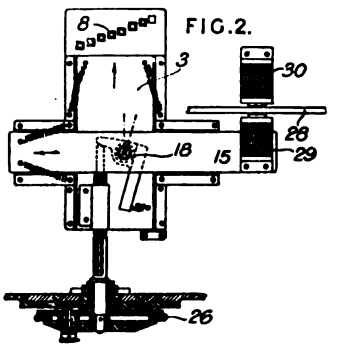


forations 2 to receive plugs 4 of wood or other suitable material to which the printing-plate is secured by screws, etc., the perforations are provided with one or more projections or ridges 3 adapted to form corresponding notches in the plugs when they are driven in and thus lock them in the perforations. The surfaces of the block may be provided with grooves 7 at right-angles to each other to facilitate the location of plugs covered by the printing-plate.—351,674.

Justifying Type

An apparatus for traversing a line of type, etc., in steps of predetermined lengths, as patented by the Uhertype Akt.-Ges., comprises a controller slide having a straight line reciprocating motion, the strokes of which are limited by bringing stops into action, and which transmits these strokes by means of a free-wheel device to a travelling member. In the form shown the movement of a reciprocating slide 3 is limited by stops 8, the appropriate stop being brought into action by the operation of an electro-

FIG.2.



magnet. The slide 3 bears a cam 18 which co-operates with a roller on a transverse slide 15, bearing an electromagnet 29. At each movement of the slide 15 the electromagnet 29 is energised and moves forward the travelling bar 28 which is retained in position by a second electromagnet 30 when the electromagnet 29 is de-energised on the return stroke of slide 15. The ratio between the strokes of the slides 3 and 15 is varied by a screw head 26. All the moving parts are spring returned.—350,597.

Creasing Cardboard

A machine for making cardboard box blanks comprises a creasing blade 60 for forming a folding crease 2 in the blank 1. It is, according to the inventor's specification, carried by a press bar 44 that is reciprocated vertically by cranks 50 on a driving shaft 45, and co-operates with bars 68, Fig. 18, that are mounted in a slot in the work table 20. The bars 68 are pivoted at their lower ends, where means is provided for adjusting the normal separation of their upper ends. The plate 60 carries a frame 71 in which flaps 72 are pivoted for upward movement against springs, not shown. When the press bar 44 descends, the plate 60, frame 71, and flaps 72 co-operate with the bars 68 and with recesses 78 in the work table to form the crease. The invention is patented by Mr. E. M. Holmer.—348,436.

FIG.12.

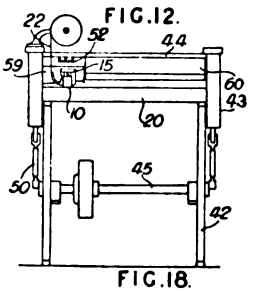
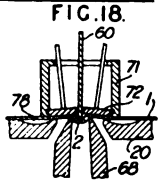


FIG.18.



Printing in Colours

In a process for printing multicoloured maps, plans, etc., as patented by the Ullstein Akt. Ges. and W. Kern, two groups of partial originals are first prepared, the members of one group representing the black and the differently coloured areas of the map, etc., and those of the second group representing the black and the differently coloured line portions of the map, etc., e.g., rivers, railways, etc. Negatives of all the partial originals are then taken, those of the coloured ones according to the three-colour process, and those corresponding to the first group being taken through a screen. The negatives corresponding to identical

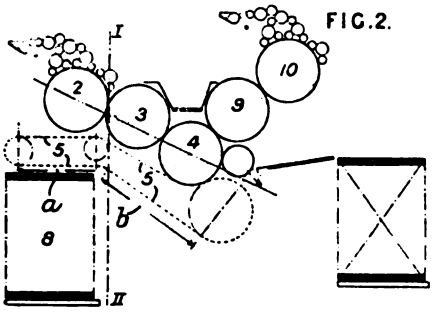
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colours are then combined and from these four combination negatives, printing plates are prepared in the usual manner.—353,936.

Sheet-Piling on Rotaries

In an invention patented by Mr. H. Hense a single or multi-colour offset machine is constructed so as to be capable of stacking a high pile of sheets 8, and so as to permit these to be visible by the operator when looking

FIG.2.

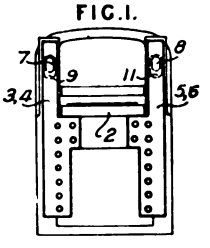


towards the plate cylinder 2. The pile table is arranged under the plate cylinder 2 in a space which is clear of all other constructional parts of the machine except the delivery chains, and the offset cylinder 2 is arranged so that its axis is above the plane containing the axes of the plate cylinder 2 and impression cylinder 4. The bottom of the impression cylinder 4 is arranged below the plane of the top of the pile 8, and the delivery chains 5 move upwards in an inclined path b until they reach the vertical plane I, II which is tangential to the right side of the cylinder 2, when they move in a horizontal path a. Each plate cylinder 2, 10 and the corresponding offset cylinders 3, 9 carry one working-surface only.—352,259.

Stamping Presses

In a mechanically or hydraulically operated stereotype-matrix or like stamping press, patented by Mr. F. O. Von Traitteur, in order to facilitate correct location of the

FIG.1.



work and to afford rigidity to the movable press table 2, guides 3 . . 6 are provided thereon which are disposed around and slidable upon the outer surface of the press framework and extend both upwards and downwards from the surface at which pressure is applied over practically the full height of the press. The guides 3 . . 6 are stiffened by transversal connections 7, 8, slots 9, 11 in the frame of the press being provided; similar stiffening bars may be furnished at the bottom of the guides, thereby forming a substantially closed frame. Specification 1597/05 [Class 101, Printing, other than letterpress, etc.], is referred to.—353,480.

Designs on Copper

The General Electric Co., Ltd., and Mr. C. J. Smithells have patented an invention whereby images or designs on a copper or a copper alloy surface are produced by using a sensitising solution containing cupric chloride, with the probable formation of cuprous chloride which is converted by light action into cuprous oxide. A design may be drawn by hand, and the images produced used for engraving or embossing.—344,354.

New British Patents

Applications

Beck, A. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Paper-folding machines. 6,054.
Davies, D. T., and Harris, W. P. Ticket printing and issuing machines. 6,067.
Ellens, W. E. Envelopes. 6,708.
Gestetner, Ltd., D., and Picking, H. J. Sheet-feeding mechanism, etc. 6,721.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing and distributing machines. 6,422.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Folding mechanism. 6,229.
Holmes, A., Holmes, A. H., Holmes, A. L., Holmes, F., and Holmes and Co. Relief printing machines. 6,262.
Lashwood, W. C. Dating-device for bag-making and packeting machinery. 6,676.
Molins Machine Co., Ltd., and Bingham, A. Machines for cutting blanks for cardboard, etc. 6,190.
Müller, E., and Homrich, F. Regulating amount of light for printing photographic negatives. 6,640.
Quick, C. G. Reel-supporting mechanism for printing machines. 6,078.
Robinson, L. T. A. Printing cylinders. 6,094.
Shirley, F. J. Folding boxes. 6,597.
Tillotsons and Co. (Liverpool), Ltd. Cartons, etc. 5,967.

Specifications Published

1930

Rosser and Russell, Ltd., and Wallace, J. L. Machine for forming conical open-ended tubes for paper or cardboard cups and similar containers. 367,794.
Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Intaglio printing machines. 367,898.

1931

Addressograph Co. Printing machines. 367,917; 367,918.
Cochran, A. W., and Dewey, H. W. Stereotype matrix former and drier. 368,063.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical line-casting machines. 368,181.
Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt.-Ges. F. Machine for wrapping up flat piles of superimposed leaves of paper or similar flat articles. 368,097.
Kalle and Co. Akt.-Ges. Preparation of planographic printing bases. 368,083.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Delivery apparatus for paper folding machines. 367,997.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 3d., 11s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 6d., 14s. 6d.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 88½, 87½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 11s. 11¼d., 11s. 10¼d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s., 16s. 9d., 5½ p.c. deb, 90, 90½; Argus Press 7 p.c. pref. 20s. 4½d., 20s. 7½d.; Argus Press Holdings 21s. 9d., 7½ p.c. pref. 15s.; Associated Newspapers 20s. 9d., def. (5s.) 16s. 10½d., 17s., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 7½d.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 9d.; Country Life 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 9d.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. 1st deb. 100, 101; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 11s. 9d., 11s. 7½d., 8 p.c. pref. 25. 3d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 104; John Dickinson 31s. 10½d.; Financial Times 8s.; Illustrated Newspapers 7 p.c. cum. pref. 8s. 6d.; International Linotype 52; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 21s. 10½d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 104; Lamson Paragon 17s. 9d., 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 6d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 9d., 22s. 6d.; Linotype B deb. 77; Monotype Corporation 26s. 3d., 25s. 3d.; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 4½d., 5s. 7½d., 6 p.c. pref. 13s. 9d., 14s. 6d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s., 16s. 9d., 7½ p.c. deb. 98, 7 p.c. B deb. 97½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 26s. 10½d., 25s. 7½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 18s. 9d.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 11s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 6 p.c. pref. 21s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons 19s. 1½d.

Dividends and Reports

COLLISONS.—Net profit of Collisons (printers, etc., Preston), to January 31st, including £2,098 (against £2,646) brought in, £11,680 (£16,412). Ordinary dividend 10 per cent. (17½ per cent.). To fill vacancy on the board, directors have appointed Mr. W. S. Berry.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD.—Profits for 1931, subject to final audit, amount to £174,666 (against £183,650 for 1930). The directors recommend final dividend on ordinary shares of 5 per cent., making 8 per cent. for year (against 10 per cent.), and to place to reserve £36,000 (against £20,000), carrying forward £71,768 (against £70,253).

D. F. TAYLOR AND CO.—Net profits of D. F. Taylor and Co. (printers, etc., Birmingham), including balance brought in, were £6,546 (against £7,426). Ordinary dividend 2½ per cent. (same), forward £2,671 (£3,551).

WAXED-PAPERS, LTD.—Accounts for 1931 show net profit £4,501 (against £5,118 for 1930, when, however, a refund of income-tax was included). Again no dividend is recommended, and after transferring £2,500 (the same) to reserve, the "carry-forward" is increased from £3,314 to £5,315. The report states that competition continues to be severe in the industry, with the result that selling prices are cut to extreme limits.

New Companies

E. AND S. HEBERT, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: Ethel Hebert, H. L. Hebert, S. D. L. Hebert, J. E. Hebert and W. L. Hebert. Registered office: 21, South Lambeth Road, S.W.8.

COMMERCIAL PROCESS CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a process engraver and draughtsman, etc., carried on by F. E. Catling at 8, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C., as "The Commercial Process Co." Private company. Permanent directors: F. E. Catling and G. Goodman. Solicitor: M. A. Jacobs, LL.B., 73/4, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

KORIS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers and stationers, and to manufacture and sell stationery, paper, printing machinery, etc. Private company. Directors: R. S. Haigh and Mrs. E. Haigh. Solicitor: A. F. Lovatt, 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

HUSKISSON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. Busher and Eda A. Busher for the acquisition of the business of a printer and lithographer carried on at 75, Duke Street, Liverpool. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. E. A. Busher, J. Busher and F. A. Law. Registered office: 75, Duke Street, Liverpool.

GAUNTLETTS' (BRIGHTON), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares (200 "A" ordinary and 300 "B" ordinary); to acquire the business of a printer, etc., carried on by A. G. Gauntlett at 12, Lavender Street, Brighton. Private company. Directors: A. G. Gauntlett, C. L. Gill and Esther Gill. Registered office: 12, Lavender Street, Brighton.

ST. STEPHEN'S BRISTOL PRESS, LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Sir Lionel A. G. Taylor and H. W. Hawkins and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, publishers, bookbinders, booksellers, advertising agents, printers and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc. Private company. Directors: Sir Lionel A. G. Taylor (chairman), H. W. Hawkins, R. V. H. Taylor and M. Hawkins. Registered office: Tontine Buildings, Colston Avenue, Bristol.

SHENFIELD PRESS, LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; general printers, paper merchants, manufacturing stationers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. J. Tresman (51, Leyspring Road, E.11), and L. Shenfield.

SHENVAL PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and publisher carried on by J. Shand as the Shenval Press at 58, Bloomsbury Street, W.C., and elsewhere. Private company. Subscribers: J. Shand and Mrs. B. A. T. Shand. Registered office: 58, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

TAYLORS (PAPYRUS), LTD.—Capital £250, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards, wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. G. Taylor and Kate V. Taylor. Registered office: 2/4, Tudor Street, E.C.

WALTER GUIVER, LTD.—Capital £500, in 10s. shares; photographers, cinematographers, press, publicity and commercial photographers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. J. Gray-Ramsay and W. Guiver. Registered office: 8, Hillfields Gardens, St. James's Lane, Muswell Hill, N.10.

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DAN ELY PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; advertising and publicity agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: D. Eley, W. Cotton, J. L. Gillespie and Helena Cotton. Registered office: 42, King Street West, Manchester.

E. A. RHODES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; designers and manufacturers of and agents for signs, tickets, and posters, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: E. A. Rhodes and H. T. O. Culliford. Registered office: 146, St. James's Road, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

J. DAVIS (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a paper and board merchant carried on by J. Davis as James Davis and Co., at 33, Hatton Garden, E.C.1. Private company. Subscribers: J. Davis (chairman and permanent managing director), 30, Boileau Road, North Ealing, W.5, and Mrs. E. Davis.

PERMOLEUM FLOOR COVERINGS CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of a printed floor cloth manufacturer, wallpaper manufacturer and printer, and paint and printing ink manufacturer carried on by C. G. T. Godden at 72, York Road, Battersea, S.W.11. Private company. Directors: C. G. T. Godden, and W. Hammond. Registered office: 72, York Road, Battersea, S.W.11.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors, publishers and printers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, periodicals and other literary and journalistic works and publications, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. F. Morley and P. S. Waite. Registered office: 49, Wellington Street, W.C.2.

Mortgages and Charges

VANDYCK PRINTERS, LTD. (7, Unity Street, Bristol).—Mortgage dated March 5th, 1932, to secure £1,100, charged on 19, 19a, 23, 25 and 27, Park Row, Bristol. Holders: Bristol and West of England Building Society, 19, St. Stephen Street, Bristol.

CHARLES SEVER, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., 40, King Street West, Manchester).—Mortgage debenture charged on freehold and leasehold land and premises (subject to prior mortgage) and the company's undertaking and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated February 29th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

F. HODGE AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., 1, Tunnel Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff).—Particulars filed of £200 debentures authorised February 22nd, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the whole amount being now issued. Second mortgage debenture, dated March 2nd, 1932, to secure £50, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £200 first mortgage debentures). Holder: Mrs. J. Hodge, "Bewin," Caerphilly Road, Whitchurch, Glam.

BAYLEY AND BRADLEY, LTD. (printers, etc., Henbla Street, Wrexham).—Particulars filed of debentures for sums not exceeding at any one time £2,000, authorised January 2nd, 1932, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £100 (on February 15th, 1932).

SATURDAY REVIEW NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Charge on beneficial lease in 9, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C., and goodwill and benefit of the "Saturday Review," dated March 5th, 1932, to secure £500. Holder: H. T. Kemp, Timsbury, Somerset.

EDWARD J. WOOD AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (27, Rosslyn Cresent, Wealdstone.)—Particulars filed of £3,500 debentures authorised February 29th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and assets, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PETER DAVIES, LTD. (publishers, etc. 30, Henrietta Street, W.C.2.)—Debenture dated March 1st, 1932, to secure £5,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: M. Herbert, 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

W. PAXTON AND CO., LTD. (music publishers, etc., 95, New Oxford Street, W.)—Particulars filed on February 29th, 1932, of £12,500 debentures authorised December 29th, 1931, charged on 36, 37, and 38, Dean Street, Soho, W., and the company's other property, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £4,000.

Receivers Appointed or Released

HOPKINS AND CO. (LITHOGRAPHERS), LTD. (16, Stucley Place, Camden Town, N.W.1).—E. J. A. Wade, of Sundays Hill, Hedge End, Southampton, was appointed receiver on March 7th, 1932, under powers contained in instruments dated September 29th, 1930.

SHELDON ADVERTISING, LTD. ("Sunny Ridge," Woldingham, Surrey).—J. A. Youels, of 70A, Basinghall Street, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver on March 4th, 1932.

Bankruptcies

Re WALTER MOORE, publicity agent, 62, Oxford Street, W.—This debtor for a time also carried on a printing agency at the above address. He failed in December, 1931, with liabilities £2,387 and assets £238, and on March 18th he attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination. Replying to Mr. Bruce Park, assistant official receiver, the debtor stated that he had carried on business since September, 1926, as "The Walter Moore Publicity Service," but it came to an end in March, 1931. In 1929 he also commenced business at the same address in partnership with one Carver as printing agents under the style of the "Harling Press." That venture was unsuccessful and was discontinued in March, 1930, at a loss to himself of £125. The debtor attributed his insolvency to bad trade, a bad debt and to loss sustained in relation to the "Harling Press." The examination was concluded.

Re W. THACKER AND CO., printers, etc., 2, Creed Lane, E.C.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on March 17th, before Mr. Registrar Warmington for the public examination of George Hunter Frankling Eatwell, who carried on business as above in



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partnership with Charles Frederick Hooper and John Chaplin. The joint statement of affairs showed total liabilities £38,555 (ranking £30,693), and net assets valued at £11,224. The debtor, Eatwell, had stated that a firm under the style of Thacker, Spink and Co., was founded in 1819 in Calcutta, India, and carried on business as publishers, printers, booksellers, stationers and bankers. In 1839, a branch was opened in New Broad Street, E.C., under the style of W. Thacker and Co., to carry on a similar business, and to act as exporters of and buying agents, etc., for firms in India; the London branch was, after 1896, carried on at 2, Creed Lane, E.C., and in 1919 it was severed from the Calcutta business and from that date became an entirely separate concern. Since 1928 the debtors had constituted the firm of W. Thacker and Co., which business was carried on successfully until the liquidation of the related Calcutta company, and in consequence of that failure, and the failure of another company in India, they lost approximately £13,500 in respect of goods sold, and they were advised to file their petition. They also lost about £3,300 through defalcations of two employees. Their failure was attributed to bad debts and to the defalcations by employees. The public examination of Eatwell, the only debtor who attended, was concluded, and the public examinations of the other two debtors, Hooper and Chaplin, were dispensed with, because they were both abroad and it was impossible for them to come to this country.

Lamson Paragon Supply Co.

At the twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting last week of Lamson Paragon Supply Company, Ltd., held at the offices of the company, 28, Kingsway, W.C., Mr. Alan McLean, M.P. (the chairman), presided.

The profits for the year amount to £75,845 15s. 4d., which, with the balance brought forward of £29,489 16s. 2d., make a total of £105,335 11s. 6d., compared with £111,885 18s. 2d. the previous year. Plant, machinery, etc., show an increase of £2,931 16s. 6d.

Despite the depressed conditions, said the chairman, the Board continued its policy of intensive modernisation of plant and equipment, and last year their expenditure was £25,057, somewhat less than that of the previous year. He went on to say that in the bag and wrappings department they had fitted machinery to make Paragon bags and wrappings in two, three and four colours with tint and water line effects which had been enthusiastically welcomed by salesman and buyer alike.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring director, Mr. Alan McLean, was re-elected.

PRINTING METALS LECTURE.—At a lecture delivered at Portsmouth on Tuesday, March 15th, to the members of the Joint Industrial Council by Mr. G. MacWatters, of Messrs. Capper Pass and Son, Ltd., Bristol, the subject chosen was "Printing Metals and their Composition." Mr. C. E. Petty, the newly elected president, was in the chair and the lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, was followed with keen interest by a large and representative audience. At the close, a number of questions were raised and answered and the chairman expressed on behalf of his committee appreciation and thanks to the lecturer.

AT an inquest held at Green Hammerton, near York, last week, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned in respect of Frank Morley (54), a master printer, of Fevershaw Terrace, York, who was killed at Green Hammerton in a motor car accident. The driver of the car was Thomas Turner, a commercial traveller, of York, whose evidence was described by the Coroner as being "thoroughly unsatisfactory from beginning to end." The car came into collision with a telegraph pole.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

"Best" Form of Advertising

Mr. Cyril Sheldon, of the well-known poster firm of Sheldons, Ltd., writes to controvert a statement reported to have been made by Mr. F. Grant, publicity agent for the L.M.S. Railway, to the effect that "Press advertising is without doubt the very best form of advertising."

"By virtue of his position any statement made by Mr. Grant will necessarily carry considerable weight," says Mr. Sheldon. "It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that such a statement as is attributed to him should have been made without any qualification. The bare assertion that Press advertising is the best form of advertising is worth about as much as the bare statement that in golf the best club is the driver. If Mr. Grant had added to his statement 'for those purposes for which it is best suited' no one could have found fault with him.

"There is, of course, no 'best form' of advertising any more than there is any best golf club. Every case must be considered on its merits, and that method or those methods of advertising employed which experience dictates as likely to be the most fruitful of results.

"As I am constantly dealing with all forms of advertising, I am not prejudiced in the use of any particular one of them."

MR. A. GAULD (Messrs. Fell and Briant, Ltd.), was in the chair at a big gathering at the final concert of the season of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers Pension Corporation on Monday at the Cannon Street Hotel.

THE well-known Border weekly newspaper, the "Kelso Chronicle," has just celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the present issue. First published in 1783 by James Palmer, the paper appeared regularly until 1803, when publication ceased, to be resumed in 1832 by James Hooper Dawson, a grandson of the founder. Last year, the paper was bought by Mr. H. R. Smail, of the "Berwick Advertiser," from Mr. John M'Arthur, who had been editor and proprietor for about thirty years.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4027 (3 Lines)
AVERYS (SERVICES) LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

ENGRAVERS

FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co Ld
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
PHOTO ENGRAVERS

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H.E.W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE HIND COURT FLEET ST. LONDON E.C.4

PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS

1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE POPULAR QUARTERLY
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
"Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet St. London, E.C.4
Telephone : Central 6678
Tel grams : "Printauct, Fleet, London"
Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

TRADE GUMMING AND VARNISHING

STRIP, EDGE and CORNER GUMMING
also
SHEET GUMMING and VARNISHING
(up to Quad Crown) to the Trade.
Phone or write for Price List:
J. A BUIST
1 Leicester Place, Little Saffron Hill, E.C.1
Clerkenwell 3043.

TRADE TYPESETTERS

COMPS LTD.
15, Kirby St., Charles St.,
Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices,
Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—March 24, 1932.

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APR 1 1 1932

UNIV. OF MICH.

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 179

LONDON : MARCH 31, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. - - Bridewell Place, London, E.C.



From STUDIO to PRESS . . . . .
. in HALF-TONE, LINE and COLOUR

ROTARY GRAVURE ·:· OFFSET-LITHO ·:· TYPE-SETTING ·:· ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING ·:· PHOTOGRAPHY ·:· DESIGNING ·:· WOOD-ENGRAVING

Columbia House
89-92 SHOE LANE
LONDON · E.C.4

JOHN SWAIN
AND SON · LIMITED

Works at BARNET — Branches at — PARIS : MANCHESTER : BRISTOL & GLASGOW

ENSURE CONTENTMENT BY USING · ·

SWAINS' BLOCKS

FRY'S SERVICE IS AS GOOD AS FRY'S METAL

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Golden value



Excellent Results

-if you order the labour-saving blocks produced by the HAMEL SERVICE.

Time saved is money earned. Better Blocks bring Bigger Business. Send a trial order for Blocks by all modern processes, Electros, Stereos, etc., at the new reduced standard rates and realize the benefits of this business-bringing service.

E. HAMEL & Co

Telephone 41547 (2 lines)
Telegrams "Hamel" Nottm.

NOTTINGHAM

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 303)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 179

LONDON : MARCH 31, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE Easter vacation, like all such breaks in business routine, has meant a slowing down of the wheels of industry, and a temporary setback to productive progress. But this is a normal occurrence in both good years and bad. There has definitely been some improvement in the state of trade, and the figures for unemployment in our industry have indicated its beginnings. We hope the movement may now be continued, though we see no sufficient reason for great expectations. A real and lasting trade revival must be based upon an international return to reason and good will, involving at least an amelioration of tariff warfare, and an abandonment of the foolish attempt of each nation to increase its exports whilst deliberately reducing its imports. When free and courageous trading is re-established amongst the nations, there will be a great revival of printing, the auxiliary of all trade; until that time not much more than local or temporary recovery can be anticipated.

* * *

Selection of Apprentices

MR. ROBERT D. CHORLEY, of the well-known Leeds printing firm of Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., writes us on the subject of apprentices, his attention having been attracted by a few comments made recently in these notes. We were suggesting the desirability of having a standard set of test questions for the examination of candidates for apprenticeship in the printing industry, and we remarked that the authority to whom answers to questions should be referred should consist of an independent board attached to the local Master Printers' Association—though we said "Far better leave the whole question of sifting out applicants for apprenticeship to the Apprenticeship Committee, but knowing from practical experience how many master printers like to settle these matters for themselves, it would seem a step in the right direction to have some sort of standardised procedure." Mr. Chorley sends us four forms issued under the auspices of the Leeds District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council by the Selection of Boys for Apprenticeship Committee. The trade in Leeds is evidently on the right tack, and we commend these forms for widespread consideration and emulation. First comes a form providing for "Head Master's or School Teacher's Report"; this covers questions of punctuality, intelligence, industry, character, general bearing and personality, and outstanding ability or interest in any particular subject. Another leaflet gives in general outline "Educational Tests for Apprentices on Entering the Printing Industry"; these include reading a piece of average manuscript, dicta-

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	290
"Daily Express" New Equipment ...	292
Bradford Municipal Printing ...	292
Trade Notes	294
The Value of the J.I.C.— Mr. George A. Isaacs at Ipswich ...	294
W. & N.-W. London M.P.A. ...	296
Reviewing the Printing Trade— Mr. H. G. Clarke's Suggestions	296
Researches on Paper Permanency ...	298
Natsopa Sports Day	299
The Chemistry of Lithography— By Charles Harrap	300
Stones for Lithography	304
Lithographic Paper Problems ...	304
Lithographers' Auxiliary Concert— Mr. A. Gauld Presides	306
Y.M.P. Conference at Cambridge ...	307
Automatic Typesetting	307
Better Business Stationery	308
Trade Union Matters...	308
Country News	309
Commercial Review	310

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tion, English literature, simple arithmetic, including percentages, general knowledge, and geography. These tests apply for all departments. For the composing department it is suggested that special questions should be set to test ability to memorise, and also questions a little more advanced to test spelling and grammar; for the other departments consideration should be given by those primarily concerned. The certificate of medical examination sets forth a series of points to which special attention should be given, eyesight being in the forefront. There is also a form which the applicant himself fills in, and in which he gives particulars of his domestic circumstances and his education, also specifying the department in which he desires to be apprenticed. Of course, whatever examination were specified, its efficacy would necessarily depend upon the skill and the wisdom with which it was applied; and this would seem to be specially the case in respect of the educational tests which are only broadly outlined in the leaflet to which we have referred. Such inquiries and tests, however, are all in the right direction, and if conscientiously applied must tend to raise the status of the printing industry.

* * *

Better Business Stationery

THE idea of promoting a national competition for the best commercial letterheading and envelopes—to which attention is drawn on another page—is commendable. We should, however, have expected much greater attention to be paid to design than to paper. There are other and better ways of driving home the desirability of improving the quality standard of business papers. Sometimes the promoters of these campaigns must wonder where they ought to start; at the manufacturing end, the selling side or in the consumers' quarters. The task of securing the uplift of quality when economic conditions are dead against it is not one that many would care to undertake. Nor can it be expected to have the support of those paper makers whose productions are not calculated to come within the scope of the promoters' activities: these members of the industry would prefer as an alternative to encourage the greater use of paper, aiming at tonnage rather than quality output. Maybe there should be a permanent paper publicity bureau devoting itself consistently to the encouragement of quality, of increased paper usage, of preference for home products and always working out schemes for educating the printer, the printer's salesman, the stationery buyer, the publicity manager and the ordinary user of business papers.

* * *

Rag Content

ARISING out of the " Better Business Stationery " competition that is announced, one of the things likely to impinge on the memory of those who read the details is the fact that a business paper containing rag must be a good paper. Perhaps nothing could be made to mean so much in putting over the quality status of paper as the statement " twenty-five per cent. rag " or whatever the percentage might be. There is a sort of hazy understanding that the best papers are rag papers. Over in the U.S.A. the paper houses play a lot on the word rag. So perhaps there is publicity value in " per cent." rag—just how much depends upon the handling of the theme.

Personalia

Sir James Owen, managing editor of the " Express and Echo " and " Western Times," Exeter, with Lady Owen, has left this country in the Royal Mail steamship " Almanzora " for Buenos Aires, calling at a number of South American ports en route. Sir James and Lady Owen expect to be back in Exeter at the beginning of May.

Mr. Edward H. Tillett (" Yorkshire Post "), the immediate past-president of the Newspaper Society, Mr. Tom Clarke, editor of the " News-Chronicle," and Mr. Valentine Knapp were amongst the speakers when the London University Journalism Union held its annual dinner at University College on Monday of last week.

Sir Malcolm A. Robertson, formerly British Ambassador in the Argentine, addressing the Publicity Club of London last week, said that what British industries needed to a large extent was national advertising; we had no idea how our commercial name abroad had declined for several years past.

Mr. R. W. Preston, of Elliot House, Bingley, who is contesting the North Ward at the Bingley Urban Council elections, is a director of T. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., printers, of Bingley. He was a member of the Council from 1926 to 1929.

Mr. J. W. Labey, who has just been re-elected president of the Jersey Swimming Club, making his 49th year as an officer of that institution, was formerly in business as a printer, bookseller and stationer at the Beresford Library, St. Helier, and then became connected with the Jersey " Morning News." The firm was first Labey and Blampied (succeeding Mr. C. F. Le Feuvre) and then Labey and Son.

Mr. R. G. Emery, political correspondent of the " Morning Post," was honoured last week at a House of Commons gathering of peers, M.P.'s and Parliamentary journalists. Mr. Emery received a presentation on his retirement after 52 years' association with Parliamentary life.

Mr. J. W. Radford, managing director of Messrs. Radford, Adlington, Ltd., Johannesburg, who became known to many British printers during a recent visit to this country, has been in somewhat indifferent health of late. Accordingly he left Johannesburg recently for a few weeks' holiday with a view to recuperation.

Mr. M. Hennegin, general secretary-organiser of the Federation of Master Printers of South Africa—formerly of the costing department of the British Federation of Master Printers—has left Bloemfontein for Johannesburg to take up permanent residence there.

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An avalanche of praise —

greeted the appearance of two new series of INEXPENSIVE BOOKS, in England and the Continent respectively

The Benn "Ninepenny Novels" *don't look cheap*, because they are printed direct from hard "Monotype" type in the famous Garamond series. Yet these volumes of NEW fiction by leading authors sell for 9d.!

'Mono'-set

'Mono'-set

The Albatross Continental Reprints of English fiction *don't look cheap: The Times* review said: "No such series in existence . . . produces its books anything like so well." Yet these volumes, in classic "Monotype" faces, retail at the equivalent of 1s. 9d.

The cheapest 'Monotype' setting needn't LOOK 'cheap'!

THE MONOTYPE CORPN., LTD.
43 FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4
CENTRAL 8551-5 'MONO' FALSTAFF & BODONI

Please say you saw the Advertisement in BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

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"Daily Express" New Equipment

Particulars of the Plant

Fleet Street's latest architectural feature, the "Daily Express" building, rapidly nears completion. The building has been built with utility as its keynote and built with one purpose—the production at high speed of newspapers.

The Printing Presses

Of its nine floors, three are below street level. The bottom sub-basement has a concrete foundation specially designed to carry the steel bases of the printing presses. The paper is fed into the presses from the "magazines" in this sub-basement, and the half-ton reels of newsprint are lowered from the ground level to the scene of operations by means of an automatic conveyer, which is continuous in action. Trucks running on lines are used for transporting the reels to their positions.

The floor above is the machine hall, where the lines of rotary presses are situated. Three lines of machines run the full sixty feet of this splendid room.

On the next floor, the mezzanine floor, the newspapers are packed for distribution. The composing rooms are on the first floor, and the editorial staff on the second floor.

New Press Principles

With regard to the rotary machinery installed, principles new to this class of press in England are involved. Hitherto, it has been customary to mount the printing unit on a foundation built independently, and also to have the mechanism which feeds the paper into the presses separate from the main construction. The new "Daily Express" line of presses has been designed as one great machine complete in itself. More than 100 feet long, the press was built complete, and given a "trial run" in the erection shop of the manufacturers, Joseph Foster and Sons, of Preston. It was then taken down piece by piece and re-assembled in the great machinery hall of the new building.

The press consists of a line of twelve units; each of which prints eight pages, so that three units are worked in conjunction to produce a twenty-four page issue. Thus four sets of twenty-four-page papers are produced simultaneously by this line of twelve units. Finished copies of the "Daily Express" pour out at the rate of 42,000 copies per hour from each of four delivery "folders," giving a total full capacity of 168,000 copies of a twenty-four-page issue.

The Electric Drive

The unit-type electrical driving equipment of the new press (by Messrs. J. H. Holmes and Co.) is the first of its kind installed in Great Britain. The driving of each unit by an individual motor removes the necessity for bringing the entire press to a standstill in the event of a temporary stoppage of one unit. Electrical power can thus be rationed according to the units in use. Great economy of power is the result.

MACHINERY FOR TURKEY.—Entitled "Markets for Printing and Bookbinding Machinery: Report on the Trade in Turkey," a confidential report, based on information received from the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Istanbul, has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining a copy of the report, together with particulars of the Special Register service of information, should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number A.X.11300 should be quoted.

TYPE FOR AUSTRIA.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Vienna has forwarded particulars of a Decree, dated February 15th, and effective as from March 17th, which increases the General Tariff rates of duty applicable to lead, lead compounds, lead wares and certain other products imported into Austria. In the case of "printing type (other than art type) of type metal," the duty is increased from 28 to 36 gold kronen per 100 kilogs.

Bradford Municipal Printing

Prices and Costs Compared

Comparisons of prices charged by printers for Bradford Municipal printing jobs and the estimated costs of those jobs to the printers are contained in the report which was submitted to the Bradford Corporation Stationery Sub-Committee when that body decided not to proceed further with the proposed scheme for a municipal printing works in Bradford.

The examples given in the report, a document prepared by the City Treasurer (Mr. C. R. Theaker), in conjunction with an independent expert in the printing trade, were selected out of numerous jobs submitted to the expert for valuation. They are:—

Cost to printer: Expert's estimate.	Actual amount paid by Corporation.
£	£
250	274
33	27
56	45
217	172
25	32
400	366
18	25
450	489
12	8
Totals ... £1,461	£1,438

The expert points out that the estimates of printers' costs, based on average conditions in the district, do not include anything for profit, and he adds "The items represent such very dissimilar pieces of work that I suggest they constitute a fairly adequate basis for judgment for or against a change of policy."

The City Treasurer comments: "It will be seen that on the basis of the expert's valuation of the jobs there is no evidence that the Corporation would be able to execute these particular items at a less cost than is at present being paid to the printers now carrying out the work." "The expert," adds the City Treasurer, "emphasises the point that Bradford, having already an old-established central department for dealing with orders for general printing and stationery requirements, would find it more difficult to show a saving by now starting its own printing department."

"Howard Hazell" Scholarship, 1932-33

Under the auspices of the British Federation of Master Printers, an examination of candidates for the Howard Hazell Scholarship of one hundred pounds will be held in the board room of the Federation, 7 to 10, Old Bailey, London, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1932.

The following may compete, viz.: sons, stepsons, grandsons, brothers, step-brothers, nephews, step-nephews and grand-nephews of master printers who are connected with the British Federation of Master Printers.

A candidate must be at least seventeen years of age on September 1st, 1932, and must intend to earn his livelihood in the printing industry.

The scholarship will be tenable at any one of the following schools, viz.: The London School of Printing and Kindred Trades; the Birmingham School of Printing, Central School of Arts and Crafts; the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; the Leeds Technical College, Leeds; the College of Technology, Manchester; and the course, which will be a whole-time one, will extend approximately from September 1st, 1932, to July 31st, 1933.

The successful candidate must defray the fees chargeable by the selected school, including any extras for additional classes.

Application should be made on a special form obtainable from the secretary of the British Federation of Master Printers, and must be submitted not later than Monday, July 11th, 1932.

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Trade Notes

THE recent issue of £700,000 7 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at par for Odhams' Properties, Ltd., was oversubscribed.

MESSRS. CREBER, show and colour printers, 60 and 61, Union Street, Plymouth, having amalgamated their business with the Salisbury Press, Ltd., theatrical and cinema printers, are disposing of their surplus machinery and stock by auction, and their freehold premises are for sale. It is announced that the old-established business of Theophilus Creber, show printers, will be continued and carried on as heretofore at the new address of 1, Buckland Terrace, Plymouth.

MESSRS. W. H. SMITH AND SONS, LTD., the well-known newsagents, are changing from horse transport to motor-vans. The former has been their mode of conveyance for nearly one hundred years.

A REDUCTION from 1s. to 6d. will be made in the price of the "Graphic" as from April 28th. The periodical will now be called the "National Graphic."

THE offices of the Newspaper Club and the Company of Newspaper Makers were changed last Thursday to Ludgate House, 107, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. The telephone number remains unchanged.

THE annual meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association is to take place at the Crichton Restaurant, St. John's Hill, S.W.11, on Tuesday, April 5th. The later part of the evening will be devoted to an address by Mr. J. H. Quinn, the president.

CAMBERWELL STUDENTS' WORK.—The annual exhibition of students' work of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts is now being held at the South London Art Gallery, which adjoins the school. The exhibition will remain open till April 11th, the hours being, daily (except Friday) from 2 to 9 p.m., Sundays from 3 to 9 p.m. Both printing and bookbinding examples are included in the exhibits.

PUBLISHERS DEFRAUDED.—For falsifying the accounts of their employers, Messrs. W. Thacker and Co., publishers, Ernest Frederick Elliott (57), of Estcourt Road, Woodside, Croydon, was sentenced at the Guildhall last week to twelve months in the second division, and Frank Ernest Shanks (35), of Rolt Street, Deptford, to six months. Their defalcations, it was said, amounted to over £3,000.

SKY ADVERTISING.—The Government proposes to set up a Select Committee on sky-writing. It will consider the use of appliances for projecting writing or other displays on the sky, or for broadcasting speech or other sounds from aircraft. Its members will be the following M.P.s: Mr. Buchan, Captain Bullock, Mr. Cocks, Major Llewellin, Mr. Llewellyn-Jones, Mr. Lovat Fraser, Mr. Mander, Mr. McEntee, Lieut.-Colonel Moore-Brabazon, Mr. Parkinson, and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.

MR. ROBERT G. WADDINGTON, the oldest and best-known journalist in Leicester, died suddenly on Saturday. He was formerly editor of a Leicester weekly paper, and was editor of the "Leicester Daily Post" for a few years before it stopped publication. Since then he had been doing special work for the "Leicester Mercury" group of publications.

MR. W. J. P. WILSON, whose death has taken place at Belfast, was a prominent local journalist and an active member of the Institute of Journalists. He was secretary of the Ulster District and had much to do with the arrangements when the annual conference of the Institute was held at Belfast for the first time.

MR. WILLIAM WARD, Heathgate, Hampstead Garden Suburb, managing director of F. Howard Doulton and Co., Ltd., printers, left £40,168 (net personalty £7,667). He stated: "It is my express wish and desire that arrangements shall be made that my sons, as soon as they are old enough, be employed in the business carried on by F. Howard Doulton and Co., Ltd."

THE death occurred at Nice last week of M. Arthur Huc, editor of the famous independent French paper the "Dépêche de Toulouse," at the age of seventy-eight.

The Value of the J.I.C.

Mr. George A. Isaacs at Ipswich

Useful publicity was given to the work of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades when a visit to Ipswich was paid recently by Mr. George A. Isaacs, ex-M.P. and ex-Mayor for Southwark, the general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. The occasion was the second annual convention of the Ipswich and Colchester District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. Mr. Cedric E. Harrison presided over a gathering representative of the trade at both towns.

Mr. Isaacs gave an informative address, which left no doubt in the minds of his audience as to the benefits ensuing to both sides from the work being done. Instancing the work of the Health Committee, he pointed out that the proportion of deaths due to tuberculosis was rapidly declining to the national level, whereas in 1919 it had been three times as high in the printing trades as throughout the nation.

Conciliation Services

The speaker dealt exhaustively with what appears to many to be the most important work of all—that of the Conciliation Committee, which sits in case of any dispute. Although the Committee can only recommend and not enforce its findings, there has only been one case out of well over one hundred where the finding has not been accepted by both sides. So convinced of the value of the work of this Committee was the particular union of which Mr. Isaacs is secretary that their strike fund reserves have been reduced by 75 per cent. and this amount added to the superannuation fund. The unions and masters' federation had all agreed to take no aggressive action until the case had been before this Conciliation Committee. In one instance the Committee sat for twelve hours one day and seventeen hours the next day before coming to a satisfactory decision on a matter of national importance in the trade, which might otherwise quickly have developed into a strike or lock-out throughout the country.

Many other interesting and informative points were raised during the general discussion which followed, a very sincere vote of thanks being passed to the speaker on the proposition of Mr. W. E. Calver (Ipswich), seconded by Mr. L. Jenkinson (Colchester).

The Kirby Foundry

New Premises

Electrotypers and stereotypers' foundries are in many cases anything but pleasant places to visit, being often dirty and badly arranged for labour-saving effort. The visit paid by our representative to the Kirby Foundry (Edgar Sessions, Ltd.) was, however, an exception to the rule, as the premises at 38 and 39, Kirby Street, to which the firm has just removed from Bartlett's Passage, are both light and airy, and are laid out on one large ground floor, to give the best and quickest service.

Lead moulding machines for electrotyping are installed, and are giving excellent results in both colour and black-and-white plates. The stereotyping department is carefully laid-out on the same floor for work from "full-page 'Telegraph'" to the minimum-sized plate. Shaving machines for planing-down the plates to exact height and many other up-to-date machines are at work.

This firm, which was started only in 1926 in quite a small way, has grown rapidly through the excellence of its services, and to-day numbers many important agents, printers, engravers and publishers amongst its clientele.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Robert Dixon, of Burnley, the founder and managing director of the firm of John Dixon, Ltd., printers and bookbinders.

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Law for Printers and Publishers

By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

"An extremely useful book of reference . . . The range of subjects dealt with is very comprehensive, and a full and lucid explanation of the law with regard to many of the difficult problems that are met with by printing employers is given . . **Master printers who procure a copy of the book will undoubtedly feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the authors for the thoroughness with which they have tackled and carried through successfully an arduous task.**"
—*Circular of the London Master Printers Association.*

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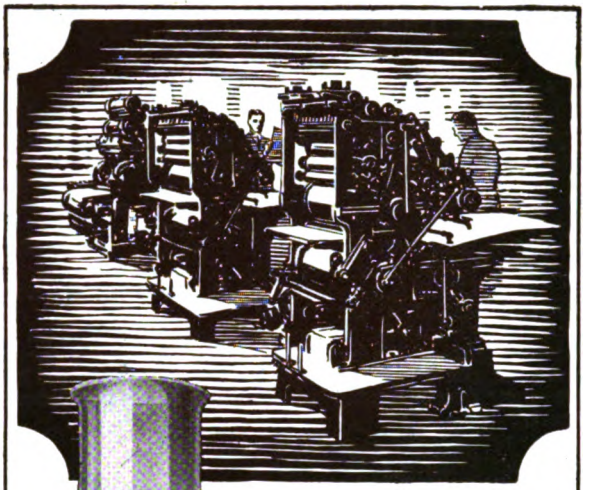
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W. & N.-W. London M.P.A.

The Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers Association was held at the Grafton Hotel on Tuesday, March 15th, Mr. L. Langley, the president occupying the chair. There was a good attendance of members; the visitors included Mr. Mizen, secretary of the North London Association; Mr. W. J. Boyle, secretary of the Central Districts Association; Mr. E. G. Baker, assistant secretary, L.M.P.A., and Mr. T. D. Hawkins, secretary, East and North-East Association.

Mr. P. G. Crannis, the hon. secretary, presented an excellent report on the activities of the Association for the past year, and was followed by Mr. W. J. Pollock, the hon. treasurer, who presented an equally satisfactory financial report.

Officers Elected

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mr. P. G. Crannis; hon. secretary, Mr. L. C. Langley; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. J. Pollock; and hon. assistant secretary, Mr. E. A. Neale. The existing committee was re-elected, Mr. J. C. Trill and Mr. G. C. Leveridge being added to its number.

During the evening the figures sent in for the Test Estimate were submitted to the members present. These will come up for further discussion at a later meeting.

Concluding the formal business of the evening, the chairman introduced Mr. F. H. Bisset, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, who was to address the meeting on "What do you expect from the Federation?"

Mr. Bisset, on rising, said that the title of the address was one to which he would have difficulty in speaking, as he expected to hear from those present what they expected from the Federation. In any case, a general answer might be given as to the similar question, "What do you expect from your business?" The answer to that, he suggested, was "A decent living and some pleasure and satisfaction from the business." To obtain these the requirements were: a sufficient quantity of work, adequate prices, and good management. The first and third of these should go together, as they represented the two sides of the one thing; while if there was sufficient work the price-cutting problem was not so likely to appear. The Federation could not help in the maintenance of prices as such, but it could help in stabilising conditions and letting you know your costs. He had to admit that as a consequence of existing conditions there had been something in the nature of a retreat, but the existence of the Federation had supplied the necessary morale, thereby preventing a rout which would have resulted in the smashing of the industry. We had retired—but in good order.

Detrimental Legislation

Mr. Bisset then went on to point out in detail the constant attacks from outside on the general volume of printing. Many Bills had been presented to Parliament and were still before the House which in their various clauses were likely to have a detrimental effect on the trade. Through the action taken by the Federation, valuable modifications had been effected which would be to the benefit of printers generally. The aim of the Federation had been to conserve the volume of printing, and in this they had succeeded. Vigilance was never relaxed in legislative matters. On its departmental side also the Government was carefully watched, and good work had been done. Details in reference to this work were given, particularly in the matter of printing picture postcards by the Postmaster-General.

Other matters dealt with were: Postal anomalies, direct trading by wholesalers, and the influence of duplicating and office machines.

On its constructive side the Federation was aiming at educating the manufacturer and wholesaler in the value of printing as an indispensable aid to trade. This was being done through the work of the Publicity and Selling Committee.

On the management side of the printer's business, the work of the Costing Committee and Labour Committee was dealt with. The activities of the Technical Research Bureau was touched upon; also matters relating to insurance, rating, arbitration, etc.

Concluding, Mr. Bisset said that in conjunction with the L.M.P.A. the Federation possessed a pool of information which was available to all members.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. A. Langley asked what more could printers expect from the Federation? Their subscription was an extraordinary bargain and they should be grateful for the work done.

Mr. P. G. Crannis seconded the vote of thanks, and in doing so said he considered the Federation had found a genius for the job.

Mr. Scarsbrook, in support of the vote, said he found the Association of great benefit. He was confident that there was a good time coming, but those who had been cutting prices would have difficulty later on in raising them. The aim should be to produce good work and give good service. He hoped the Association would go on doing good work for its members.

The chairman announced Monday, April 18th, as the date of the annual dinner.

T. D. H.

Reviewing the Printing Trade

Mr. H. G. Clarke's Suggestions at Sheffield

That the time has come to review the rules and understandings in the industry, was the gist of a speech by Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the Federation of Master Printers, at the annual dinner of the Sheffield and District Association of Master Printers and Allied Trades, at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield.

Mr. G. K. Marshall (president) presided, and the other guests included Mr. W. A. Townsend (past president of the Yorkshire Master Printers' Alliance), Mr. F. H. Bisset (secretary of the Federation), Mr. A. Wigley (president of the Yorkshire Alliance), and Mr. E. P. Lobley (past president of the Alliance).

The toast of "The Federation," proposed by Mr. Townsend, was responded to by Mr. Clarke, who spoke of the unparalleled trade depression during his year of office, and went on to refer to the application of the tariff. They as business men might rest assured, he said, that there was no such thing as a "scientific" application of a tariff, and from time to time representations would have to be made to the responsible authorities in reference to this matter. He suggested that none of them knew what effect the general tariff would have upon their industry.

Continuing, Mr. Clarke spoke of the necessity for the existence of the Federation. There should be no outsiders, he said. He believed that before many years were over the Federation would be called upon to see that the wholesale houses supplied the trade with their commodities at a price lower than they supplied to consumers outside the trade. They might even have to consider the conditions under which a house should be recognised and treated as a wholesale house.

He said that the time had come when workshop practices and customs needed the closest examination. In many matters they had outgrown both trade union rules and their own agreements. There was no time like a slack period for overhauling of every kind.

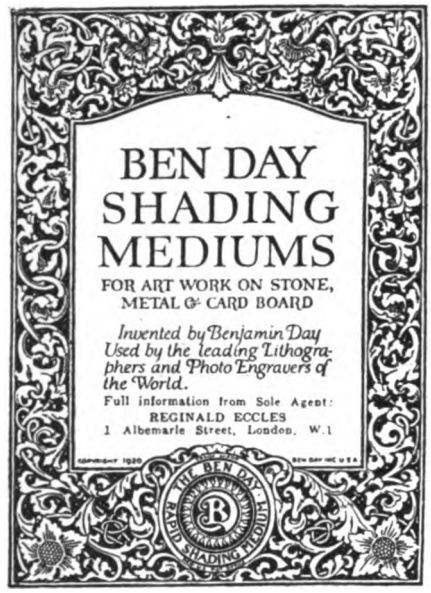
Mr. Bisset proposed "The Yorkshire Alliance" and Mr. A. Wigley responded.

Mr. E. P. Lobley proposed "The Sheffield Association," and the president, responding, said the solution of their trade difficulties lay with themselves. They must take their own medicine and show good work, by which means they would elevate their own as well as other industries.

The after-dinner speeches were followed by dancing.

THE death occurred last week at 83, Irvine Place, Aberdeen, of Mr. George Alexander MacDonald, manager, Gresham Publishing Co.

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Researches on Paper Permanency

New Results from America

Results of investigations to determine materials and methods best suited for the preservation of records and research plans for the future along these lines have been issued by the Library Quarterly with the approval of the U.S. Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce.

The adequate preservation of records became a problem coincident with the development of modern paper-making materials. Until late in the eighteenth century, paper was generally made by hand, with a minimum of chemicals. To-day, however, less expensive paper has become a necessity. But the importance of papers which will withstand the ravages of time is realised, and throughout the world scientific research is being employed to solve the complicated problems.

Many Research Activities

In America the American Library Association is actively interested, the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry has a standing committee working on the problem, and researches related to the problem are being made by the Rag Content Paper Manufacturers, by the various national Government laboratories, and, separately, by a number of paper concerns. Several publishers of newspapers and periodicals are printing special library editions on papers designed to be permanent.

Prevention of deterioration of records is a complicated problem because of the variety of the chemical reactions that may take place within a paper finally to break down the fibre structure, with consequent loss of strength and discoloration. The basic constituent of the paper fibre, cellulose, has a complex structure and is not yet very thoroughly identified as to chemical and physical properties.

It is susceptible, however, to degradation by chemical reactions, and these are accelerated by other chemically active components of paper such as rosin and alum used for sizing, iron and other metals introduced extraneously, and chlorine bleaching residues. The deteriorative effects are further complicated by the accelerating action of various storage conditions such as light, dust, acid-polluted air, and variations in temperature and humidity. Research on the subject has dealt largely with studies of the inter-effect of paper components.

In the research programme of the U.S. Bureau of Standards considerable emphasis is placed on study of the external deteriorative influences that may be present as a part of the library storage conditions.

Importance of Purification

In testing papers for their permanency, an important finding is that, as far as can be judged by the testing procedure available, fibres having excellent permanency value can be produced from the lower-grade raw materials such as wood by careful purification. The information developed in these studies of current papers and fibrous raw materials has assisted in commercial development of papers for specific permanent record uses, and has assisted publishers and other paper users in the choice of papers for such purposes.

In the survey of storage conditions in public libraries, data were obtained from 33 libraries. The survey indicated that as far as external influences are concerned, damage to stored publications and other records is caused by acid pollution of the atmosphere, high temperatures, variations in atmospheric humidity, dust, and light. The deteriorative action of light was found to be generally recognised and guarded against. The same was true to a lesser extent for dust and temperature. As a general rule, however, little precaution is taken to minimise the effect of air-pollution and humidity variation, although this is entirely practicable.

Studies of old publications and books revealed that the resistance of these aged papers to deterioration appears to have been primarily dependent on the degree of purification of the paper fibres, irrespective of the nature of the fibrous raw materials.

Study has been made of the preservation of papers known to be impermanent. Japanese tissue paper pasted on these papers with starch as well as the use of silk chiffon was found to be preferable. Photostating also seems a most practical way of preserving records contained on perishable paper.

Permanency Classification

Suggestions have been made for a permanency classification of papers. Papers would be classed in four main groups to their degree of cellulosic and non-cellulosic purity, with consideration of the usage requirements. In all except the lowest grade, which comprises papers suitable for temporary use only, limits are fixed for alpha cellulose, copper number, rosin, and acidity. In addition, stability limits as indicated by a heat test are given for the permanent papers.

Further studies of deterioration are planned by the Bureau of Standards. In addition, the following studies of library deteriorative effects are planned for the immediate future. Extension of study of effect of light on sizing materials using papers made in the Bureau mill containing known amounts of rosin sizing materials and other sizing materials such as waxes; the latter may be more stable than rosin. Further study of effect of rise in temperature and of desiccation to include heating in oxygen and in nitrogen to find whether or not the deterioration of papers in warm, dry places is due mainly to oxidation; affirmative results would suggest the advisability of incorporating anti-oxidants in papers. Continuation of study of effect of sulphur dioxide to include various concentrations of this gas, and effect of variations in temperature and humidity; these data should give sufficiently definite information on the rate and degree of the sulphur dioxide effect to show positively whether acid purification of library air is required.

Royal Society of Arts

Industrial Designs Competition, 1932

The public exhibition of works sent in for this year's open Competition of Industrial Designs organised by the Royal Society of Arts will be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. Full particulars of the scholarships and prizes offered by the Society, City Companies, well-known manufacturers and other bodies, for designs relating to many industries, including book production; posters, showcards, fancy display paper, etc., can be obtained from the secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Application for forms of entry, labels, and instructions must be sent to the secretary of the Society between May 2nd and May 9th, and the last day for receiving entries is May 21st. The designs entered for the competition will be received at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W., between June 6th and June 8th, and after the judging, which takes place in July, the prize and accepted designs will be exhibited to the public at the Imperial College of Science and Technology from July 30th to August 31st (Sundays excepted).

The arrangements and schedule of prizes for the 1933 competition will be considered in September next. Several important manufacturers have already notified their intention of offering prizes in connection with next year's competition, and other trade associations or firms desiring to take part in the 1933 competition should communicate with the secretary of the Royal Society of Arts at an early date.

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Natsopa Sports Day

Big Programme Arranged

Whit Monday, May 16th, is the date of the big Sports Day arranged by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. This year the function will be held at London University Sports Ground (adjoining Motspur Park Station which is 19 minutes from Waterloo).

The organisers report that, as the arrangements take shape, it is more than ever certain that the success of last year will be surpassed. The choice of ground is a great factor, and when it is stated that the London University enclosure at Motspur Park (which comprises 28 acres) is equipped in a thoroughly up-to-date manner as regards dressing-room accommodation, baths, etc., and that the track is all that can be desired, the change of venue will be appreciated by all who take their sport seriously. Nor have the spectators been overlooked, for the ground boasts a stand which will seat several hundred people comfortably, while for those who like to take the air, the splendid banking allows a full view of the events from almost any angle.

In the programme of events, the committee have catered for all tastes. Naturally, they hope for a full card for the A.A.A. events. It is the desire of the Society to encourage the athletes in their midst, some of whom are almost up to the Olympic Games standard. They recall the fine struggles which the principal events produced on the last occasion, and they expect the spirit of rivalry will be intensified. The magnificent trophies which go to the winners of these races will assuredly lead to the keenest competition.

Fun as well as Athletics

There will be much fun over the novelty events, but if the ladies find a lot of enjoyment in watching the men attempting to thread the needle, the tables will be turned when the egg and spoon race, and the potato and bucket race are in progress. The shoe race and the advertisement race should provide much amusement, while the pillow fight, which is on " knock-out " lines, will probably prove the most popular feature of the day—from the spectators' point of view. Whether all the competitors will enjoy the joke is another matter!

In between these events, members and friends may beguile themselves at the numerous side shows which will be set up in a convenient position on the bank. In this connection the Committee ask members who will volunteer to assist in running the side shows during the day, to communicate with Mr. Tidmarsh at 26, Blackfriars Road, offering their services. It is anticipated that no one will be on duty for more than two hours.

Music is an essential item at a function of this character, and the committee have, therefore, made arrangements with the Marconiphone Company to supply this important feature. Moreover, their installation will serve a double purpose, for by the means of the loud speakers, which will be erected at various points in the grounds, instructions to competitors and the results of the events can be broadcast with any other necessary announcements. Last, but by no means least, the instrument will supply dancing on the lawn after the programme of events has been completed.

A CALENDAR just received from Messrs. Garratt & Atkinson—Ealing, London, W.5—is very welcome, being amongst the most beautiful and artistic we have seen this year. The main attraction of the calendar is a reproduction of a painting by J. W. Williamson, representing a vase of variously coloured roses. The picture has been reproduced by the firm's three-colour process, and is a fine proof of the high standard their work reaches. The date pad is unusual in form, bearing four months' dates at a showing, and interspersed between the leaves are miscellaneous examples of the firm's work. The large board bears on its back a fairly complete collection of specimens of the tints and stipples for shading line blocks which the firm has in stock—they number sixty.

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Lithographic Section

The Chemistry of Lithography

GELATINE — ALBUMIN — GUM

By CHARLES HARRAP

The term gelatine is applied strictly to the fine gelatines or glues used for the finest purposes: but as a material or chemical substance it is only a member of the extensive class of glues or collagens (*coll* = glue). The word collotype means printing from glue, although in common practice gelatine is always used.

Gelatine

There are several grades of gelatine, known as hard, mid-hard, softer grades and common gelatine; fine and common glues; and isinglass and fish glues. They are all chemically of the same composition, and are extracted from the bones, connective tissues, cartilages and skins of animals. Parchment is a source of gelatine, whilst fishes' swimming bladders, fins and scales, as well as their bones are largely connective tissue, and are used for the manufacture of gelatine. But isinglass, from fishes' swimming bladders, is too soft to be of much use in photo-mechanical processes.

With so many sources of origin, it is apparent that the quality of gelatine must vary, and it must not be taken for granted that each manufacturer's products of hard, mid-hard and common are equal in quality. In fact, users of gelatine for printing and photographic purposes should always test gelatines for absorption of water and strength or tenacity.

The quality of gelatine largely depends upon its mode of manufacture. The best varieties are from well selected bones and fine skins. Under all conditions in the early stages it is associated with fats, such as the marrow of bones, and the layer of fat under all skins. The purest gelatine is obtained when the gelatine is dissolved in warm water, and precipitated by alcohol. This precipitate is filtered off, well washed, and again dissolved in water to allow of its being dried in leaves on nets, or on glass to give a polished surface.

Gelatine as a chemical body has no strictly defined number of atoms of each of its elements. It has, however, been determined that an average composition may be taken as: carbon, 50%; hydrogen, 17 to 18%; oxygen, 25%; nitrogen, 6.5 to 7%; and sulphur, .2 to .7%. A suggested formula for gelatine is $C_{73}H_{124}N_{24}O_{29}S$.

Albumin

In many respects it resembles albumin, but differs in always containing glycocoll, and seldom containing tyrosine, $C_9H_{12}O_3N$. Glycocoll, $C_2H_5NO_2$, is soluble in water and not in alcohol. The resemblance of gelatine to albumin is in the similarity of their decomposition or putrefaction products when alkaline or acid bodies are used. This result of decomposition is an important factor in printing processes. By oxidation with chromic acid mixtures it yields amongst other things fatty acids, benzoic acid and benzoic aldehyde. And when boiled with caustic potash both glycerine and leucine are produced.

Gelatine is not soluble in cold water, but, when soaked in it, swells by absorption. Hard gelatines absorb about six times their weight of cold water; softer gelatines absorb ten times or more. After soaking for about two hours the limit of absorption is reached, and then by heat the gelatine can be dissolved. In nearly all cases the hard gelatines are the most useful in planography and collotype processes. There are but few bodies that will precipitate the gelatin from the solution; the most effective are alcohol and tannic acid.

For coating photo-litho transfer paper or collotype plates, a useful proportion of hard gelatine is 1 part to 12 parts of water, by weight.

Gelatine for photographic purposes is usually sold in leaves, marked with the strands of the drying nets; but it can be obtained in large, smooth sheets for engraving or water-colour drawings. The majority of water colours do not affect the gelatine, nor does transfer ink.

Leather

Gelatine may be kept in stock for years, providing it is kept dry; in moist storage it decays, or goes mouldy, just as old boots. Leather itself is largely gelatine of a low grade and when used for bookbinding is liable to deteriorate from moisture and sulphurous fumes, as well as the treatment in binding, when heat is applied or the varnishes used are in any way alkaline or sulphurous. It is probable that the adhesives used may be deleterious, and it should be remembered that the leather is often very thin, and actually wears out in usage. It is rather likely that in rooms heated by coal fires, or even by hot-water or hot-air systems, requiring coal heating, that sulphurous fumes are distributed thoughout a building, and damage the leather, especially if there is any moisture in the air, to create sulphurous acid. Gas lighting and faulty joints in gas-pipes are dangerous to book leather; and even vulcanised rubber is likely to spread sulphur fumes. And it may be added that whenever albumen is used the sulphur in it may have some effect. There is yet another source of danger in the bookbinder's paste which may contain alum, and from the free sulphuric acid in alum there may arise small traces of sulphurous oxide.

The effect of sulphurous fumes from gas heating is guarded against in collotype ovens by placing the row of jets under the iron floor of the oven, and upon this iron floor is placed a thick layer of sand.

As "leather" is in composition similar to gelatine, differing only in its treatment for curing and tanning, it comes within the scope of our subject to deal with it as a lithographic material. It may be taken for granted that the final stages of leather manufacture do produce a tanned material consisting of all the connective tissue and hardened gelatine, apparently so unlike purified gelatine. It should not be overlooked that pure gelatine treated with tannic acid becomes a soft leather.

Leather as used for ink rollers is fairly soft, and for tympans it is medium hard. Leather rollers should be kept as soft as it is possible for printing purposes; and the fine grain of the surface should be

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carefully preserved. The hardening of ink and varnish in the grain should be removed by solvents as much as possible, to avoid unnecessary harshness in scraping out the ink.

The best solvent is turpentine alone, as it does least injury to the skin; but, when hard-drying inks have been used, it is advisable to add a small quantity of carbolic or cresylic acid to the turps and allow it to soak well before scraping.

For breaking-in nap rollers the object is to retain the original softness of the leather, so that it will not lose its elasticity. Therefore a soft grease must be worked into it at the outset, even though it may make the rollers run rather greasily at first. That can be remedied, but it is impossible to get the grease in after the rollers have been badly broken-in at first and run for any length of time in printing. The most suitable grease is pure unsalted lard, procurable at a chemist's shop, as "prepared lard." This should be rubbed well in, before a fire, until it looks shiny or liquid; then left for two days to soak in. This operation should be done three times. Follow by scraping carefully and finish off by rolling-up in varnish, and scraping several times a day until all dirt and loose pieces have been removed and the grain has taken an even and resilient form.

Albumen: Albumin

This material may be designated by either of the words albumen or albumin, but, to be exact, the word albumen may be restricted to the white of egg, and the albumen of animals and plants in its crude or natural state. When the white of egg is beaten up, diluted with water and filtered, then neutralised with acetic acid, and finally gently heated to drive off the water, the result is a yellowish, gum-like mass, which is the extracted albumin. It is soluble in water, and when such a solution is treated with ammonium sulphate $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, the albumin is precipitated. This precipitated albumin is soluble in water. The egg albumen when beaten up and treated with small quantities of caustic potash, KOH, with constant stirring, becomes a compound, and is known as alkali albuminate. Similar compounds are formed with caustic soda, NaOH, and ammonium hydrate, NH_4OH. On the other hand, strong mineral acids precipitate the albumin, and the precipitate is not soluble in water.

Albumin solution warmed to 70°C, 154°F, coagulates, and is then insoluble in water. Albumin solution treated with dilute acids, is converted into syntonin, or acid albumin.

The composition of albumin is not strictly defined, but within present limits it may be stated that it contains the following percentages of—carbon, 52.7 to 54.5; hydrogen, 6.9 to 7.3; nitrogen, 15.4 to 16.5; oxygen, 20.9 to 23.5; sulphur, .8 to 1.6. A German chemist suggested the formula $C_{400}H_{720}N_{116}O_{140}S_6$.

The caustic alkalies, NaOH and KOH, decompose albumin and form leucine, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, tyrosine, $C_9H_{11}NO_3$, oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, and ammonia, NH_3.

Albumin in water solution is precipitated by alcohol, and if this operation be done quickly the precipitate may be soluble in water; but, if retarded, the albumin will be coagulated to such an extent as to be insoluble.

Tannic acid precipitates albumin from a water solution, and this precipitate is insoluble in water. This reaction has some resemblance to the precipitation of gelatin, from water solution, and both reactions have a bearing upon tanning leather, for leather is animal skin, and such skins are used for making glue from the large percentage of gelatin in them.

Albumin, after extraction, can be dried and powdered; and in this form it is mostly used for photographic plate coatings. It is regarded as the medium for carrying the photographic salts. When albumin or gelatine is used for coating metals or glass, and is sensitised by a bichromate of potassium, sodium or ammonium, it is highly possible that the albumin or gelatin takes an important part in producing the ink-bearing surface.

When whites of eggs are used they should be poured into a wide-necked bottle containing scraps of broken glass. By well shaking with the glass the fibrous matter is well cut up, with the result of having a smoother liquid albumen.

Gum

Amongst these colloid or jelly-forming bodies, including gelatine and albumin, there is another series known as gums. The name gum or glue is used indiscriminately for the gelatinous glues, the albumens, the resinous latex of indiarubber trees, and the gum-resins, the gums of fruit trees and acacias, and sugary gums. But true gums are viscid; they are not oily or resinous, and they are adhesive. The gum so commonly used in planography is gum Arabic, the acacia gum, which is not infrequently mixed with small quantities of Australian gum (Acacias Mollisma and Affinis and Eucryphia Moorei), gum tragacanth (Sterculia) and Senegal gum (Acacias Verek and Adansonii). Gum Arabic is mainly from Acacias, Arabis, Nilotica, Seyel, Speciasa, Tortulis, and Ehrenbergia, of Arabia, India and Africa.

The word gum has been used for sticky and adhesive bodies, and therefore has included the oleo resins, gum



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resins, as well as the popular gum—gum Arabic. The true gums are wholly or partially soluble in water, whilst the oleo-resins are not. Gum Arabic is not soluble in alcohol, whilst many of the gum-resins are. Some of the gum-resins yield more or less soluble gum.

Gum Arabic

The typical gum is gum Arabic, and its composition is 70 per cent. arabin, $2C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, 17 per cent. water, and 13 per cent. calcium and potash combined with the arabin. In Germany it is generally known as arabic acid, which seems somewhat inappropriate, yet the arabin is very nearly an acid. Most craftsmen are aware that, by exposure to light and air the arabin does acidify. Further, it is probable that the combination of arabin with the calcium and potassium is only a loose one and is likely to leave the arabin to the oxidation of the air. As a preventive of this form of souring there should be some whiting scraped in from time to time to satisfy the arabic acid. The acidity of gum Arabic solution can be easily tested by blue litmus paper changing to red.

The use of gum Arabic on stone and in small quantities in damping water, is one of the earliest customs in lithography. From the chemical point it was a good material, but as first used there is little doubt that the question of freshness was not taken into account—otherwise the Germans would not have established the name of "arabic acid" for the gum. It is, however, very probable that fresh gum acts as an acid on stone, as it is associated in its composition with potassium and calcium. The potassium being so strong as an alkali, it attacks the calcium carbonate of the stone, and thereby liberates the arabic acid to attack the calcium of the stone, the result being a loose combination which is equivalent to a newly-formed layer of gum attached to, or becoming part of, the stone's surface. This is more or less borne out by the fact that a lithographer is seldom satisfied that cold water will wash the gum off cleanly, and usually follows with an acid to remove the last traces of the gum.

Acid for Washing

On the question of which acid to use, there is still a common belief in acetic acid, notwithstanding that acetic itself forms tenacious crystals on the stone's surface. It is much more reasonable to use a 3% or 2% solution of nitric acid, because it actually decomposes gum Arabic into the three acids, mucic, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, saccharic, $C_6H_9O_$, and oxalic, $C_2H_2O_4$, and a second wash-over with the weak nitric entirely removes the results of the decomposition. This method has been proved to be most effective.

Another feature of gum Arabic is that it is a vegetable mucilage, and is a good "ground" for the growth of fungus, which by its method of existence in consuming oxygen and emitting carbon dioxide causes the arabin to become acid. Such a change can be effectively prevented by adding to the freshly-made gum solution a few drops of carbolic acid or cresylic acid. This addition does not in any way affect the gummy properties, and in fact improves them. These "acids" act as antiseptics and prevent any fungoid growth. This feature is most important in gumming stones or plates before putting them into storage. There have been many originals destroyed for the lack of this precaution, more especially when the storage place is at all damp.

The above-mentioned action is of importance in choosing between gum Arabic and dextrine for gumming-up for storage. Dextrine is a body similar to ordinary sugar, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, which, on exposure in presence of traces of moisture, will take up a molecule of water, H_2O, and become $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which is three molecules of acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2$, and this tendency to become acid (sour) is inherent and cannot be suitably guarded against. It is possible to add a few drops of carbolic acid or cresylic acid to prevent souring by the growth of fungus, and it is probable that the addition of powdered whiting would neutralise the acetic acid formed, but that would be at the expense of the gummy covering power of the dextrine; and it would introduce acetate of calcium into what should be a protective layer of the "jelly" type devoid of interaction upon the stone or metal plate.

Gum Arabic is readily soluble in water, and, for keeping, it should be dissolved in cold water. When dissolved, some fine whiting powder—i.e., pure calcium carbonate—should be mixed well in. If in daily use and exposed to air, more whiting can be added from time to time; finally add a few drops of carbolic or cresylic acid. Gum Arabic is not soluble in turpentine or petroleum. This fact is made use of when work is drawn on stone or plate with gum, and when dry, the whole design is filled in with artists' ink dissolved in turpentine, or with one of the strong washing-out fluids or "doctors" containing turpentine. If this were done with artists' ink dissolved in water, the gum would be dissolved and the whole work spoiled. It is customary to follow the same course on zinc when large areas of solids are required; and in that case, after gumming-out, the areas are filled-in with strong wash-out liquid.

Gum Arabic in Photography

Gum Arabic has an important use in photography, as it acts somewhat like gelatine when sensitised with potassium bichromate. For ordinary photography the gum solution may be made of equal weights of gum, 5oz., and water, quarter-pint. The potassium bichromate may be a saturated solution. For coating the paper, use 1 part potassium bichromate solution to 2 parts gum solution; if desired, there may be any dye added to give the desired colour to the print. A similar method was in use twenty years ago, and the results were very attractive, because the artist-photographer could wash-out all unnecessary parts and leave prints resembling sepia drawings.

In photo-lithography and collotype the potassium bichromate should be a 5 per cent. solution to prevent its crystallising.

This photographic characteristic of sensitised gum Arabic has been further exploited in the U.S.A., where it has become a common practice in photo-planography after the exposure of the plate, to cover the plate with gum bichromate and expose, then wash-off, etc. This is claimed to give very strong results.

War Disaster to Lithographers

The Commercial Press of Shanghai, China, the largest lithographic plant in the Far East, was recently destroyed by bombardment. The establishment's library, said to be one of the finest in China, was also destroyed.

A Mr. H. A. Riddle, of Chicago, who is familiar with the Shanghai section, is reported as saying: "The Commercial Press was one of the largest, finest, and most up-to-date lithographing and printing plants in the world. It employed nearly three thousand people, doing high grade lithographing and printing work for nearly all the schools and colleges in China."

A SMALL exhibition of books, manuscripts, prints, and medals, in connection with the Goethe Centenary celebrations, has been opened at the British Museum.

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Stones for Lithography

Properties and Treatment

The quality of our present-day lithographic stones is no longer like that of those obtained from the first quarries long ago exhausted. These stones perfectly resisted the action of acids, which bit into them uniformly without crumbling them, so that fats could remain quite pure.

Certainly, says the "Courrier du Livre," good stones are still to be found, but they sometimes lack the fine grain of the old ones. Stones have characteristic properties, according to the place from which they come. Those from the Munich quarries are the best, and can be employed for all kinds of work. The stones of Châteauroux or Vigan, for example, are more suitable for average work. Should not the style of work, as a matter of principle, be adapted to the kind of stone?

Testing Stones

How can we be sure of the quality of a stone, independently, of course, of the references which sellers are always ready to give? There is an infallible method, which unfortunately is not within reach of all, as it can only be employed in the quarry. It consists in putting a piece of good stone, previously crushed, into a solution of nitric acid and water. It should dissolve almost completely only leaving an insignificant residue.

There is, however, another method, easy to apply in all workshops, and which gives an interesting indication, if not so precise as the other. After wetting the stone with a sponge, one allows it to dry whilst counting the number of minutes required. Thus by comparison an appreciable result can be obtained.

It is also well to pass a damp sponge over the four sides of the stone, because although chiselled there may be defects only found by careful examination, but which would certainly show after a few applications of pumice stone.

Qualities and Defects

A good stone should be neither too hard nor too soft. To ascertain its density a sharp scraper can be passed over a small surface and the greater or less resistance met with will show the greater or less density of the stone.

Unfortunately stones are not free from defects. The principal ones are veins, white specks and crystallisation. Such stones should be rejected, otherwise during preparation and inking the work executed on them will disappear.

When a stone is very thin it is backed with another stone so as to form one block. The old printers accustomed to backed stones were at first reluctant to buy them, their appearance being probably due, to some extent, to the exhaustion of the quarries; but now things have quite changed.

It is easy to find out whether recently purchased stones are backed or sound stones by well bathing all their sides with water, which will be absorbed by the stone and give it a darker tint, whereas the cemented parts, refractory to water, do not change.

Before using such stones it is advisable to subject them to a strong biting-in and then carefully polish them. The object of this precaution is to remove the filling of sodium silicate which may be used to plug flaws.

Storing

Let us note that to keep stones in good condition when stored for use, they must be put in a cool dry place, especially those bearing original pen or pencil designs or engravings. In a damp atmosphere the stones would absorb moisture and the coat of gum covering the compositions would be decomposed and, acting like an acid, bite into the design and even make a cavity in the stone, which thus becomes useless.

Endeavours have been made both in France and other countries to make imitation lithographic stones, but without success. These were not the first such experiments. Senefelder tried to find a substitute for this stone. Though he failed to do so, the fact deserves note. At the present time the question is of less consequence, as, since the invention of the offset process, procedure has been greatly simplified and the use of stone made much less necessary.

Lithographic Paper Problems

More Results of Research

Another report is issued indicating advance made in lithographic problems through the aid of technical research. This relates to the co-operative research begun in July, 1930, as a joint project of the U.S. Bureau of Standards and the Lithographic Technical Foundation, and marks progress in the research on lithographic papers.

Register on Offset Press

During the investigations in the past year seventeen important factors which influence the closeness of register have been definitely determined and studied. The data obtained were considered by the Advisory Committee of the Bureau of Standards on standardisation of lithographic papers to be sufficiently conclusive to warrant a publication on the control of register on the offset press. The recommendations included the following:

1. The shipment of paper with a moisture content that will reduce conditioning time in the lithographic plant.
2. Use of the new paper hygroscope, developed by the Research Laboratory of the Lithographic Technical Foundation, by the lithographer for checking the moisture content of paper with reference to that of the plant atmosphere.
3. Thorough conditioning of paper in the pressroom atmosphere as soon as wrappers are removed, to prevent wrinkling.
4. Standardisation of printing plates with respect to thickness.
5. The use of an accurate ruler as a means of determining the length of impression in relation to the length of the plate design on the first printing of a multi-colour job. Accurate knowledge of this relation was found to be of extreme importance in maintaining register.
6. Accuracy in the location of register marks.

In addition to the operating factors, the following paper factors and their effect on the maintenance of register were studied, using papers of known history: 1. Effect of the degree of beating and Jordanning; 2. Effect of the degree of beater sizing; 3. Effect of surface sizing.

The study of the effects of beating and Jordanning, and of beater sizing was carried out with both coated and machine-finished papers. While definite indications were obtained in the study of the various papers, recommendations will have to await the results of further experiments.

Much of the work was made possible through the generosity of interested individuals and firms in the industry.

A tentative programme for the coming year has been adopted by the Committee, and laboratory work will be continued at the Bureau of Standards toward the development of tests and specifications for suitable lithographic papers, and the Lithographic Technical Foundation is endeavouring to find means of providing a permanent research associate for continuance of the plant studies.

STAMP PRINTING.—At the annual joint meeting of the Scottish Philatelic Societies, held at Perth, among numerous exhibits were examples of forgeries with the various discrepancies pointed out. This exhibition was by Dr. Kidd, Dundee. Another exhibit, by Messrs. Wood and Sons, Perth, the philatelic printers, was a collection of various line and half-tone blocks from which the illustrations of stamps in the magazines are printed.

DUBLIN PRINTERS' SUCCESS.—A correspondent writing to the "Irish Times" states that in the past few years Dublin printers have found a particularly lucrative market in producing the cheaper editions of popular novels for a number of well-known London publishing houses. Once the business was secured, modern methods were brought into use, and, despite the severe competition of cross-Channel printers, Dublin still holds a very good share of the business.

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Lithography at Chicago Fair

Arrangements Being Made

Pledges for the support of a lithographers' exhibit at "A Century of Progress" exhibition in Chicago in 1933 were made at a recent meeting of Chicago lithographers.

Mr. Joseph Deutsch, president of the Edwards and Deutsch Lithographing Company, and chairman of the committee making the plans, presided, and urged that the lithographers as a group should take advantage of the advertising opportunity presented by the holding of the world's exposition in the city.

Mr. T. E. Donnelley, president of R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, who is advocating a consolidated, planned exhibit of the whole graphic arts with an educational idea dominating it, told about the progress being made in interesting other groups. He said that details of the plan had not yet matured to the point where he was able to make public announcements, but he assured the audience that various groups had indicated their interest by making financial guarantees.

Mr. Robert K. Mielenz, treasurer of the Advance Lithographing Company, suggested that the lithographers who pledge financial support to the exhibit should organise a group with a name and emblem referring to the World's Fair exhibit, which each supporting lithographer might use in his advertising. It was also suggested that a lithographed membership or stock certificate be issued which would be a mark of honour for those whose money will make possible the participation of the lithographers as a group in the exposition project.

The proposed financial arrangement will require the payment of twenty-five dollars a month for six months for each press in Chicago, there being 300 lithographic and offset presses in use.

Educating Lithographers

The progress being made in America in respect of technical education in lithography is indicated by the announcement that an evening course began recently at the New York University for lithographers. The course deals with "Science for Lithographers," and includes lectures and specific instruction on the subject of paper and ink, and also comprises salesmanship.

The instructors are all people prominently engaged in the practical side of lithography. The scientific study of papermaking will deal with many troublesome phases of lithographic operation, including the technicalities involved in pressroom variations, air conditions, mis-register, and a number of other scientific factors. This course is primarily for company superintendents, managers, pressroom foremen, and executives.

The sales course will cover the whole gamut of selling, and here again the instructors will be men engaged daily in the matters on which they will instruct.

AN English Bible, Geneva Version, 1611, a Common Prayer Book, 1616, and the Psalms, 1624, bound together in green satin, were sold at Sotheby's for £400.

THE Exhibition of Printing recently staged in the booking hall of the Charing Cross Underground Station is reviewed in an illustrated two-page article in the April number of "Commercial Art" (The Studio, Ltd.). The Exhibition is generally commended and a few points of criticism adduced. What seems a useful suggestion to bear in mind for future exhibitions is that it would help the layman visitor if examples of offset, photogravure and other distinctive processes were designated by name, and the inquirer given some guidance as to the advantages and applicability of each.

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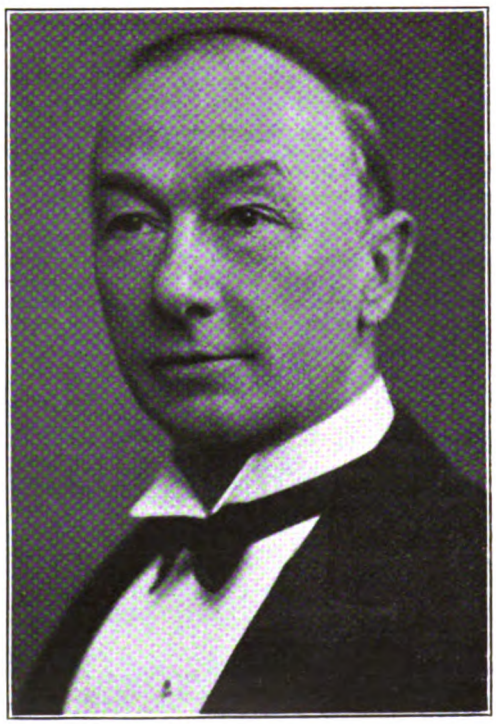
Lithographers' Auxiliary

Mr. A. Gauld Presides Over Season's Final Concert

Mr. A. Gauld, who took the chair at the final concert of the season of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation at the Cannon Street Hotel, on Monday of last week, is joint managing director of Messrs Fell and Briant, Ltd., of Beddington, Surrey. His selection as chairman by Mrs. W. R. Nicholson (president of the Auxiliary) proved very popular and successful.

A Comprehensive Career

Mr. Gauld, who possesses a striking personality, has had a wide and interesting career. He has spent most of his life in the paper trade, having commenced with Messrs.



MR. A. GAULD

Thomas Tait and Sons at Inverurie. After serving in the paper mills of Messrs. Annandale and Son of Shotley Bridge. Mr. Gauld joined the firm of Messrs. Johnston, Horsburgh and Co., London. He has a great respect for the memory of both Mr. J. W. Johnston and Mr. W. W. Horsburgh—gentlemen whose personalities dominated the paper trade. In this connection, it is interesting to mention that the eldest son of the late Mr. Horsburgh spent several months in Messrs. Fell and Briant's factory to gain experience of the litho trade. Through the medium of the late Mr. Johnston, Mr. Gauld went to India to join the staff of the Bengal Paper Mills, Raneegunge, India. Here, again, he was under a member of the famous Horsburgh family—Mr. R. A. Horsburgh. On Mr. Gauld's return to England, he entered the firm of Messrs. Grosvenor Chater and Co., Ltd., of 68, Cannon Street, and spent many happy years in this well-known business. He attributes his success in the printing craft to the sound business training received in the paper trade, and his knowledge of paper has stood him in good stead in the craft of his adoption.

On leaving the paper trade Mr. Gauld, with his co-director, Mr. Forrest, took over in 1922 the business of Messrs. Fell and Briant, which was established in 1847, and was originally in Glass House Yard. Later this concern was removed to the Borough, before being transferred to its present address at Beddington, near Croydon. Messrs. Fell and Briant's principal activities are the printing of labels, which are produced lithographically, their output of these running into something like one thousand million a year.

Mr. Gauld served in the Royal Air Force during the War, being discharged at the termination of hostilities as a staff lieutenant.

Success of the Concert

At the concert he was successful in raising the sum of £100 in aid of the Auxiliary funds.

Mr. Gauld was supported by a large and representative audience, and the concert itself was of a high standard, the artistes being leading lights in their particular sphere of entertainment. Especial pleasure was evinced at the presence amongst the visitors of Mr. Jack Hobbs and Mrs. Hobbs, who attended as personal friends of the chairman. The gathering included: Mrs. W. R. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heywood, Mr. H. M. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. D. Balloch, Mr. Lunnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Webster, Messrs. Fyvie Gauld (son of the chairman), Woodgate Stevens, E. A. Mullins, W. Herring (musical director), H. G. Millwood and H. J. Heilbron, junr. (Samuel Jones and Co.), E. C. Potter and G. W. Crane (Auxiliary secretary).

The Chairman's Appeal

The chairman, in making a few remarks at a convenient pause in the musical programme, spoke humorously of receiving a telephone call from a lady a few weeks ago asking him to take the chair that evening. His reply to that telephone message was: "Nothing doing." "But you cannot refuse this request from a lady; you will make a model chairman," was the response. In a weak moment Mr. Gauld said he consented, but on consulting a dictionary on reaching home he discovered that the definition of the word "model" was "a small imitation of the real thing." He then knew what Mrs. Nicholson meant. (Laughter.) After dealing with some of the excellent activities of the Corporation, Mr. Gauld referred to the depression through which they were passing, but asked them not to cut down their givings for charitable purposes. He thanked all who had helped him in that evening's effort, and made special reference to Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Frank Heywood, Mr. Herring and the fathers of the chapels of the various lithographic establishments.

Mrs. Nicholson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that in looking for a person to undertake the task of chairman of such a gathering as they had had that evening, she always bore in mind three qualifications they should possess. They should have personality, importance and the best interests of the craft at heart. Well, Mr. Gauld had these three qualifications. He was an extremely busy man, but, concluded Mrs. Nicholson, it was the busy people who found time to devote to worthy causes.

Mr. Frank Heywood, in seconding, spoke of the chairman as one who had the sportsman's outlook on life, combined with enterprise and initiative of no mean order. That was shown from the fact that he had brought his business from a derelict position to one of prosperity. Sense in the head and grace in the heart were fine virtues, said Mr. Heywood, and he believed that Mr. Gauld had an abundance of both. (Hear, hear.)

The Artistes

The concert artistes were: Albert King, Edythe Kyte, Ethel Wilford, Leonard Lovessey, Arthur Askey, Lilian Mann, The Western Brothers, Glydis Cornell and Gertrude Mayo (accompanist).

THE death occurred recently, from pneumonia, of Mr. Frank Walter Pain, of the firm of Messrs. T. F. Pain and Sons, proprietors of the "Deal, Sandwich and East Kent Mercury." Mr. Pain was for many years in charge of the Sandwich branch of the firm.

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Young Master Printers

Conference at Cambridge

Full of cheery stimulus is the March number of "An Occasional Letter," the informal means of keeping in touch with the members of the Young Master Printers' group of the Midland Alliance of Master Printers. Its object upon this occasion is to invite members to attend the Group's annual conference at Clare College, Cambridge. An interesting introduction forces one to realise that waiting and hoping will not bring back prosperity. Then the conference programme is introduced, the fact being stressed that the object of the conference is to set the members thinking.

The conference is scheduled to open on Saturday afternoon, April 9th, when there will be tea and introductions, followed in the evening with a lecture by Prof. John Hilton, of Cambridge University, professor of Industrial Relations, on "The Management of Industry."

Sunday will begin with a lecture in the morning on "The Management of a Business," by Mr. P. T. Austin, general manager of the Redditch Indicator Co. A second lecture in the morning will be on "The Production of Printing: What we did in days gone by, and what we aim at doing to-day, and how to do it," by M. Jean Leguerrier, technical manager with Messrs. Stockmans and Co., Antwerp. M. Leguerrier has been described as "The finest technical manager in Europe." A short tour of a few of the colleges, and a service in King's College Chapel will fill in the afternoon. After dinner there will be a lecture on "The Management of a Factory," by Mr. C. H. Gee, managing director of Messrs. C. H. Gee and Co., Ltd., of Leicester.

On Monday morning there will be a visit to the University Press, by kind permission of Mr. W. Lewis, M.A., Printer to the University. Later in the morning the party will be conveyed to the Sawston Mills of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., where they will be entertained to lunch, and afterwards shown over the paper mills and factory. Finally, the annual meeting of the Group will be held on Monday evening.

Members of the Group, if they care to, can take members of their firm's staff to attend the conference, also members of the Alliance can take part in the lectures and the visits to the University Press and the Sawston Mills.

Mr. D. R. King is the secretary of this active group of Y.M.P.'s, and particulars can be obtained from him at 87-89, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

German Note Forgeries

Expert lithographers and others are implicated in one of the biggest note forgeries of recent years which has been discovered by the Stuttgart police. German currency to the nominal value of 2,000,000 marks (£100,000 at par) was seized in a raid on a printing shop, and it is believed that forged notes to the total of 8,000,000 marks (£400,000) have already been put into circulation abroad.

It is supposed that this wholesale forgery was the work of an international gang. The man who passed as the owner of the printing shop, Streiter by name, took the premises about three months ago, and equipped them with the latest machinery.

He worked with a staff of three men, two of whom are professional lithographers. The buzz of the machinery was heard far into the night, and Streiter explained to neighbours that he had received large orders for election posters and leaflets.

The discovery was dramatic. An acquaintance of Streiter happened to call at a moment when the door of the shop, which was usually locked, had inadvertently been left open. He entered and saw sheets of the forged notes on a table. "What silly game are you up to here?" he said. Streiter was so taken aback that he fell to the ground in a swoon.

Twelve arrests have already been made, and others are expected. The forgeries are said to be admirable.

Automatic Typesetting

A remarkable new invention—mechanism which enables a sheet of ordinary typewritten copy to be set in type without the intervention of a linotype operator—was demonstrated at Charlotte, North Carolina, on Tuesday, in the offices of the "Charlotte Observer."

The copy—states the "Times" correspondent—is typed in the usual way on an ordinary keyboard, but the typewriter is so built that with each letter typed there appears on the paper a symbol, in the form of varying combinations of dots, representing that letter. The symbols are all that are essential, the letters being given on the keyboard merely for the convenience of the typist. The paper is then placed in the carriage of a linotype machine and the carriage is released by an electric switch. This carriage then proceeds to move to and fro automatically, passing the whole of each line of the dotted typescript in succession under a tiny beam of light. As each combination of dots moves under the beam the light passes through the paper and falls on a photo-electric cell, which converts the light impulses into electric impulses, and these in turn operate the mechanism regulating the release of the proper matrix from the magazine. For the purpose of this demonstration the machine was regulated to produce six lines a minute. It is claimed, however, that its speed is only limited by the ordinary limitations of the linotype machine.

The new mechanism is the invention of Mr. Buford L. Green, a printer and machinist on the staff of the "Charlotte Observer," who was financially supported by Mr. Curtis Johnson, publisher of that newspaper.

Printers' Medical Aid

The annual report and financial statement for the year ending December 31st of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association indicate the excellent work being done by this institution. During the year grants have been made for the following purposes: Hospital treatment, £1,149; convalescent and sanatoria treatment, £354; patients at Hastings, £683; spectacles, £2,450; surgical appliances, £1,437; massage and electrical treatment, £411; specialists, £311. During the 24 years of its existence no fewer than 241,354 benefits have been granted to members. Small reductions in the cost of benefits and administration have enabled the committee to show a balance on the right side of £198. A note in the committee's report refers to the efforts being made by the different auxiliaries, and in this connection it is hoped the example set may encourage other trade organisations and benevolent master printers and newspaper proprietors to give practical assistance to the Association by raising endowment funds.

MR. A. TANNER, who at the recent annual meeting of the Vellum Binders' Pension Society was elected a trustee of the Society, is a director of the firm of R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd., paper merchants and wholesale stationers, of Salisbury Square, London, E.C. Mr. Tanner is also president of the National Society of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants. We regret that in our report of the annual meeting of the Vellum Binders' Pension Society Mr. Tanner's name was mis-spelt.

COSTLY BURNS' MS.—There was a duel for the autograph manuscript of Burns' "O my love is like a red, red rose," at Sotheby's last week. Colonel T. C. Dunlop, one of the trustees of the Burns' Museum at Ayr, bid against Messrs. Quaritch, but was beaten when the figure reached £1,700. The manuscript contains 16 lines, representing a little over £106 a line.

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Better Business Stationery

A Competition

The British Stationery Council announce the arrangements that have been made for the annual competition for Better Business Stationery. The proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph," always in the forefront of any movement for the improvement of British trade, have kindly offered as a prize in this competition the "Daily Telegraph" Silver Challenge Cup for the best commercial letter heading and accompanying envelope. The competition is open to all printers, stationers, die sinkers, relief stampers, designers, advertising agencies and other business houses in the British Isles, and the closing date is April 30th 1932. As all production in the paper making and printing industries is intended ultimately for a user, the object of the competition is to create a "Better Stationery" consciousness from paper maker to user—better paper, better envelope, better design, better ink, better printing and a better understanding on the part of the user of the subtle influence of good stationery. A very laudable object which deserves widespread support.

The conditions of the competition are that competitors may submit one or more specimens of quarto business headings, not less than 10 inches by 8 inches, reproduced by any process on a watermarked paper, containing not less than 25 per cent. rag content. Each heading is to be accompanied by an envelope actually used in conjunction with it or by one suggested as the most suitable for it, such envelope to be either printed, bordered, relief stamped or plain. All headings and envelopes must be made from paper manufactured in the British Isles.

Entries should be received in triplicate, by April 30th, 1932, by the secretary, British Stationery Council, 69, Fleet Street, London E.C.4, and must be submitted on the distinct understanding that the specimens may be exhibited —after the final decision of the judges—at the Advertising Convention, Liverpool, June 11th to 15th, 1932, and the Stationers' Association Convention, Liverpool, June 18th to 23rd, 1932, and elsewhere.

In judging, the points taken into consideration will be design, quality of printing, quality of paper and quality of envelope to form a harmonious whole.

The prizes to be awarded will be: 1st Prize—"Daily Telegraph" Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the designer. Replicas will be awarded to the printer and to the owner of the heading; 2nd Prize—£10. Presented by the Fine Paper Makers; 3rd Prize—£8. The 2nd and 3rd prizes will each be divided equally between the respective designers and printers, and Certificates of Merit will be awarded to the designers and the printers of the prize winning entries.

Information regarding rag content and any other matters of doubt can be obtained from the British Stationery Council, at the above-mentioned address.

London Prints for Ireland

In view of a trade union protest against the execution of Irish Government printing in London, a question was asked the other day in the Northern House of Commons.

The Minister of Finance, in replying said that the matter had been somewhat exaggerated.

"It is the normal practice of this Government," he said, "to ensure that such printing requirements as can be entrusted to, and undertaken by, the printing industry in Northern Ireland shall be so allocated, and in pursuance of this policy, I may state that 97 per cent. of the total printing orders for this Government during the last financial year were assigned to Northern Ireland firms and executed in Northern Ireland. In the instance which has given rise to this question, it was decided to produce certain lists, which had previously been printed, by a duplicating process in order to effect substantial financial economy, a course which will, I think, commend itself generally, and this accounts for the printing of these particular lists not being continued.

"It might, perhaps, be of interest for hon. members to know that, as I am informed, printing firms in Northern Ireland are not excluded from participation in, and, as a matter of fact, have secured orders for Government printing for United Kingdom requirements."

Trade Union Matters

THE following are the nominations for elective representatives of the Typographical Association to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation: Northern Division, two required—T. S. Chalmers (Sheffield), H. J. Harvey (Blackburn), T. H. Owen (Manchester), J. Musgrave (Leeds), and T. Roberts (Liverpool); South Division, two required—W. G. Stone (Bristol), and E. G. Yates (Watford); Irish Division, one required—James Casey (Limerick).

T.A. AND ANDOVER.—The Typographical Association organiser for the Home Counties area reports that the opening of Messrs. Kelly's establishment at Andover will make it possible for a new branch of the Association to be set up there. The organiser adds that trade is improving in the area, and that new machinery, new buildings, and extensions to existing premises are being carried out. Night shifts have been set going in some districts.

AT the recent second annual dinner of the "Daily Herald" Warehouse Chapel, held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, Mr. J. S. Elias, chairman and managing director of Odhams Press, Limited, and the "Daily Herald," congratulated those present on their share in the "Daily Herald's" great achievement in attaining a circulation of 1,500,000 in the space of two years.

AT the last meeting of the committee of the National Guild of Jobbing Printers, the secretary reported that three applications had been sent in for the post of honorary editor of the "Jobbing Printer." These were Mr. A. Watts, Manchester; Mr. A. V. Cundell, Leeds; and Mr. N. Copley, Leeds; the last named being appointed to the post.

THE annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists opened at Harrogate on Thursday, and was addressed by Mr. W. Betts, of London, the president. The hardest blow the Union had had in its career, he said, was the sudden closing down of four daily papers at Newcastle, Derby and Bristol. That, together with staff reductions in London and elsewhere, had greatly swollen the ranks of their unemployed, and, he added, there were no signs of an end to the troublous times through which they were passing. He went on to speak, with candour, of the methods employed by newspapers in the race for circulation supremacy. He spoke of cases where the Executive had had to make representations to the newspapers owners' association regarding jobs which, he said, no journalist, or anybody else for that matter, should have been asked to undertake. Mr. Betts believed that the present position of the union was not one to cause alarm. Their percentage of unemployed and partly employed was probably lower than that of any other union in the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. They were, however, probably on the eve of a struggle to maintain their standards. The master printers and provincial newspaper proprietors had jointly asked the unions to consider how the industry could reduce costs of production. So far as newspapers were concerned, he thought they could suggest several economies, such as the elimination of insurance schemes and competitions. But he did not think there was much doubt that the newspaper proprietors thought the only way was to reduce labour costs.

PRINTING and typesetting machinery imported into France (in 100 kilos.) in the nine months ended September registered 37,576, compared with 51,497 and 51,128 recorded in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

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Printers' Pension Corporation

Norwich Auxiliary's Annual Dinner

The only branch of Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation outside London—the Norwich Auxiliary—held its first annual dinner on Saturday week, and the event proved very successful and interesting. Among the large gathering present at the Haymarket Restaurant were the Lord Mayor (Mr. G. E. White), the Sheriff (Mr. H. Frazer), Mr. W. C. Warren (member of the Council of the Pension Corporation) and Mr. J. Mortimer (secretary of the Corporation), as well as representatives of all branches of the printing trade in Norwich. The president of the Norwich Auxiliary (Mr. A. Cozens-Hardy) was in the chair.

Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold, who proposed the toast of "Continued prosperity of the Printers' Pension Corporation, incorporating the Norwich Auxiliary," said that the Corporation was founded in 1827. He spoke of the good work done by the Corporation during its long life for thousands of printing workers who had fallen by the way, and of the distinguished people who had supported it from the beginning. Up to the present time the Corporation had been mainly supported by the printing trade of London and the benefits enjoyed by London craftsmen, but it was equally open to printers in the provinces; it was a national and not a local organisation. About £40,000 each year was distributed in benefits to 1,100 printers and printers' widows. He continued to tell what the Corporation was doing to-day, and concluded with a warm welcome for the Norwich Auxiliary, saying that the hope of all present would be that great prosperity would attend that new adventure, to the lasting good of the craftsmen of the city and district. (Applause.)

Mr. Warren on the P.P.C.

Mr. W. C. Warren, in response, said the new auxiliary had been planted upon very fertile soil. He went on to speak of the early days of the Corporation, and said during the time it had been in existence the Corporation had distributed £540,430 in pensions to 4,090 men and women, and it had no less than 1,684 aged printers or printers' widows at present receiving benefit to the amount of something like £44,500 a year. He also spoke of the Home at Wood Green, which has forty inmates. He added that £87,000 had been paid to printers' orphans.

Unfortunately, he continued, as the years went on the claims on the funds seemed to grow greater. Next month 316 aged printers and widows were coming up for election. The work that had now been commenced in Norwich would not only liberally assist in the general administration but would be of great value to the printers, their widows and orphans in Norwich and district who might require assistance. It was not a mere charity in which money was given away to all and sundry, because no one became a candidate for a pension unless he had been an individual subscriber. It was a great scheme of mutual help and assistance, and he hoped the Norwich Auxiliary would flourish and prove a blessing to everyone associated with it. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Mortimer, who also replied to the toast, said the Corporation was a bond of union between the employer, master printer, and workman. He hoped the Norwich venture would flourish.

Mr. E. B. Blake, who is on the committee of the new auxiliary, and is organiser of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union in Norwich, and a member of the City Council, gave the toast, "The City of Norwich."

Norwich and Printing

The Lord Mayor, replying, spoke of the important part played by the printing trade in Norwich, and said he was glad to be at that gathering under the presidency of Mr. Cozens-Hardy. He paid tribute of praise to the printing done in Norwich, and went on to welcome the formation of the Norwich Auxiliary, and spoke of the pension scheme which his firm had started eleven years ago.

The Sheriff, who complimented the local daily and evening newspapers, spoke of the harmony which had existed in the printing industry for many years.

The chairman added his hearty appreciation of the appeal made on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and, in toasting "The Visitors," spoke in very light vein of numerous time-honoured phrases of the printing industry.

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. T. W. Roberts. An excellent entertainment was provided by the Rafters Concert Party.

Country News

ABERDEEN

SATISFACTORY reports of the work done during the year at the evening classes in Marywell School of Printing, Aberdeen, were given at the recent annual exhibition and presentation of prizes in the school. Mr. Theodore Watt, chairman of the Printing Trade Advisory Committee, who presided, said that the enrolments totalled eighty-four compared with seventy-three last year. Referring to developments during the year, Mr. Watt spoke of the institution of a class in art, which, he said, could be of good value to the printer, especially to the compositor, for art could be of considerable assistance in display work. Another new feature had been the establishment of a class for book-printing. It had been well supported. Mr. Watt went on to speak of the keen enthusiasm of the students. The prizes won during the session were handed over by Mrs. John Milne. Mr. P. M'Gee, convener of the Continuation Classes Committee, proposed votes of thanks to Mrs. Milne and the chairman.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

MR. EDWARD TEBBUTT, managing director of the Newcastle Chronicle, Ltd., opened the new sports pavilion and ground of the "Chronicle" staff at High Heaton, Newcastle, on March 25th. In declaring the sports field and pavilion open, Mr. Tebbutt expressed the hope that they would be a source of enjoyment to the staff. For their work in taking over the ground and preparing it for use, he said, the staff had to thank Mr. Ewart Berry (director) and Mr. Frank Parsons (works manager), both of whom had devoted a considerable amount of time to the matter. Mr. Berry proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Tebbutt, and Mr. Parsons moved a vote of thanks to the directors, both of which were carried with applause. Football matches between the editorial and the composing-room staffs, and the machine room and despatch staffs followed.

PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH printers are likely to be affected by the result of an assessment test case, according to a statement made by Mr. A. E. H. Webb, chairman of the City Council's Assessment Committee. Mr. Webb has stated that the Committee are awaiting an important judgment dealing with the position of a firm of merchants to whose factory is attached a retail business, which will probably make clear whether or not the whole of the premises are entitled to relief under the De-Rating Act. The decision will have its effect in Plymouth, where, for example, printers with large works and small retail premises, or bakers with small retail shops in front of their bakeries, are waiting eagerly to know whether they will be able to secure relief.

AT the recent quarterly meeting of the Education Department of the Plymouth Co-operative Society it was reported that four tenders, including one from the Co-operative Wholesale Society and another from Plymouth Printers, Ltd., had been received for the binding of library books for the Co-operative library, and that that of Messrs. W. Brendon and Son, Plymouth, had been accepted. It was explained that it was necessary that the work should be done quickly; that was the principal reason why the tender of Messrs. Brendon at two shillings and sixpence per volume for 200 volumes had been selected.

PRIZE winners at a whist drive and dance held at Plymouth on Saturday, March 19th, in connection with the "Western Morning News" Company Sports and Social Club, when there were 31 tables for whist and a company of 180 dancers, were Miss L. Cheek, Mrs. A. Tucker, Mrs. Stribling, Miss M. Lover, Messrs. W. P. Clay, H. Tucker, Junr., T. Cochrane, W. J. Pinhey and Miss G. Mortimore and Mr. I. Terrell. The prizes were presented by Mrs. H. R. Doble, the wife of the chairman. Messrs. H. Northey and R. V. Rutter were the M.C.s.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 11s. 3d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 1½d., 15s. 10½d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 85½; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 89½, 90½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 9d., 17s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 90½; Argus Press 7 p.c. pref. 20s. 7½d., 20s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers 22s. 3d., 22s. 6d., def. (5s.) 16s. 3d., 16s. 9d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d., 18s. 1½d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 11s. 2¼d., 11s. 3d., 8 p.c. pref. 25s. 11½d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 104½, 106; Thos. De La Rue 1s. 10½d.; John Dickinson 5 p.c. 1st pref. stk. 92½, 5 p.c. cum. 2nd pref. stk. 92; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 8s. 6d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 6d:; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 10s.; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 21s. 3d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 104¼, 104¾; Lamson Paragon 19s., 18s.6d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 24s.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 93, 93⅛; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 7½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 15s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 6d., 22s. 10½d.; R. Tuck 12s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 18s. 4½d., 18s. 9d., prefd. 16s. 1½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 32s. 0¾d.; Wyman and Sons 18s. 3d.

Dividends and Reports

EDWARD LLOYD.—The accounts for 1931 of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., paper and wood pulp manufacturers, etc., show a net profit of £321,250, compared with £355,485 for the previous year, and with £373,313 for 1929. The directors recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 8¾ per cent., making 13¾ per cent., tax free, for the year (against 15 per cent., tax free), and propose to place £25,000 (the same) to reserve, which will leave £86,340 to be carried forward (against £94,090). The balance-sheet shows a reduction in stock from £708,506 to £538,172. The company is controlled by the Edward Lloyd Investment Co., which holds all the ordinary shares.

W. V. BOWATER AND SONS.—Despite difficulties of past year, W. V. Bowater and Sons, wholesale and export paper merchants, secured profit of £53,581, against £53,064 a year ago. Ordinary shareholders again receive dividend of 8 per cent., and it is proposed to increase general reserve to £70,000 by allocation of £12,500, against £10,000. This will leave balance of £23,991 carried forward.

ARGUS PRESS.—Profit for 1931 £77,196 (against £75,781), plus £2,770 brought in. To plant reserve £18,000 (unchanged); to general reserve £15,000 (unchanged); ordinary dividend 24 per cent. (against 22 per cent.); forward £3,254.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—Final dividend of 3 per cent., making 5½ per cent. for year to March 31st next (against 6½ per cent.). Dividend warrants will be posted on April 30th next to stockholders on the registers on April 1st.

New Companies

BRISTOL EVENING POST, LTD.—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, periodicals and magazines, etc. Public company. First directors: E. S. Gange, J.P., F. C. Burgess, Lt.-Col. P. G. Robinson, D.S.O., The Bishop of Malmesbury, S. E. Carwardine, A. Milton, H. W. Hawkins, R. V. H. Taylor and T. R. Davey. Solicitors: Barry and Harris, 50, Broad Street, Bristol.

M. GIRAUD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares (2,300 preferred ordinary and 1,700 deferred ordinary); to acquire the business of dealers in display and fancy papers, flowers and foliage, poster colours, bronze powders, tinsels and like articles for decorative purposes carried on at 116, Charing Cross Road, by M. Giraud and P. H. Taylor as "M. Giraud and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: M. Giraud (managing director), P. H. Taylor and R. C. C. Green. Registered office: 116, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

HARRIMAN-ROSS PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; publishers, and/or printers of periodicals, journals, books, newspapers, etc. Private company. Directors: S. R. Harriman (15, Trowlock Island, Teddington, Middlesex), J. Smith-Ross and L. Norris.

DE NOVO PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; advertising agents, advertisement contractors and designers of advertisements, printers, engravers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Directors: K. G. Priestley and Dora E. Bate. Registered office: 11, Queens Arcade Chambers, Wolverhampton.

CRANLEY AND DAY, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Directors: T. T. Bond, C. J. Greenwood and J. R. T. Morris. Registered office: 15, Harrington Road, Kensington, S.W.7.

JOSEPH WONES, LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares; printers, manufacturing stationers, poster writers, engravers, publicity and advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Wones and Mrs. Margaret Wones. Registered office: Walsall Street, West Bromwich.

EDIBLE PAPERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in wafer papers for culinary, medical or other purposes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. S. Persse and C. E. Birch. Solicitors: Lithgow and Pepper, 41, Wimpole Street, W.1.

SPICERS WAXED SALES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in waxed, oiled, waterproof and all other kinds of paper, cardboard, wrappers and packing materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. S. Holgate and F. French. Solicitors: E. F. Turner and Sons, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WOOD-PAPER (WORLD PATENTS), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in 1s. shares; to adopt an agreement with K. E. Ellis, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in wall and ceiling linings, whether of wood, paper or other material or composition, and materials used in the manufacture and treatment of wood and paper, etc. Private company. Directors: H. J. Hardy, K. E. Ellis, R. W. Kershaw, A. E. Marsh and H. A. Hellmers. Registered office: 70A, Basinghall Street, E.C.

LIONEL STRONGFORT INSTITUTE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on institutes, schools and classes for the teaching of physical culture; and the business of publishers, and printers of books, pamphlets and papers relating to health or physical culture, etc. Private com-

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pany. Directors : L. Strongfort and H. Hadley. Registered office : 88, Wimbledon Hill Road, S.W.19.

HAROLD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of a publisher carried on by H. A. Dainty. Private company. Directors : E. N. Barker (director Whitefriars Press, Ltd.), S. S. Dottridge and H. A. Dainty. Registered office : 26, Hart Street, W.C.1.

A.-Z. PUBLISHERS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares ; diary, time table, art calendar and directory manufacturers and publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers : K. van Baerle and C. H. Rhodes. Solicitors : A. W. Rhodes and Co., 1, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Mortgages and Charges

JAMES POOL AND SONS, LTD. (wholesale, export and manufacturing stationers, etc., 11, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, dated March 10th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

ELIM PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (36–7, Park Crescent, Clapham, S.W.4).—Land registration charge on 38 and 39, Park Crescent, Clapham, dated February 23rd, 1932, to secure £360. Holders : G. E. Harrison, Eastcote, Charing, Kent, and Miss D. L. Harrison, 27, South Norwood Hill, S.E.25.

ELIM PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £375 on February 23rd, 1932, of charge dated December 12th, 1929, and registered June 6th, 1930.

T. C. HARRISON (1922), LTD. (stationers, picture and photograph frame makers, etc., 136, Southwark Street, S.E.1).—Charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated March 11th, 1932, to secure sums not exceeding £850, which A. Agelasto, of 14, Argyll Mansions, W.14, may become liable under a guarantee to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

J. B. MARSH, LTD. (advertising and publicity specialists, etc., 174-6, St. John Street, E.C.).—Mortgage dated March 1st, 1932, to secure £300, charged on moneys payable under certain contracts. Holder : J. H. Lambert, Kenton House, Kenton Road, Kenton.

PORTSMOUTH RETAIL NEWSAGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD. (8 and 9, Camden Buildings, Portsea, Portsmouth).—Satisfaction to the full extent of £1,200 on March 4th, 1932, of mortgage dated May 9th, 1927, and registered May 17th, 1927, securing all moneys due to bank not exceeding £1,200.

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc., 6A, Suffolk Lane, E.C.4).—Issue on March 14th, 1932, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

HOLLOWAY AND SON (WESTON-SUPER-MARE), LTD. (printers, etc.).—Charge on printers' workshops, offices and garden at Worle, Somerset, dated March 2nd, 1932, to secure £1,650. Holder : J. R. Bradley, 19, Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.

ENGRAVING CO., LTD. (Gates Street, Whitmore Roans, Wolverhampton).—Debenture dated March 10th, 1932, to secure £1,250, charged on land at Wolverhampton, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to mortgage for £1,750). Holders : Branch Nominees, Ltd.

TRADE PERIODICALS, LTD. (printers, publishers, etc., 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.)—Debenture dated February 17th, 1932, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders : Bristol Trust Ltd., Shannon Court, Bristol.

GRAYSON AND GRAYSON, LTD. (publishers, etc., 66, Curzon Street, W.1).—Mortgage debenture dated March 7th, 1932, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder : Liver Securities, Ltd., 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

E. N. MASON AND SONS, LTD. (engineers, general stationers, etc., Maidenburgh Street, Colchester).—Further charge on Arclight Works, Colchester, dated February 25th, 1932, to secure £2,000. Holders : Ipswich Permanent Benefit Building Society, Ltd.

B. ROBERTS AND CO., LTD. (advertising contractors, sign writers, printers, etc., 152, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds).—Mortgage on 39, Camp Road and 6, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, dated February 29th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

Increase of Capital

W. H. SMITH AND SON, LTD. (wholesale stationers, booksellers, Portugal Street, W.C.2).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £12,000 in £1 preferred ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £1,100,000.

ACME SHOW-CARD CO., LTD. (Brimsdown, Middlesex).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £10,000 beyond the registered capital of £1,000. The additional capital is divided into 10,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each.



PERFORATING AND EMBOSSING PRESSES

Baddeley Brothers
(LONDON) LIMITED

CHAPEL WORKS, MOOR LANE, E.C.2

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Receivers Appointed or Released

H. F. PIMM AND CO., LTD. (envelope makers, etc., 1–3, Brixton Road, S.W.9).—A. J. McCarthy, of 31, Finsbury Square, E.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager on February 25th, 1932, under powers contained in first mortgage debentures dated February 22nd, 1923, and March 18th, 1926.

TINDALLS (LINCOLN), LTD. (price tickets, showcards, etc., Dixon Street, Lincoln).—J. Camomile, C.A., of 44, Silver Street, Lincoln, was appointed receiver and manager on March 11th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated April 17th, 1930.

J. H. BERTRAM AND CO., LTD. (advertising agents, etc., 174, Corporation Street, Birmingham).—H. W. Richards, C.A., of 12, Cherry Street, Birmingham, was appointed receiver and manager on March 8th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures dated November 10th, 1931.

J. H. BERTRAM AND CO., LTD. (advertising agents, etc., 174, Corporation Street, Birmingham).—H. W. Richards, C.A., of 12, Cherry Street, Birmingham, was appointed receiver and manager on March 7th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures dated November 10th, 1931.

From the London Gazette

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—H. Sheppick and W. J Clark, printers and bookbinders, 40, Court Road, Sutton Surrey, under the style of Clark and Sheppick.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926. RECEIVING ORDER.—F. A. Newbery, of and lately carrying on business at 160, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, proprietor of the "Gentleman's Journal."

New British Patents

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Applications

Browne, A. E. Machine for drying printed sheets. 7,537.
Collins, R. B., and Collins, S. G. Printing machines. 6,745.
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and Marshall, H. E. Offset printing machines. 7,742.
Evans, P. T., and Wright, J. H. Machines for binding sheets of paper, etc. 6,742.
Federal Paper Co., Ltd. Folding boxes 8,012.
Field, E. M. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 8,181.
Goss Printing Press Co. Folding mechanisms. 7,984.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical casting machines. 7,931.
Kay, P. D. Writing pads, copying books, etc. 7,770.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Bartley, R. S., and Spence, F. Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines. 8,065.
Middleton, J. F. Printing alphabetical letters. 8,210.
Norman and Hill, Ltd., and Hill, P. Book covers. 7,850.
Rockstroh, W. Drive for printing machines. 6,913.
Sark, A. Rotary simultaneous printing by means of multi-coloured printing block. 7,336.
Spiess, G. Folding machines. 6,866.
Summer, H. C., Langley, F., and Taylor, F. J. Machine for sealing paper bags, etc. 7,804.
Thyne, W. Collapsible cardboard, etc., boxes. 8,194.
Timson, A. R. Means for perforating paper, etc. 6,779.
Verhulst, E. J. G. Devices for securing sheets of paper, files, etc. 6,819.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

Specifications Published

1930

Addressograph Co., and Bailey, J. A. Printing devices. 368,873.
Costes, C. M. P. Sheet piling. 368,266.
Holroyd, R. Printing. 368,390.
Kraft Walker Cheese Co. Pty., Ltd. Method of and machine for forming and closing cartons or linings for cartons. 368,371.
Ware, H. M. Method of and apparatus for sealing paper or like bottles or containers. 368,314.

1931

Beckman, H. W. Paper bag machines. 369,032.
Gardner, E. H. Addressing and other similar printing machines. 368,459.
Hudson, W., and Bags (Hygienic) Ltd. Paper or like bags. 368,549.
Marinoni (Machines et Materiel pour l'Imprimerie et les Industries Annexes). Vacuum frames for printing upon sensitised surfaces used in connection with photo-mechanical composing machines for multiple reproduction on zinc plates, lithographic stones, or the like. 369,109.
Maschinenberg Johannisberg Ges. Device for stretching printing plates on the printing cylinders of intaglio printing machines. 368,609.
Possnett, W. H. Cutting rollers for paper and the like. 369,149.
Schnellpressenfabrik Frankenthal Albert et Cie. Akt. Ges. Rotary copper plate printing machines. 368,610.
Wilson, J. F., and Munro, Ltd., R. W. Means for securing blankets on cylinders of printing machines. 368,987.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1932

Adrema Maschinenbauges. Address-printing machines. 7,574.
Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig and Bauer Akt.-Ges. Casting machine for cylinder barrel-shaped plates for printing machines. 3,224.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH WATERLOO S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4027 (3 Lines)
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A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
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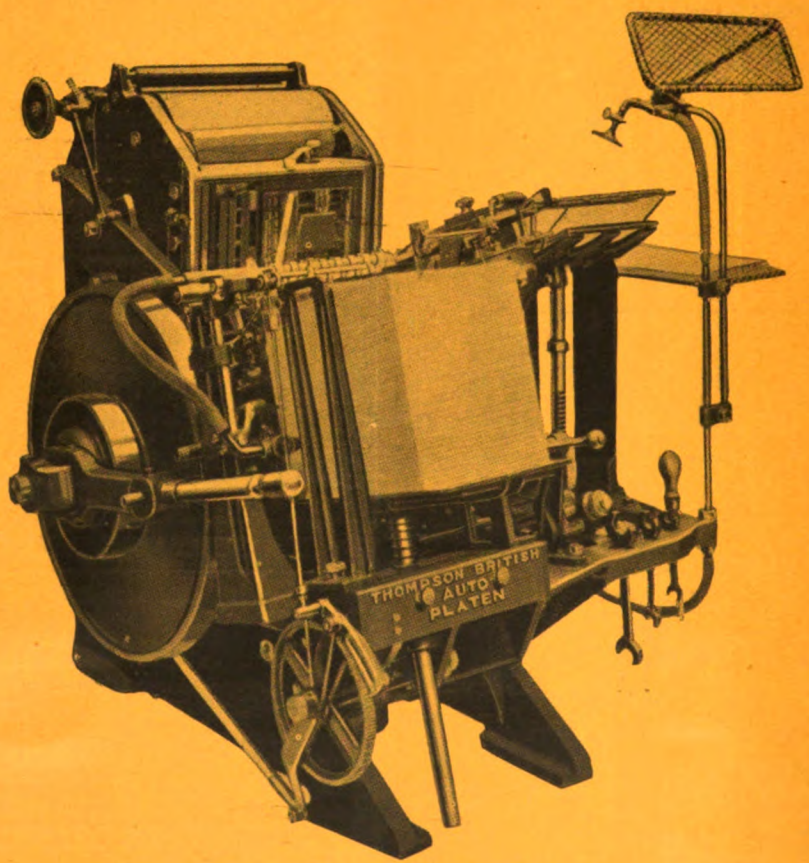
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Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—March 31, 1932.

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APR 27 1932

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The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

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VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 180 | LONDON: APRIL 7, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

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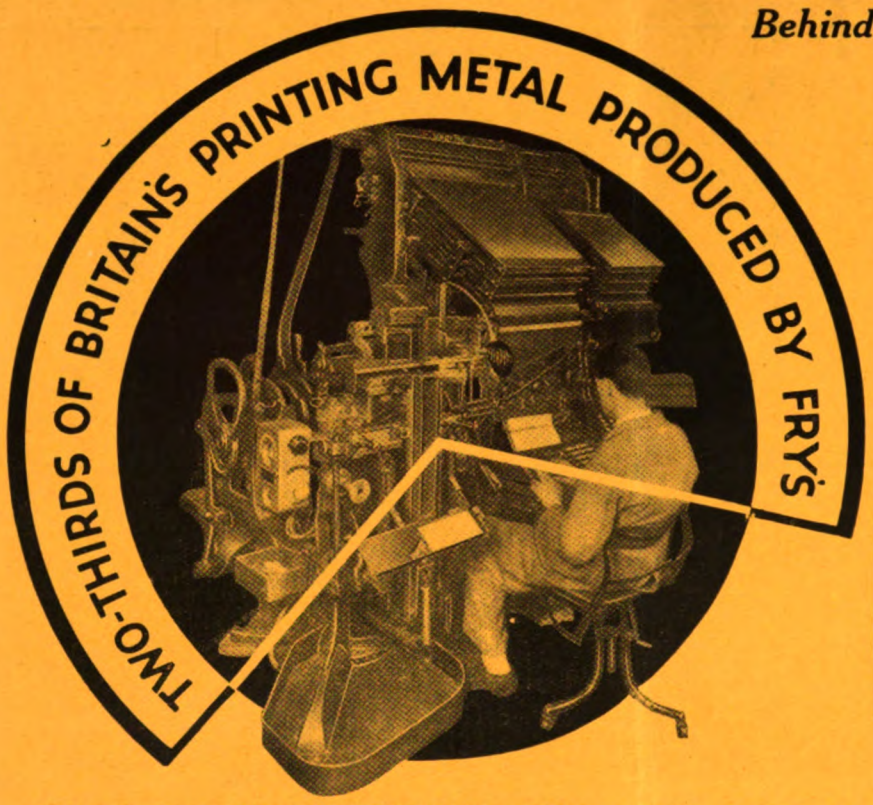
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THORBURN, BAIN & CO., LTD.

The Broadwall Envelope Factory, Stamford Street, LONDON, S.E.

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 329)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 180 | LONDON: APRIL 7, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE first quarter of the year has gone by and left very little to enthuse about, unless it be the fact that those poor months are over and we may be that much nearer to better times.

* * *

Price-Cutting

HERE and there some printer may have done business that has satisfied him, but in general there is disappointment at the way things are going. Even the advertising agencies do not disguise the fact that conditions are the reverse of good. Nor is there anything for printers to expect from tariffs except a little more in the way of overhead expense and material costs. There is no protection for the printer, not even against price-cutting. This is the big evil of the industry, and as economic conditions harden price-cutting assumes a sharper edge. It is easy to preach the gospel of fair and remunerative prices; much easier than to practise it when standing out for profitable charges means losing orders or customers. At the same time there should never be allowed to creep in any misunderstanding regarding the cut price. It is an abomination, an evil influence, a prime factor in creating ill-will instead of goodwill; and in the end it is the one thing that makes printing an unprofitable industry for proprietors and an unattractive proposition for those with money to invest.

* * *

Gravure versus Offset

THE progress of photo-gravure and its strong attraction to the modern-minded buyers of publicity printing has caused at least one leading firm of offset lithographers to turn over to the intaglio process. Another leading house, perhaps the finest producers of offset printing of all kinds in the country, has experimented in the production of offset printing carrying with it the attributes of photogravure, and they have been so far successful as to make it difficult for the ordinary observer to distinguish between their production and those from the gravure process. For ourselves we believe, as we have said many times before, that just as offset printing has made a field for itself and added to the volume of print consumption, so will gravure make still another field. As a matter of fact we are beginning to see an era of supplements, of a new type of magazine, and an increasing use of commercial photography through the medium of photogravure. Through it all, letterpress printing goes on undiminished in bulk, and with an increasing sphere before it provided general conditions improve as we are constantly being urged to believe they will improve in the months before us.

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	314
A System of Standardised Colours—By A. E. Browne	316
Standardising Book Sizes	316
Printing Machinery for Russia—Messrs. Hoe's Large Order	318
Trade Notes	318
Country News	320
Scottish Master Printers	320
Bradford P. & K.T.F. President ...	322
Harris-Seybold-Potter Co.	322
The World's Greatest Printing Office	324
Metallic Inks in the Modern Printery By A. W. Barrett	326
Photo-Engraving: A Broadcast ...	328
Co-ordinating Technical Knowledge Printing from Rubber	330
Printing on Metallic Papers... ...	330
New Inventions	332
Commercial Review	334
Wrapping Paper Printers	336
Bristol Students' Work	336
A Unique Book-Collection	336

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Present Conditions Normal?

ON this score it is pretty good advice to be told to take present and prevailing conditions as normal and as representing a settled phase which will continue for a long time to come. This was the opinion expressed to us by the head of a large concern doing a tremendous mail-order business and incidentally buying a huge volume of printed matter. It certainly helps toward a settled state of mind and normal procedure based on decided policy if we can educate the mind to accept present conditions as ordinary and settled. At the worst, it would be easier to screw things up if conditions became less favourable. At the best, there would be an automatic leap in sales and profit if we were mistaken in accepting too speedily what others might prefer to call the gloomy view.

* * *

Accepting the Facts

FAR better accept the low level and build on it than to be constantly proclaiming bad business and waiting for the turn in the tide—the to-morrow which is always coming but never does. We are acquainted with many administratives and many salesmen in the paper and print industry who for the last ten years have glibly glossed over an unsatisfactory state of affairs by reference to bad conditions, poor business generally and other fellows' misfortunes. Always, there is the hope that improvement is waiting round the corner, and there is a deal less effort to get business because it is so firmly established in their minds that there is not much business to be got. If we take it that things are as good as we shall have them, we will either get down to the right sort of hard work that makes for progress, or we will accept the inevitable, acknowledge our incapacity and get out.

* * *

Difficult Printing Surfaces

IN these days of specialities in paper and wrappings, the printer is called upon to find ways and means of doing things that were unthought-of much less than a generation ago. The introduction of highly glazed transparent paper brought printing ink difficulties in its train, but these were mild compared with the problems that had to be overcome before the desire to print upon cellophane became an achievement. Celluloid had its own set of troubles, and now we are required to produce any sort of printed design on metal foil and the fashionable metal papers. Quite a different set of problems is set when the printer is confronted with suede paper novelties, flock-coated paper, waxed wrapping, or some of the ultra-modern cover papers which set out to do all the fancy work themselves. It is to the credit of the ink-maker first and the printer second that so many of these requirements are now so easily and efficiently met.

Mr. P. A. Tall, the overseer of the composing-room of the "Hampshire Advertiser," has retired after fifty-five years' service with the firm.

Personalia

Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the British Federation of Master Printers, has, at the invitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, agreed to serve on the Board of Referees. This Board, the members of which act in an honorary capacity, is the body that adjudicates over representations made to the Inland Revenue regarding the rates of depreciation allowable in computing assessments for income tax purposes, and also with regard to the non-distribution of income by private companies as affecting sur-tax.

Mr. B. Guy Harrison, president of the London Master Printers Association, is to be present, and Mr. Arthur Chadwick, the direct-mail expert, will be one of the speakers, at the annual dinner of the West and North-West London M.P.A. The function takes place at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, on Monday, April 18th, at 7 p.m.

Col. Roy F. Truscott was amongst those attending last week's banquet, in the Hyde Park Hotel, of the Knights of the Round Table, at which the High Commissioner of Australia, Sir Granville Ryrie, presided.

Sir Emsley Carr will preside at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists, to be held at Cardiff in August.

Mr. W. R. Cummins, a past president and treasurer of the North London Master Printers Association, succeeded in collecting this year a sum of £207 for the Salvation Army Self-Denial effort. This makes £4,600 which Mr. Cummins has obtained altogether for this object. His first Self-Denial collection, many years ago, amounted to only £2.

Mr. Bertram Christian has been re-elected president of the Publishers' Association for the ensuing year, with Mr. William Longman, vice-president, and Mr. Stanley Unwin, treasurer.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman presided, and was given a good hearing, at a meeting on Thursday last at New Cross arranged in support of the prospective Labour candidate for Deptford. At this meeting Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport in the Labour Government, was refused a hearing, and the gathering eventually broke up in disorder.

Mr. Richard Norman, district manager of the Gresham Publishing Co., Ltd., in Newcastle, has been elected president of Newcastle, Gateshead and District Free Church Council. Associated with the company since 1892, in Ipswich, London, Dublin and Newcastle, he has been president of the National Union of Allotment Holders and joint president, with Sir F. D. Acland, of its successor, the National Allotments Society.

Mr. Frederick W. Goudy, the famous American type-designer, attained his sixty-seventh birthday a few weeks ago, and the event was celebrated by a luncheon in his honour in New York City. This was given by the American Union of Decorative Artists and Craftsmen, who also presented Mr. Goudy with a bound testimonial containing the signatures of 400 of his fellow craftsmen.

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A System of Standardised Colours

Help for Colour Printers

By A. E. BROWNE

In these days of depression we hear a lot about co-operation. Certain it is that we could do with a little more of it in several of our industries—in the printing trade more than in many others. Lack of co-operation between the different departments of the trade is the cause of some surprising losses in time and money.

Costly Lack of Co-ordination

Take, for instance, the relations between the colour printer and the artist who prepares the designs for him. I know of several cases in which the printer has been put to considerable extra expense as well as a great deal of trouble simply because the artist has worked without sufficient regard for the difficulties of reproduction. Of course, that is not an invariable experience, or even a general one. The majority of artists know all they should about printing practice, and take care to keep their work within the limits of easy and satisfactory reproduction. Would that all of them were guided by the same sound principle! Unfortunately, they are not, and that is why I am making this plea for more co-operation.

Right Choice of Colours

I am sure that with this collaboration between colour printers and artists, many of the problems printers now have to solve in getting faithful reproductions would not crop up. They would be able to cut down costs, too. The artist who works with the limitations of the printer's resources in mind will see that if possible, his design lends itself to the three-colour process. Too often, now, it is necessary to add another, not really essential colour in order to get the effect the artist demands—and that adds to the running costs.

When shall we get a system of standardised colours for artists? If some such plan could be devised—and I see no insuperable obstacles in the way—printers would have their difficulties halved and artists would know exactly where they were so far as their designs were concerned.

Probably there would be some artistic objections raised against such a scheme. Admittedly, it would entail a restriction on the artist to some extent; his choice of colours would be limited. That restriction, however, could be minimised with a wide and carefully selected range of colours. At any rate, the scheme would be quite practicable so far as the general run of commercial design is concerned.

Halving Printers' Difficulties

Imagine how standardised colours would help the printer. Supposing, for example, that one of his jobs was a sheet of designs to be done in process colours. The designs would probably be the work of two or three artists, and the blocks, perhaps, would come from more than one firm. The result would be that each progressive is different and anyone who knows anything of printing can imagine the difficulty of getting a satisfactory reproduction in three colours in those circumstances. A compromise between the different shades is all that can be expected, and a discriminating customer is not going to be entirely satisfied with that.

A system of standardised colours would enable the printer to get the results required far more easily and efficiently, and, in most cases, at lower running costs.

Standardising Book Sizes

A Promising Move

There has been published in the U.S.A. an "Economic Report of the Book Industry," the work of Mr. O. H. Cheney, in which he suggests that the sizes of trade books be reduced to six standard sizes. Subsequently at two meetings of the Book Clinic this was the particular topic of interest. At the present time in the United States as in Great Britain and other countries, there is no uniformity observed in the sizes of books. Rather it would seem that book sizes are a matter of chance or whim—they just happen.

To demonstrate this point, members of the Book Clinic adduced figures which showed that of one hundred books of fiction, forty-five only conformed to a single size. Eleven only were uniform out of one hundred non-fiction volumes, and only eight biographies were the same size out of one hundred.

Causes of Variation

In an attempt to discover the causes for such tremendous variation, the basic sizes of paper stocked by most of the larger American binderies were found to be four in number, viz. 30½ x 41 in. or double, 33 x 34 in., 35 x 46 in., and 38 x 50 in. It was found that among publishers' manufacturing men it was not generally known that the edition bookbinders base their charges on a set of six size classifications. These Standard Board Sizes for Estimating Piece Prices, as they are known, are as follows (in inches): No. 1—3¾ x 5¾ to 5¼ x 8⅛; No. 2—5¼ x 8⅛ to 5⅞ x 9¼; No. 3—5⅞ x 9¼ to 6⅞ x 10⅛; No. 4—6⅞ x 10⅛ to 7 1/16 x 11⅛; No. 5—7 1/16 x 11⅛ to 8½ x 12⅛; No. 6—8½ x 12⅛ to 9⅛ x 12⅝. This is the official method which has been adopted by the Edition Bookbinders of New York, Inc., and followed by all its members.

Using as a basis the customary sizes of paper, binders' board, bookbinding fabrics, and the piece-price classification given above, it is hoped in time to be able to recommend a working group of six sizes as a step in the path toward standardisation.

Another matter of interest at this meeting of the Book Clinic was the mention of a proposed course in the Problems of Bookmaking, the details of which remain to be worked out. The course, which will probably be in the evening, will include visits to the designing and production departments of prominent publishers. The general level of book design and manufacture throughout the industry will eventually be raised, it is thought, by this means.

One prominent house has already taken the initiative in this matter by offering all members of the Book Clinic a free course in typesetting for text and title pages at their plant.

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Printing Machinery for Russia

Messrs. Hoe's Large Order

An order has just been placed by the Soviet Government with Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., Ltd., for 21 Superspeed Linetype Press Units and 30 Folders of the latest design for producing " Pravda " and other Government newspapers. The machines will be designed to run at 50,000 copies per hour, and will produce a total of over two million newspapers per hour of running time. They will be subjected to heavy duty and will be in operation for the greater part of the day and night.

Every Modern Improvement

The biggest possible net production is provided for, and every modern improvement is being fitted that will successfully achieve this end. Ink and paper will be served automatically and continuously to the presses, and the printed papers will be conveyed from the deliveries to the publishing room in continuous streams.

The machines will be housed in a new building specially constructed for the purpose, alongside the railway station, from where the bundles will be forwarded to various centres without loss of time. Each day millions of newspapers will be printed on the new presses and dispatched from this building.

Much Employment Provided

The order has been secured in face of the keenest foreign competition. It comes at the right time to stimulate the slow, but sure, turn of the tide towards prosperity and will provide full-time employment for about 3,000 skilled men in the engineering and allied trades for many months to come. The machines will be made in the Borough Road Works from British materials and over a thousand tons of steel forgings and iron castings will be required from the foundries in Sheffield and elsewhere in this country. The order has been secured with the assistance of the British Government.

Printers & Advertising Convention

In a recent issue we drew attention to the clash of dates of the annual congress of the British Federation of Master Printers (June 11th to 14th) and the annual convention of the Advertising Association (June 11th to 15th), by reason of which it is impossible for the Federation to arrange a sectional meeting at the convention, as it has done in previous years. However, the Advertising convention continues a day longer than the Federation congress, and the Advertising Association has now formally invited the Federation to arrange a programme for the closing General Session of the convention. The Federation Council, when it meets on Tuesday next will be recommended to accept the invitation, which represents an unequalled opportunity for printers to address themselves to the most representative annual gathering of advertising men and women.

The Federation Publicity and Selling Committee is preparing a provisional programme for the session, and inquiries are being made with a view to arranging for members of the Federation congress to travel early on the Wednesday morning by a fast breakfast train from Llandudno to Liverpool, where the Advertising Convention will be held.

Members of the Federation who take part in the Advertising convention will be invited by Lord Leverhulme, president of the Advertising Association, to join the convention at the lunch he is giving at Port Sunlight, and to visit in the afternoon Lever Brothers' factory, including the extensive printing department.

THE death occurred last week at Inverkip, St. Helens, I.O.W., of Mr. Wm. E. Robertson, late of the Edinburgh Press, and 60, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh.

Trade Notes

EDWARD LLOYD, LTD.—At the meeting of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., held in London last week, the Right Hon. Lord Camrose (chairman of the company) presided, and in referring to the accounts for the past year, drew attention to the drop in profit of £34,234 15s. 9d. as compared with 1930. In view of the very difficult times through which all manufacturing concerns have been passing, he said he felt sure that the shareholders would consider this result to be very satisfactory. Lord Camrose proceeded to refer to the question of an import duty on foreign newsprint, and argued the case for the imposition of a duty.

AT the annual meeting of W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., held in London last Thursday, Mr. Eric V. Bowater (the chairman) said it was a source of great satisfaction to the directors that the profits had been fully maintained at £53,581; dividend of 8 per cent. on the ordinary share capital had been paid. He referred to the exclusion of newsprint paper from the scope of the recent Import Duties Act, and argued for a duty to protect the British newsprint industry from foreign competition.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, who served his apprenticeship with the well-known Glasgow printing firm of Maclure, Macdonald and Co., and who was well known in the trade in Glasgow, died recently at Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow. He was a contributor to the " Glasgow Evening News " and was on intimate terms with the late Neil Munro.

THE annual meeting of the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists was held on Saturday and an improved financial position was reported. Mr. A. E. Johnstone was re-elected chairman.

THE Printing Industry Research Association has issued in pamphlet form the lecture on " What Research is Doing for the Printing Industry " given by Mr. Geo. L. Riddell, Ph.D., A.I.C., at Stationers' Hall, on November 13th, 1931. A report of the subsequent discussion is also included.

THE tenth annual Students' Dance, arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, will take place at Stationers' Hall on May 7th. All printing techincal students who have sat for examination at Stationers' Hall are invited, and the proceeds, after meeting expenses, will be devoted to the Printers' Pension Fund. Tickets are available from technical instructors, or the Beadle at Stationers' Hall.

OLD POSTERS.—Writing to " The Times " last week, Mr. G. F. Smith, secretary of the British Poster Advertising Association, 48, Russell Square, W.C.1, says: " I was very much interested to see the poster got out by the Rochdale, Oldham, and Rossendale Hunts, in connection with the hoped-for Royal visit to Rochdale in 1851 and to read your leading article on it on Saturday. Posters go even farther back in our history, and the discovery of the Rochdale poster prompts me to ask whether any of your readers have, or have access to, any of the posters used a hundred years ago in connection with the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. This summer we shall be celebrating the centenary of that Act. It would be of real interest to the historian, and probably also to the politician, to see how the posters of a hundred years ago, if any still survive, were used by its supporters and opponents."

A PRINTED book is amongst the examples of students' work illustrated in an article on " Art Schools and Industry: I. Birmingham" which the editor of the "Studio" contributes to the April number of that excellent monthly. Brief particulars are given of the printing department of the Birmingham Central School of Arts and Crafts, the other sections of the School's art work in various crafts being also outlined.

DO NOT miss the March number of " Paper and Print," which appears in new (quarto) format, and is rich in technical articles, examples of fine printing, specimens of paper, etc. The annual subscription for this informative quarterly review is 5s., including postage. It is published from the offices of this journal, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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Country News

BLACKPOOL

THE "Blackpool Gazette and Herald" announce that they have placed orders to the value of close on £10,000 for new machinery and are preparing plans for an extension which will improve the frontage of their premises at Victoria Street, Blackpool.

BRADFORD

TRIBUTE to the services of Mr. William Rycroft who, after being president of the Bradford Typographical Society for six consecutive years, retired at the end of 1931, was paid at the Society's quarterly meeting on Saturday, when a testimonial, which took the form of a wallet containing Treasury notes, was presented to him from the members. Mr. Horace Roberts, who has succeeded Mr. Rycroft as president, made the presentation. Responding, Mr. Rycroft said it was only on account of ill-health that he relinquished office. He was now considerably better, but he hoped that a sea voyage, on which he intended spending the money given to him that evening, would secure a still further improvement.

EDINBURGH

THE governors of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, have decided to proceed with the first part of a scheme of extension involving an estimated expenditure of £175,000. The demolition of old buildings and the erection of a new block, with a floor space of 17,490 square feet, will take place after May. This new building will be designed for the printing trade classes and mechanical engineering, and is alone estimated at £30,000.

GATESHEAD

MESSRS. HOWE BROS., the printers, of Melbourne Street, Gateshead, generously defrayed the expense of breakfast for 550 poor children in that town on Sunday morning last.

THERE was a large attendance at the funeral, on Saturday last in Gateshead, of Mr. John Worley (62), for forty-one years connected with Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and buyer and manager of their stationery department. Those present included Mr. Arnold W. Bowes (J. B. Bowes, Ltd.), and Mr. Andrew Dickson (Andrew Dickson, Ltd.).

A PAINFUL sensation was caused last week by news that Joseph Stoddart, printer's machinist with the Newcastle Chronicle, Ltd., had poisoned himself at his house in Gateshead. Deceased, who was 49, had been worried, and bought prussic acid, ostensibly for poisoning a dog. At the inquest the coroner found that Stoddart had committed suicide while of unsound mind.

GREENOCK

SCOTLAND loses a veteran printer by the death on Saturday at Greenock of Mr. Robert Drysdale. He was 88 years old and one of the oldest members of the Scottish Typographical Association. Mr. Drysdale, who had been living in retirement since 1910, was a native of Kinross, experience in an Edinburgh publishing house he entered the where he served his apprenticeship.

GUERNSEY

THE Guernsey Press Co., Ltd., has suffered the loss by death of its assistant secretary, Miss Prudence West, who, aged only 30 years, died after a short illness.

LEEDS

MR. THOMAS WHITEHEAD, lately associated with Messrs. John Whitehead and Sons, printers, Alfred Street, Leeds, died suddenly on Saturday, at his residence at Headingley, Leeds, in his 87th year.

MAIDSTONE

A PUBLICITY stamp for Maidstone has been adopted by the Maidstone Chamber of Commerce. The design of the stamp was submitted by Mr. Ryland, principal of the Maidstone School of Arts and Crafts, and the Chamber hope to enlist the help of the Corporation so that millions of stamps may be printed and sold to traders at 1s. 10d. per thousand or less. The stamp measures 2½ by 2½ inches and will be convenient for sticking on envelopes. The design comprises a shop and factories inside a series of cog wheels; above are the words "A cog of British Industry," and below in large type: "See Maidstone." The background is black and the design is carried out in red, white and blue. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce several members criticised the design, which, however, was eventually adopted.

MANCHESTER

THE death has occurred of Mr. J. D. Jeremiah, aged sixty-three, at his residence near Manchester. Mr. Jeremiah had been associated with Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., since 1896, when he joined the staff at the invitation of Mr. Edward Hulton. He was a director and manager of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., at their Manchester offices. Mr. Jeremiah was an engineer by training, serving his time at the Woolwich Arsenal, afterwards becoming a responsible member of the staff of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. He retired at the end of 1930 on medical advice. The interment takes place to-day (Thursday) at the Southern Cemetery, Manchester.

MIDDLESBROUGH

UNDER the auspices of the Cleveland and South Durham District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, a lecture "A Review of Printing Processes" was delivered at the Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough on Thursday, March 31st, by Mr. J. C. Dresser, president of the North Eastern Master Printers' Alliance. The lecturer dealt with the historical aspect, from the time of MSS. copying in the Monasteries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and reviewed the great strides since that time to the present day. He referred to the rapid progress of the fifty-two years of his own experience, and told of many humorous incidents of his younger days. The lecture was packed with explanation and illustration of woodcuts, engraving, etching, line and half-tone, colour printing, photogravure, lithography and aquatint and mezzotint work. A vote of thanks, moved by Mr. A. J. Appleyard and seconded by Mr. T. Gould, was cordially endorsed. Mr. C. Thompson, chairman of the district Committee, presided.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the newly-formed Young Master Printers' Group was held at Newcastle on Monday at 5.30 p.m. The chairman, Mr. Kenneth Boyne, presided, and after formal business had been transacted there was a spirited discussion on "The Necessity for Production Records." Nearly every member present took part and the subject was approached from all angles and a great variety of points of view. It was agreed to put one aspect of the question to practical test, and figures relating to specified jobs are to be discussed at the next meeting. It was arranged to hold the next meeting on May 9th, when another keen debate is anticipated.

As a result of the Press Ball recently held in Newcastle, Mr. James L. Hunter, the treasurer, has been able to hand over £101 for journalist charities.

Scottish Master Printers

The Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades was held last week in the Station Hotel, Perth.

The meeting was preceded by a luncheon, when the president of the Alliance—Mr. Theodore Watt, of the Aberdeen University Press—was in the chair, and made special reference to the fact that the Alliance was that day celebrating its coming-of-age.

Twenty-One Years

He recalled the circumstances under which the Alliance was founded in 1911, and stated that with the exception of the first president, Dr. Walter B. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, all the other presidents were alive and taking an active interest in the work of the Alliance.

At the business meeting Mr. Watt retired from the presidency, after holding the office for two years. The new president is Mr. Robert Kilpatrick, of Messrs. T. and A. Constable, Ltd., Edinburgh, and the new vice-president, Mr. R. P. Graham, Glasgow.

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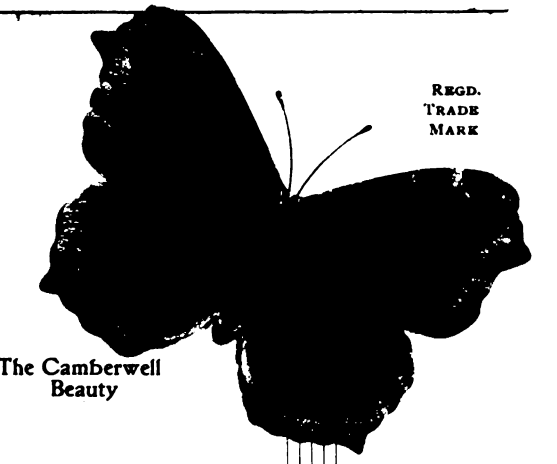
By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

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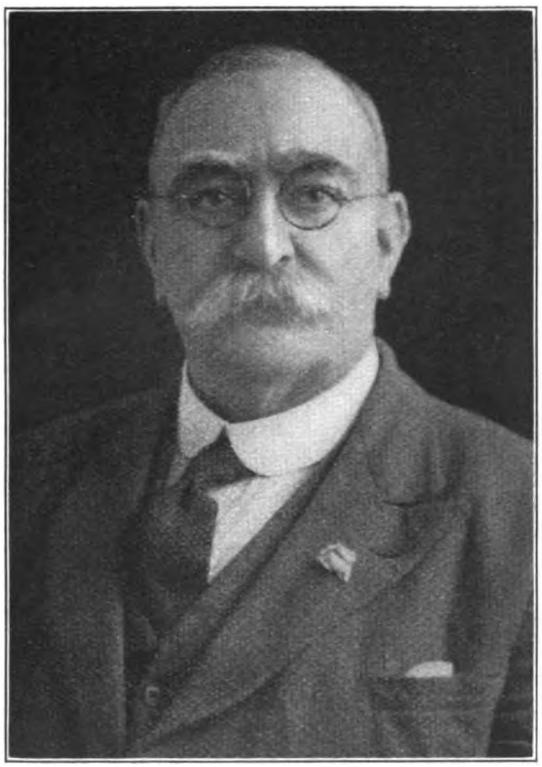
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Who's Who

Bradford P. & K.T.F. President

Mr. T. E. Riley, sports sub-editor on the staff of the "Bradford Telegraph and Argus," has been elected president of the Bradford branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, in succession to Mr. G. Stafford, formerly on the staff of Marshall Hardy, Ltd., and now of Sheffield. Mr. Riley has already served a term as vice-president of the branch, and has just completed a year's work as chairman of the Bradford branch of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades.

His association with printing and journalism dates back to 1882, when as a lad he became an apprentice compositor



MR. T. E. RILEY

with William Byles and Sons, printers, Bradford. After completing his apprenticeship he entered journalism, but he has always retained his interest in the compositor's craft, and he is still a member both of the Typographical Association and the National Union of Journalists.

An old Rugby footballer, Mr. Riley quickly made a name for himself in the North of England as a writer on Rugby and Association football, under the pseudonym of "Bong Tong." He was editor of "Yorkshire Sports," the West Riding Saturday night sports journal, from 1902 to 1909, and sports editor of the "Yorkshire Weekly Record" from 1909 to 1913. Then he became editor of the "License Holder," a paper devoted to the licensed trade. For several years he was the Bradford representative of the "Yorkshire Evening News," and early in 1919 he took up his present post on the "Bradford Telegraph and Argus."

A foundation member of the National Union of Journalists, he has been president of the Bradford branch, which he represents on the Bradford committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and on the Joint Industrial Council. Mr. Riley's father, who is in his 91st year, is No. 1 on the books of the Bradford Typographical Society.

The Harris-Seybold-Potter Co.

Purchase of Morrison Stitcher Corp.

The Harris-Seybold-Potter Company has purchased the manufacturing business of the Morrison Stitcher Corporation of Niagara Falls and with it the two sales companies which have in the past handled the distribution of the Morrison products. Acquisition of these companies was obtained through purchase of their capital stock, and takes with it all of the assets of the Morrison companies except the land, and buildings which were retained by the old stockholders.

For the next few months the Morrison companies will operate as a separate division of the Harris-Seybold-Potter Company with their present headquarters at Niagara Falls, but operation and sales will eventually be consolidated with other divisions of the parent company at Dayton, Ohio. The sales of the Morrison lines will be carried on through the present sales agencies which now sell the Seybold and Wright lines of machinery.

Paper-Making Discovery

Dr. S. Kawase, Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture in the Tokyo Imperial University, who is an authority on vegetable fibres, has succeeded in making paper from the mulberry tree, says the "Japan Magazine."

Mulberry bark has been used for Japanese paper making in the past, but too much time and trouble had to be taken for stripping off the bark, which was a great obstacle to success. But the professor has succeeded in using for paper making, not only the bark, but the trunk and branches.

This paper is very tough, and can be used for packing, wrapping, envelope, wall and other papers. The paper is not yet pure white, but may be made so sooner or later, when it may serve as a substitute for esparto paper, for it resembles closely that paper in fibre. In that event, a remarkable innovation may be introduced into the printing world.

Statistics for 1929 show that the yearly consumption of wood in Karafuto by Japanese paper mills amounts to 11,000,000 tons. Mulberry twigs are produced yearly to the amount of 1,720,000 tons, and are available for nothing but fuel among the farmers.

The mulberry trees grow yearly as much as the deforestation for paper material goes on; so the supply is almost inexhaustible.

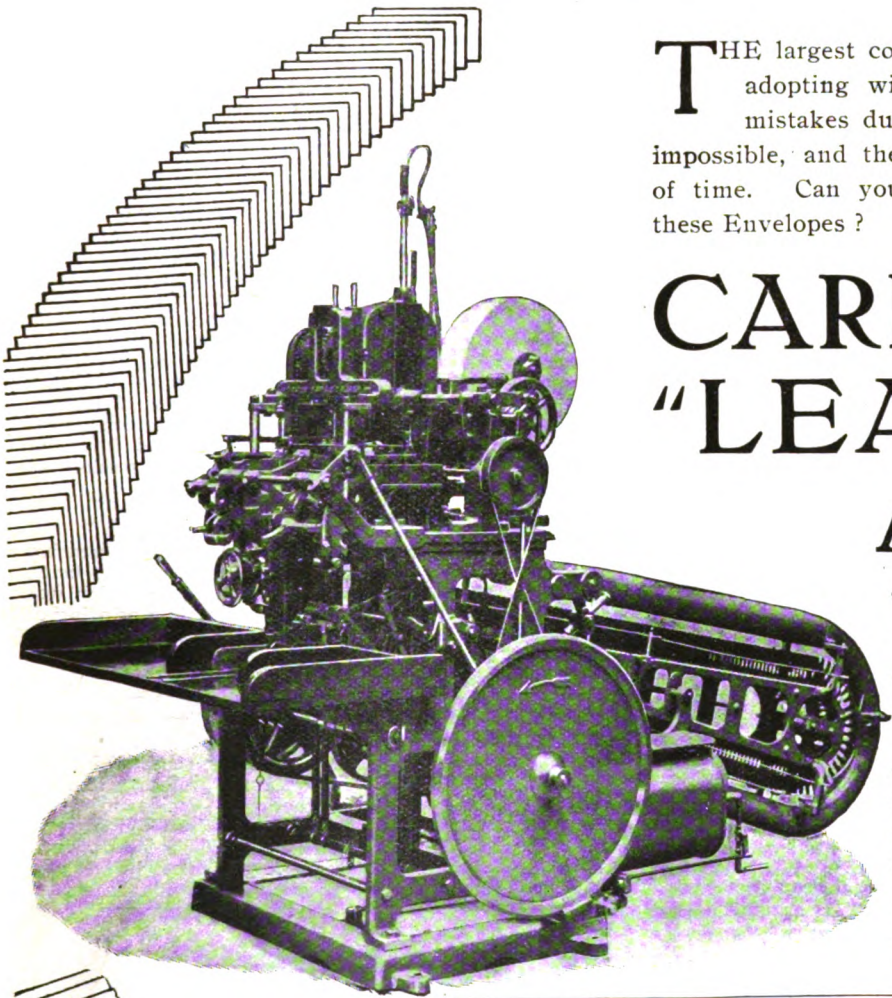
OLD BIBLES which are being exhibited at Peabody Library, Baltimore, include a Latin Bible printed at Nuremberg in 1479; a "Matthews Version," published in London in 1549; a "Bishop's Version," published in London in 1575; a Dousi Bible, dated 1609; a "Ye Bible," printed at Cambridge, England, in 1638; "Field's Pearl Bible," printed in London in 1653; a Martin Luther version of 1707, and what is known as the "Vinegar Bible," published at Oxford, England, in 1717. The "Ye" and "Vinegar" Bibles get their names from typographical errors in them.

IMPORTS of printing machinery into the Australian Commonwealth in the six months ended December amounted to only £14,877, against £81,019 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the month of December arrivals of similar goods from all sources were valued at £1,966, compared with £18,222 in the same month the year before.

KNOW YOUR COSTS!—Owen D. Young says: "It is not the crook in modern business that we fear, but the honest man who doesn't know what he is doing." For instance, the fellow who has no adequate cost system. The Standard is the best because there are so many used you can always make comparisons with any part of the country.—"Typothetae of Philadelphia."

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY

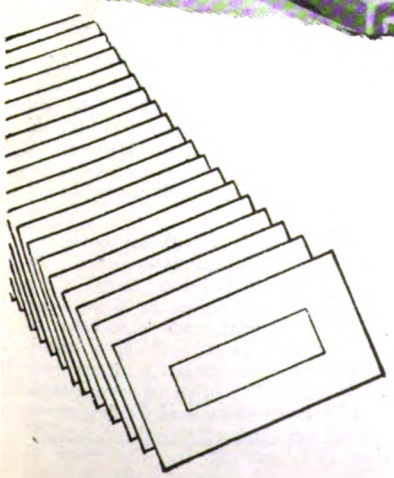


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Adjustable Window Envelope Machine

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A special machine making end-opening pocket envelopes is now available. Making envelopes from 11¼" x 5", down to 9" x 4", this new "Leader" embodies many new features.

✦ *Send us your enquiries with samples of the window envelopes you wish to make*

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London Representatives :—

Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd., Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4

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The World's Greatest Printing Office

What Public Printer Carter is Doing

The United States Government Printing Office at Washington is so much in the van of printing progress that printers all the world over are interested to learn of what is being done under the direction of Public Printer George H. Carter.

In his recently issued report for 1931, Mr. Carter is in the happy position of being able to report increase of business. "More orders for printing and binding," he writes, "shorter hours of labour due to the Saturday half-holiday law and a drastic reduction of overtime work, along with expanding activities due to occupancy of a large extension of the plant, have made necessary a considerable increase in the regular work forces of the Government Printing Office." The completed products for the fiscal year 1931 amounted to $14,546,440.75, which was an increase of $449,920.50 over the preceding fiscal year. It is also shown that the production total for the fiscal year 1931 was $2,370,077.89 more than the fiscal year 1921, an eighteen per cent. increase in ten years.

The output of typesetting machines amounted to 2,507,813,400 ems, or an excess of 34,246,000 ems over the amount set in the fiscal year 1930, and 286,198,200 ems more than in 1921. The presswork shows a total of 2,393,483,181 chargeable impressions for the year, an increase of 28,534,768 over the preceding year, and 75,838,732 more impressions than were printed in 1921.

Overtime Curtailed

The report shows that the rigid curtailment of overtime has necessitated the services of many more employees to offset the shorter hours of labour. There were 420,928 less hours of overtime, Sunday and holiday work in the fiscal year 1931 than in 1930. During the last eighteen months there was a decrease of approximately $527,560 in expenditures for overtime work, this sum being available for the employment of an additional force to do the work which formerly had to be handled with overtime, Sunday and holiday labour.

While this reduction of overtime work has necessarily decreased the average annual earnings of employees, there has been no reduction in the rates of wages during the year. The average earnings per employee during the fiscal year 1931 amounted to $2,121.42, a decrease of $116.17, or five per cent. less than for the preceding fiscal year. "This decrease of earnings," says the report, "may properly be regarded as a contribution of $116.17 each from the employees of the Government Printing Office for the employment of other persons to assist them in the work they formerly had to do in overtime." Even with the decreased average earnings on account of the overtime reduction, the average earnings per employee amounted to $449.61 more than for the fiscal year 1921, or an increase of twenty-seven per cent.

The report also states that, "It is gratifying to note that the decreased average earnings for 1931 were accepted willingly by employees, who were not only glad to be relieved of the longer hours of labour, but were happy also to share their jobs with the additional employees required to produce in the regular eight-hour day the work that formerly necessitated hours of daily overtime."

Five-Day Week Endorsed

Under the sub-heading, "Five-Day Week and Wages," the report calls attention to the fact that the enactment of the Saturday half-holiday law, which became effective on March 1st, 1931, was another cause for increasing the force of employees during the fiscal year 1931. This new law granted to each employee a total of seventeen days' additional holiday time with full pay. It requires approximately 220 additional employees to carry on the same amount of work as previously done on Saturday afternoons, and the increased annual expense on this account alone is approximately $500,000.

The report continues: "However, the extra cost of the year-round half-holiday has been offset somewhat by the increased efficiency and better morale of the employees due to the longer periods of relaxation from their weekly labours. For this reason, and in order to provide work for more people, the Public Printer earnestly recommends that Congress establish a five-day week throughout the year."

Printing in Record Time

An idea of some of the requirements made on the Government Printing Office is given in the printing of bills for consideration by Congress. This is but one of the large-size jobs that have to be turned out during each session. During the third session of the Seventy-first Congress more bills were introduced than in any previous short session, the number of new bills and resolutions for the session totalling 6,041. In addition to the printing of bills as introduced, 5,718 were reprinted in other forms of legislative procedure, making in all 11,759 various prints of bills during the last session. These bills totalled 76,336 pages, and 4,827,652 copies were printed in the various forms at a cost of $305,759.73.

The report shows that within ten days after the opening of the session of Congress, and notwithstanding the delay in organisation, the Government Printing Office had completed the printing of all the bills and resolutions introduced in both Houses of Congress up to that time, totalling 9,053, and including 35,170 type pages. On the night of December 9th, 1,561 bills were received from Congress. The day and night shifts imposed 408 bills in sixteen hours. These records for the printing of bills, it is stated, have not been exceeded at the opening of any prior session of Congress.

Choice of Type Faces

A great amount of attention has been given to increasing the legibility of the text matter, one instance alone being given in the selection of the new Ionic face which was adopted as the new type dress for more legible printing of the Congressional Record beginning with the third session of the Seventy-first Congress. Then the scrapping and remelting of about 650 founts of obsolete type faces, and their replacement with good up-to-date faces, has meant improvement in quality and increased legibility in the many other classes of work outside of the general run.

The new type faces, which were carefully selected, include ten notable faces for text composition as well as a number of faces in limited series for other use. Caslon holds the place of honour, and is accompanied by Bodoni and Baskerville, also a complete series of the Granjon designed by George W. Jones. The Kennerley, Light Old Style and Forum faces designed by Frederick W. Goudy have also been included, together with others equally appropriate for good printing.

MR. E. A. COLBORNE, a printer and one of the oldest journalists in Bournemouth, died suddenly in his office at the "Bournemouth Guardian" printing works. He was over seventy years of age, and latterly had devoted himself, as joint proprietor, to his printing business. He was for many years manager, and afterwards part-proprietor, of the "Bournemouth Guardian" newspaper, which ceased publication about four years ago.

THE Mayor of Bury (Alderman J. L. Lord) has presented to the Art Gallery and Library Committee, for the Museum, a copy of the "Courier," London, dated Wednesday evening, June 23rd, 1819. The paper is in a remarkably good state of preservation, and is worthy of examination from many points of view. It is a small four-page sheet, bears upon its front page a fourpenny duty stamp, and was published at the price of sevenpence. It is chiefly concerned with Parliamentary and foreign news, and among the former is an account of the third reading of the Cotton Factories Bill, moved by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

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"PAPER & PRINT"

is published quarterly at the offices of the British & Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

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Metallic Inks in the Modern Printery

By W. H. BARRETT*

About 1924 someone conceived the unique idea that metallic powders might successfully be employed as a base for inks. Samples were prepared with aluminium bronze powder, and a few leaflets actually printed. The results obtained were crude, judged by to-day's high standards, but the effects were sufficiently interesting to printers to warrant further experiments. Some real pioneering ensued—the brunt of the work being carried out by small but enterprising printing establishments which, even at this early date, saw the unusual possibilities in inks of this character.

Despite discouraging setbacks due to the fundamental differences between the new metallic powder ink and the ordinary type of ink, these printers persisted. Aluminium-printed booklets, direct-mail pieces, and inserts increased in quantity and in quality. The years slipped by, and copper bronze inks appeared.

Then came the fourth day of January, 1930, and out of a clear sky, as it were, a double-page advertisement done in aluminium ink appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post." It shocked the printing industry, startled three million "Post" readers, and gave the entire advertising world something to talk about. Metallic ink had made its official début. Printers had proved that there was something new under the sun, and the whole profession had taken another step forward.

We have already said that metallic ink is fundamentally different from ordinary inks. How? Let's take a brief excursion to the scene of operation and see how one, aluminium ink, is prepared.

Making Aluminium Ink

We are in the powder plant of an aluminium mill. The sheet aluminium is first cut into small uniform pieces and placed in stamp mills consisting of a series of steel hammers which fall on steel anvils. These break the aluminium into smaller fragments. Additional stamping causes the fragments to disintegrate until they are reduced to a fine powder composed of minute flakes of genuine aluminium which, after polishing is completed, becomes aluminium bronze powder.

The scene shifts. We are in the press-room. Deft hands are measuring out the silvery powder. Carefully the powder is stirred into the vehicle. Now the flakes are thoroughly incorporated with the vehicle. The stirring ceases. Watch what happens from this point on.

Almost instantly a silvery film starts to collect on the surface of the vehicle. The tiny flakes, held at the top by surface tension, gather until the vehicle is completely hidden and the film presents an unbroken metallic sheen. This interesting process is called "leafing." The identical action takes place when the ink is applied to the surface of the paper, except that the ink is allowed to dry and the aluminium printed surface acquires a permanent silvery lustre.

"But what advantages shall I derive from the use of metallic ink?" ask the printer and the advertiser. "Assuming that its pedigree is logical and that it is made in a different manner from other inks—what then?"

Advantages and Difficulties

Logical questions, and not too easy to answer in a few words. The best method of approach is to select a half a dozen specimens of metallic-ink printing and compare them with a like number of ordinary ink orders. Note especially the bright, scintillating surfaces of the metallic pieces, the powerful contrasts, the bold modern lines. Observe, too, how the suggestion of quality is brought out by the use of metals. Notice how the eyes are irresistibly drawn to the bright metallic surfaces.

Turning now to the practical difficulties surrounding the use of metallic inks, we consider first the problems of the artist, who, together with the printer, is largely responsible for the success or failure of a metallic-ink order.

Close co-operation between the printing and the art department is obviously necessary. And where the printer does not maintain his own art department he should endeavour to work with the artist employed so that the suggestions carried out may be of benefit to both parties.

As key man for the group, the artist, in conjunction with the layout man, should follow closely the accepted practice covering the application of aluminium ink or, in fact, any metallic ink. While this procedure is still somewhat in the formative stage, experience has brought out some clear-cut rules.

There are two techniques employed among artists who use aluminium ink. One involves the use of solid surfaces—both coloured and metallic. In general this is preferable, as the brilliance of the aluminium ink is not hidden by the use of a halftone or Ben Day screen. Where the illustration requires shading, the contrast between the shaded and high-lighted portions should be accentuated as much as possible. Thin, fine lines in metal are not often recommended, although with the proper background they may fit into some decorative schemes.

One disadvantage of fine line-work is the natural "greasy" consistency of aluminium ink, which sometimes causes it to "creep" slightly beyond the confines of the intended printing surface. If designs of this sort are essential to the effectiveness of the work, there should be a minimum space of one-sixteenth inch between printed surfaces. This may be accomplished by using the paper stock as part of the design and thus separating the colours. The plates should be etched deeply between printing edges. These precautions will prevent smudging and decrease the number of wash-ups required. They will also help the pressman to keep the accumulation of excess ink from filling up these spaces.

Overprinting on Metal

Heavy designs calling for black or any other colour to overprint aluminium are not particularly desirable. This is just like trying to print over a sheet of actual metal itself. When the design calls for such overprinting it is essential that the printer secure from the ink manufacturer an ink which is guaranteed for this purpose. Ordinary inks will show a decided weakening of the colour, and will be likely to "flake" off at points where the overprinting occurs. Because aluminium ink will absorb a comparatively small amount of the overprinting ink, special inks are necessary, as otherwise set-off is likely to occur through the slow drying of the overprinted ink. Modern inks have done away with much of this danger, but the added precaution of piling the sheets in small "lifts" is advisable, and in some cases it may be necessary to add slipsheets. Because of these facts the artist should limit his overprinting, wherever possible, to fine lines or small areas. Ordinarily nothing heavier than a type face should be used.

The selection of a proper colour to be used in conjunction with aluminium is largely a matter of opinion and taste. Black, reds, blues, greens, and terra cotta are always good. Weak tans, dull yellows, and most light tints lack contrasting value and may well be avoided. Two metallic inks, such as gold (copper bronze) and aluminium, create a very rich and striking combination.

The decidedly modern effect, so noticeable in most aluminium-ink work, is the natural result of the rules just outlined. With fine background and intricate design out of the picture, the entire scene is given over to the broad and sweeping lines which so characterise our modern art. This rather startling perspective is so unusual to our classically trained eyes, yet so simple and easy to understand, that it is most effective.

Choice of Paper

With the nature of the design decided upon, the artist turns his attention to the selection of the proper paper stock. Here, again, is a problem which requires considerable

*Writing in the "Inland Printer," Chicago.

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experimentation. Different types of paper may require metallic inks of slightly different compositions.

In general, the smoother or harder-surfaced papers will give better results in brilliance and evenness of application. Fine-coated stocks will produce a highly satisfactory effect with one impression of aluminium. Naturally the drying qualities of hard-surfaced papers do not equal those of papers without coating, but papers such as dull-coats, covers, offsets, or antiques generally require a coat of sizing or a base.

Very often economies may be effected by the artist by providing for the utilisation of colours as bases. Often, however, the plates can be so ordered that one of the other colours can be used as a base for the aluminium. This is a decided saving, as it allows one less impression. Lighter colours or tints form a better base for the aluminium than heavier or darker ones. However, under certain conditions dark colours may be used as a base with excellent results. If two hits are required to cover up the dark base, there is, of course, nothing to be gained in number of impressions through the substitution of the colour base for regular sizing.

Photo-Engraving: A Broadcast

By Mr. ADOLPH SCHUETZ*

I come to you as president of the American Photo-Engravers Association under the auspices of our local group, the Photo-Engravers Association of Southern California.

You all remember the saying of that wise Chinaman, "One picture is worth 10,000 words." Pictures and illustrations speak a universal language. Children understand them. The message illustrated through pictures is read immediately and quickly interpretated even to those who cannot read or write. What has photo-engraving to do with all this?

If we used just the word "engraving," most of you would understand because you associate engraving with engraved calling cards, wedding invitations, etc. The word photo-engraving seems to create a puzzled look on the faces of most people not directly connected with the trade, despite the fact that it plays such an important part in the lives of all of us.

Photo-engraving, unlike ordinary engraving, is the method by which we make exact reproductions of pictures used to illustrate magazines, books, newspapers, etc. It is the process of transferring the picture you want to display on to metal (either zinc or copper, as the case may be), thereby forming a printing plate from which any number of prints may be obtained.

Pictures for the People

While we hold no brief for any particular publication, I am going to mention one universally known, and that is the "Saturday Evening Post." All the pictures and drawings contained therein are photo-engravings, whether in black and white or colours. Practically everything you buy these days is dependent upon the photo-engraver's art for illustrations.

Take your own Los Angeles "Times" and look at the cartoons and the comic strips and then you can appreciate how much a part of your daily routine photo-engraving is. Think of the messages that are got over to you through the printing press so that all may see.

Take the following illustration of how photo-engraving can serve the individual in a most intimate way. How many of you regret that you have only one old photograph, for instance, of a beloved mother, sister or child, and would deeply appreciate having these preserved and reproduced for distribution among distant members of your family and kept in your own home? In many cases changes in photographers, fires, etc., have destroyed the negative from which you might want additional pictures. For your own comfort I want to tell you how easily you can acquire those by simply taking your treasured photograph or photographs to your nearest photo-engraver—have a nice half-tone made and the prints of as many pictures as you want taken from this one plate. The same with family groups where only one picture remains which you would like (as the years go by) to be able to reproduce for the new generation, for the family tree and maybe family historical purposes.

It has been truthfully said that we are an "eye minded" people. We receive most of our impressions and obtain the greatest measure of knowledge through our sense of sight. It accounts for modern advertising, which depends upon pictures for its appeal and success.

What a wonderful part photo-engraving has played in the identification of criminals and missing persons! Through this method, thousands of circulars from one photo-engraved plate can be sent over the country, thereby leaving no stone unturned to find and identify the persons you are looking for.

Source of Education

After we leave school the newspaper is conceded to be the chief source of our education. Do you know that in glancing through the newspaper we read, on the average, about 300 words a minute? Multiply this figure by the number of minutes, and you will better understand how we become newspaper educated or newspaper minded. Further, we find that pictures will influence our minds more quickly and more convincingly than the type we scan. Hence, it is the newspaper or magazine utilising the photo-engraver's skill most judiciously that enjoys large circulation—intense reader interest.

Were it not for photo-engraving, for instance, the world of fashion would not be brought before your eyes as it is to-day through pictures reproduced from photo-engraved plates. Then there are the colourful photo-engraved illustrations in the recipe books which have been the inspiration for many a good meal in the home and elsewhere.

The most powerful telescope used by astronomers only partially discloses the wonders of the firmament to one person. But when the telescope is made a part of the camera it records whatever comes within its range and power of vision, and then photo-engraving reproduces it for the benefit of all the people.

As the telephone and radio extend sound, so does photo-engraving extend sight. As the automobile and the airplane reduce distance by increased speed of travel, so does photo-engraving shorten distance—verily, it annihilates distance. Photo-engraving brings all parts of the world to you and places them before your eyes so you can see for yourself.

That's the story of photo-engraving—so you may see.

One of the marvels of the age is, as you know, the transmission of pictures by wire. However, the world would not know much about these pictures unless there was some method of reproducing them millions of times for the newspaper. Photo-engraving is the answer.

Always remember this: "Your Story In Pictures Leaves Nothing Untold."

*A talk broadcast by Mr. Adolph Schuetz, president of the American Photo-Engravers Association, and reported by the Los Angeles "Times."

FAMOUS MSS. SALE.—Mr. A. Chester Beatty's famous collection of ancient illuminated manuscripts is to be sold by auction at Sotheby's in a series of annual sales extending over four years. The first will take place in June. The sale will be one of the greatest of its kind, and it may realise more than the £148,000 obtained for the Yates Thompson collection ten years ago. Mr. Chester Beatty before he came to Britain 15 years ago was connected with American copper interests.

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CARLAW, DAVID, & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

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CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio

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GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN LTD., 40, South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8, Telephone Reliance 2922. Sole Manufacturers of FIBRETTE the Best Quality Leather Paper; and CLOTHETTE a Durable Imitation Book Cloth.

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CRABTREE, R W. & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

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PAPER FEEDERS

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"SIMPLEX" Fully Automatic Feeders for all Cylinder machines. Simple—satisfactory.
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Co-ordinating Technical Knowledge

Printing from Rubber

With the growing practice of research in respect of the printing and allied trades there is coming a widened realisation of the urgent desirability—long realised by individual technical workers—of the pooling of the results of technical research. Only by pooling knowledge and by co-ordinating research activities can the utmost benefit of technical progress be reaped for the industry.

A big step in the right direction was made when some six hundred delegates from all parts of the United States and from Eastern Canada met in New York on March 14th and 15th for the Third Technical Conference of Experts in the Printing Industry. The spirit of the conference was expressed in a resolution calling for co-ordination of all technical and research bodies working for the good of the graphic arts.

Next year should see the most important such conference ever held, for it was announced that the 1933 conference, to be held in Chicago, would be an international gathering of technical experts from many nations, and would probably last four days.

The subjects of this year's conference covered a wide range, amongst the matters discussed being colour gravure, offset, rubber plate printing, stereotyping progress, and paper problems.

Use of Rubber Plates

Of much interest were contributions on the subject of printing from rubber.

Mr. W. J. Wilkinson (Zeese-Wilkinson Company, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y.), spoke about an entirely novel process, invented by a Mr. Sardou, Marseilles, France, which consists of etching on a rubber blanket, which is run on a precision press at the rate of 6,500 per hour. The press feeds from a roll, can print in six colours, cuts and stacks the sheets at delivery end. It has great possibilities, particularly for the silk, wallpaper and cotton industries. It is not being marketed owing to the inventor's lack of finances and present business conditions.

Rubber Plates and Oil Inks

Mr. William S. Fowler (Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, Holyoke, Mass.), dealt with the subject of rubber plates used with oil inks. He said that the change to rubber from metal is so revolutionary in its application that time and energy are going to be required to educate and train not only printers, but apprentices in printing schools, to a point where their work will be done with rubber in mind and not metal. When, at last, the change has been completed, the world will see a new era of printing. Job presses and small cylinder verticals will be in great demand, and the printed results will exhibit a greater feeling of art than anything printed from metal in the past.

It should, he said, be carefully borne in mind, however, that rubber plates will supplant metal probably for only certain types of printing. Principally, rubber will first be used for the line plate and not for the reproduction of type work and the like. The latter will run along beside it in metal, in the same lock-up. Until such time as there is a new and improved method of making the moulded plate, half-tones will still be made in, and printed from, metal. Certain inventions in this field indicate that a moulded plate can be made out of the regular oil-proof hand-engraving rubber instead of out of moulding rubber as is now done. This new plate has no shrinkage, and will, when perfected, take the place of half-tone plates for such work as is now done on rough paper by offset lithography. Such a development would once more benefit the job press or small cylinder vertical, as it would then be possible to undertake short runs of half-tone illustrations on coarse paper.

Printing on Metallic Papers

In these days the craving for the novel and unusual is bringing printers increasingly in contact with the difficulties met with, and the expedients that can be adopted, in the printing of metallic papers. This very interesting subject was recently dealt with by an American expert, Mr. A. V. Fitzgerald, in addressing the Milwaukee Club of Printing House Craftsmen, and he had some helpful suggestions to put forward.

These comparatively new papers, he said, have a real metal surface—not bronzed, not coated with a metallic ink. They are obtainable in several colours, gold, brass, platinum, or silver; in smooth or embossed finishes; in dull or high lustre; coated on one side or on both sides; of American or European manufacture. The domestic and foreign papers have much in common, of course, but there are some slight differences to be noted by the user.

Metal paper should not be considered as merely paper—it is a process of printing, of which a most difficult operation has been performed by the paper-maker. In its proper field, no other method approximates its value. The only possible substitutes are metallic inks, or bronze powders—both of which yield less brilliant results.

Points to Consider

In order to properly handle these papers our knowledge and control should include the following considerations:—

(a) The purpose in mind when a job is being planned.

(b) The design, technique, colour scheme and plate possibilities.

(c) Ink and press work.

(d) Other production details.

These points are listed in the order of their importance.

The purpose, content, number of copies and cost should be considered in the selection of metal paper (or any other paper). Wherever the dominant requirement is an effective representation of a metal article, with the sheen and colour value of the original, metal paper is the most adequate means—it is supreme. Or, a background of lustrous metallic colour may serve to emphasise and enhance the representation of a subject in which metallic effects are absent, or of minor importance.

Design and Technique

Metal paper having been selected, either because of its subject value or for its background value, the next things to be determined are design and technique, so that the plate from which the impressions are to be taken may possess the necessary qualities. If the subject is metallic, the background should be "stopped out," either by heavy design or by solid opaque colour, leaving the subject as free from any treatment as possible—so that it will stand out in metal on a background of ink colour. In other words, the technique is the reverse of that used on white paper. Instead of the usual outline and shadows, draw the shadows only, leaving the paper to produce its own highlights. All background, border, and decorative design in the final printing should be very heavy, so as to permit very little of the metal paper to show through.

High-gloss metal paper requires that the greater proportionate area be devoted to background or opaque ink-coverage, in order that the object may appear dominant. On semi-gloss or dull-finish papers, the greater proportion of the area may be given to the subject.

Line Drawings

The best and most striking results are obtained from line drawings—either in brush or pen (poster effects). If properly handled by the engraver, charcoal, crayon, or pencil

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on rough paper will prove satisfactory. Wash drawings or photographs may be used, as metal papers take half-tones very well.

Half-tones should be very "contrasty" and deeply etched, because a screen (according to the degree of its density) tends to deaden the metallic lustre so that the colour will be weak no matter what kind of ink, or how much ink, is used in the press work. However, as the ink-covered area of a half-tone or Ben Day plate generally is less than the uncovered area, the metallic effect will predominate.

Whenever two or more colours are to be used, and one of them is a light colour or tint, it is well to let the light colour run under all the other colours (except where the metal paper is to show through). This foundation for the other colours serves to give them more perfect coverage and brilliancy.

A half-tone (black or multi-colour) superimposed on a solid tint (or a tint with tooled highlights) gives excellent results, although these plates print well without any under-size—especially on dull-finish papers. The under-size should contain no alkaline element. For instance, use no zinc white or magnesia where permanency and purity of colour are desired; better use hydrate, with Hankow wood oil in order to avoid tarnish (consult your ink-maker, if possible).

Ink Formulæ

The surface of metal paper is non-absorbent—the ink dries on the paper, not in it. Reputable ink-makers use tested ink formulæ for metal and other impervious or semi-impervious surfaces. No pressman should attempt to mix, compound, or otherwise "dope" an ink for metal paper. Rather than gamble with expensive experiments, he should order the right ink from a reliable ink-maker, and should fully specify his requirements—stating the kind of paper, the colour desired, and whether the ink is to be opaque or transparent. If possible, he should send a sketch showing the colours, with a sample of the paper, and call attention to super-imposed colours, if any.

The metallic sheen of the metal paper will show through transparent inks, and sometimes this effect is very artistic and desirable. Of course, opaque inks completely kill the metallic sheen.

Causes of Trouble

Here are some possible "troubles" and their probable "why": Does not cover! Flecks of metal showing through the ink indicate "wrong" ink, or a defective plate. Double rolling is never needed unless the forme is too heavy for the distributing capacity of the forme rollers.

Ink doesn't dry. This means that wrong ink has been used—the right ink will never give this trouble. Extra dryer will not make a wrong ink right. Adding varnish may give the ink a high gloss, also it may spoil a good ink.

Set-off. Slip-sheeting, or laying-out, is always necessary when a heavy body of ink is run on metal—or on any other coated paper.

The ink rubs after drying. This does not happen where the ink is right. It is caused by the use of a wrong binder in the ink, a dryer wrong in kind or in quantity, or by "doping" a right ink with a dry powder to obtain a different shade. Better let your ink house mix the ink. Ink properly made will not "rub."

The paper curls. Under unfavourable atmospheric conditions metal paper (coated on one side) will have a tendency to curl, but this tendency will be no greater than in other papers of like weight, coating and polish. This trouble may be over come by exposing the paper to a proper degree of relative humidity.

Unless this paper is carefully handled in the pressroom and bindery, the inked surface is liable to become "scratched"; and before the ink is "set," careless handling is liable to cause "smear" and consequent spoilage. Use the same care necessary in handling any other hard finish coated stock.

Metal paper stands folding, scoring, and light embossing—the metal coating will not crack more than the best grade of folding enamel.

In mounting metal paper on board, or any other fabric, the adhesive used should contain no alkali or other element liable to penetrate the paper and discolour the metal.

A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

RUBBER OFFSET BLANKETS

ALCO FOR QUALITY — ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E. Tel. New Cross 1209 All Sizes and Calipers

NIXO — NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD., 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2. (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715-6) Blankets stocked in all sizes, suitable for British, American and Continental Machines.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator-Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete Lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S., 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. "DIXOTYPE" THE ONLY BRITISH MADE **DRY FLONG.** Also Tissue Blotting and Backing for Wet Process.

STEREO DRY FLONG

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Dry Flong for Hand-casting and "CLEARTYPE" Dry Flong for Machine Casting.

PETERS, W., LTD, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. "WET FLONG" and "CITOTYP" for hand casting. "STEREO" and "PERFECTA" for machine casting. "PICTURE FLONG" for colour work and half tones

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE — CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane. Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTOPLATE (Reg Trade Mark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & Co., LTD., W. J., 36-38. Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4 Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TINPLATE DECORATG. MACHINES

CRABTREE — CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of the "ENSIGN" Standard and Speedy TIN PRINTING MACHINES AND COATING MACHINES.

ZINC AND ALUMINIUM PLATES

ALCO FOR QUALITY — ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E. Tel. New Cross 1209. All sizes suitable for British, American and Continental Machines

NIXO — NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD, 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2. (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715-6) All sizes and gauges in stock, ready for immediate delivery.

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New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Engraving Machines

A patent by Messrs. Cooke, Troughton, and Simms, Ltd., and Mr. J. D. Linn relates to an engraving-machine of the type in which a controlling member is guided in a desired path and operates a cutting tool by means of a pantograph or like linkage. The motion of the controlling member is determined in one direction by a rotary copy cam device and in a direction at, and in a plane at, right-angles thereto by a groove or its equivalent in or on the

FIG.1.

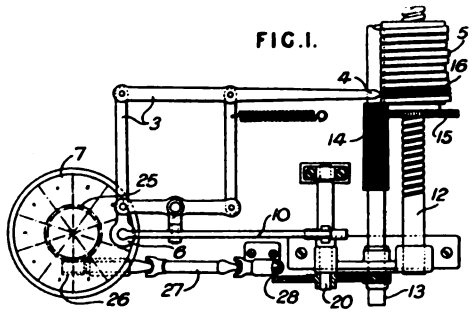


FIG.2.

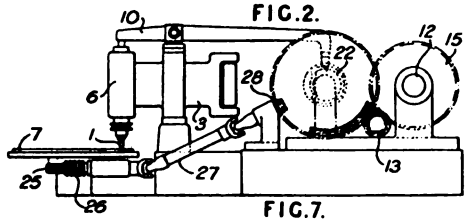
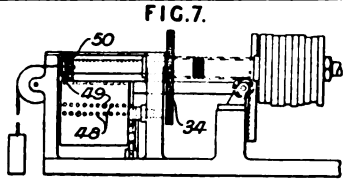


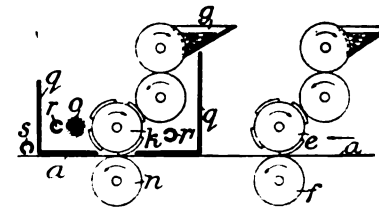
FIG.7.



cam surface, the path of each groove lying to one side or other of a mean line. The mechanism enables a series of engraving operations to be performed. A rotating tool 1 is carried by a boss 6 on a pivoted frame 3 and is held up to its work by a pivoted lever 10 one end of which rests on a cam 22 rotated in synchronism with the work-holding table 7 whereby the tool is allowed to move away from the work-table during a portion of the rotation thereof. Coupled to the pivoted frame is a pantograph lever system the pointer 4 of which is adapted to traverse a cam member 5 rotationally and slidably mounted on a shaft 12; the pointer by reason of the cam form moves to and fro radially with respect to the shaft 12 and by reason of the grooves 16 oscillates about a mean position parallel to the shaft 12. The drive for the cam member is by means of pinion 15 in engagement with a long pinion 14 on a shaft 13 which is geared to the main shaft 20 from which is also taken the drive 25 . . 28 for the work-table 7. The engraving of each character is accomplished during a single revolution of the copy cam but the actual engraving operation takes place during only three-quarters of such revolution, the tool being lifted during the idle quarter revolution. During the idle portion the transfer of the completed work-piece and introduction of the next work-piece of the series is effected. In a modification the copy cam may be made up of a series of individual cams placed side by side. The shaft has an extension on which is carried a non-rotating collar 50 which according to its longitudinal position will engage with one or other of a series of pegs 49 fitted into holes 48 on a cylinder which is adapted to be rotated in steps by gearing 34 from the copy cam shaft. By suitable disposition of these pegs the sequence in which the individual cams are used may be selected.—354,764.

Bronze and Colour Printing

A process for bronze printing in conjunction, if desired, with ordinary colour printing, as patented by United Cigarette Akt.-Ges. comprises the application of a print in ink or an adhesive followed by the application of bronze powder by means of a die corresponding to the lettering to be bronzed. The two prints may correspond exactly, or, as in the case of fine lettering, the adhesive print may cover a larger surface than the bronze print. As shown,



a paper web *a* is printed by means of a rotary couple *e*, *f* and passes to a second couple *k*, *n*, the cylinder *k* being supplied with bronze powder from a trough *g*. Surplus bronze is removed from the cylinder *k* by a revolving brush *o* cleaned by means of a suction device *r*, and the bronzing-apparatus is enclosed by a casing *q* within which is a suction pipe r^1 for removing bronze-laden air. A third suction pipe *s* removes surplus bronze from the web *a*. The suction pipes *r*, r^1, *s* may lead to a filter which removes the powder from the air.—351,920.

Composing and Casting Machines

An invention by Mr. F. Sandrinella relates to a mould-lubricating device which comprises an oil container, serving as a preheater, from which oil is delivered dropwise upon the conical walls of inlets, which communicate by conduits with the mould, so that the oil flows in continuous threads through the conduits. The container 1, Fig. 1, preferably of copper, is supported by a plate 2 from the bridge 4 of the machine, a three-sided stem 5 on the container engaging a triangular hole in the plate. The container has a venting passage 8, controlled by a valve 7, and is heated by two rods 11, clamped to it by collars 10, and immersed in the molten metal of the machine. The oil drops from three outlet tubes 14, controlled by needle valves 15, into three conical passages 21 in a distributor head 22, from which conduits 25 lead to the mould. The

FIG.1.

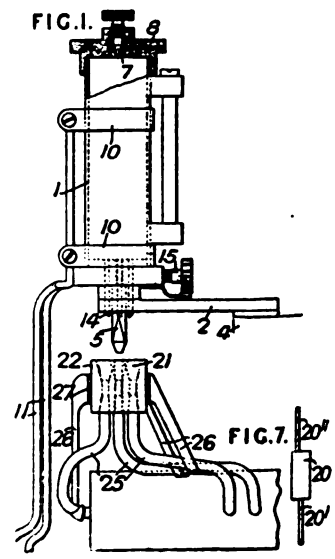


FIG.7.

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passages 21 are eccentrically located with respect to the dropping tubes 14, so that the oil falls upon the sides of the passages, and not directly into the holes. The eccentric position is secured by means of a gauge 20, Fig. 7, having eccentrically arranged pins 20^{I}, 20^{II}, one of which is inserted in a central hole in the head 22 and the other in the triangular hole in the plate 2. The conduits 25 are connected to the head 22 and to the mould by conically-ground surfaces. A collar 27, having resilient braces 26, connects the head to the conduits.—351,351.

New British Patents

Applications

Brehmer Folding Box Co., Ltd., and Wassner, F.A.B. Cardboard etc., packings. 8,566.
Cave and Co., Ltd., C. W., and Wilkinson, W. J. Loose-leaf binders. 8,480.
Foster and Sons, Ltd., J., and Bradshaw, R. Hydraulic presses for impressing stereotype matrices. 8,833.
Foster and Sons, Ltd., J., and Bradshaw, R. Mechanism for printing late news. 8,834.
Johnson and Co. (Paper), Ltd., A. H. Photographic processes. 8,367.
Linley, C. M., and Phillips, A. A. Ticket printing apparatus. 8,502.
Lloyd and Co., Ltd., N., and Sharp, L. E. Showcard for advertisements, etc. 8,537.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Machines for trimming printing faces of type bars, etc. 8,608.
Palmer, H. W. S. Cartons for milk, etc. 8,801.
Thewlis, J. Production of stereotype, etc., plates. 8,725.
Valtat, R. L. A. Manufacture of cards for statistical machines. 8,660.

Specifications Published, 1931

Banning, E. Cartons for eggs and the like. 369,350.
Goss Printing Press Co. Printing presses. 369,403.
James, H. V. Paper web-tensioning means for reel-fed printing presses. 369,485.
Package Machinery Co. Method and apparatus for registering printed webs of paper. 369,463.
Strachan and Henshaw, Ltd. (Goder Kommandit Ges., H.) Machines for the manufacture of paper bags and envelopes. 369,499.

MR. G. RANGECROFT, of Messrs. G. Rangecroft and Co., Clapham Junction, was on Tuesday night elected president of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, in succession to Mr. J. H. Quinn, and Mr. Fred A. Chivers, the hon. secretary, was appointed vice-president.

MR. A. WILLIAMSON, costing secretary British Federation of Master Printers, gave an address on costing before the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at their meeting on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between H. G. Wood and A. Vosper, printers, 49, Moncrieff Street, Peckham, S.E., under the style of "Whitmarsh and Wood."

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.—Report of Provincial Newspapers to November 30th shows profit, after depreciation, of £157,365, less bank loan interest £26,559. After providing for dividend on first preference shares for 1931 and on second preference for half-year to June 30th, and providing £31,500 for income-tax, £40,000 is added to reserve, raising it to £100,000; carried forward, £78,061. Results do not include profits of Northampton newspapers after October 31st, 1931, as from that date they were amalgamated with those owned by Northampton Mercury Company. During year bank loan has been reduced by some £64,000.

The Printing Crafts Guild

On Saturday last about one hundred members of the Printing Crafts Guild, Manchester, spent an instructive afternoon in the works of Messrs. Norbury, Natzio and Co., Ltd., Old Trafford, where letterpress and lithographic productions created great interest. The firm being specialists in certain classes of printing, the staff was able to demonstrate the facilities that are evident throughout the works for efficient output.

When the several parties had reassembled before departure, Mr. John Taylor (president) asked Mr. H. L. Birdsall (director) to convey to the firm and staff the thanks of the Guild members for the practical demonstrations that had been presented whilst visiting the several departments.

WEE MAC.

MR. T. WINTERBURN, a member of the composing room staff of the "Staffordshire Sentinel," Hanley, for three years, died last week.

A VERDICT of accidental death was returned at an inquest at Tavistock last week on Ernest George Henser (26), a compositor, of 15, Cranleigh Terrace, Edmonton, London, who died from hemorrhage of the brain at Tavistock hospital as a result of injures received in a road accident when riding pillion on his brother's motor cycle during the Easter holidays.

AT the inquest last week on Joseph Stoddart (49), a printer's machinist, of Second Street, Gateshead, the acting deputy coroner returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind." Death was due to poisoning.

MR. STANLEY LE SAGE, of 292, High Holborn, London, only surviving son of the late Sir John Le Sage, for many years managing director of the "Daily Telegraph," left £11,325 (net personalty, £10,074).

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LITHO 5/- OFFSET 5/6

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Country Life 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 3d.; R. W Crabtree pref. (10s.) 6s. 6d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 11s. 3d., 11s. 6¾d., 8 p.c. pref. 25s.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 106; Thos. De La Rue 2s. 0¾d.; John Dickinson 30s. 7½d.; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 8s. 6d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 3d.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 10s. 3d., 10s. 6d.; Illustrated Newspapers 7 p.c. cum. pref. 7s. 10½d., 8s.; Kelly's Directories 6 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 10½d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 105½; Lamson Paragon 18s. 3d., 18s. 1½d.; London Express Newspapers 7 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 6d.; George Newnes 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 9d.; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 6d., 6½ p.c. deb. 98, 7 p.c. B deb. 98, 96½; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 26s. 3d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 3d., 23s. 4½d.; R. Tuck 12s. 1½d., 12s. 10½d.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 11s. 7½d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 11s. 7½d.; Wyman and Sons 7 p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 9d.

Dividends and Reports

SOLICITORS' LAW STATIONERY.—The report of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society for 1931 states that sales have fallen considerably owing to the general depression in trade. The profit was £38,502 (against £53,528 in 1930). With £10,050 brought forward, there is £48,552, from which £1,073 has been expended on strengthening the structure of the freehold premises in Liverpool. A dividend is proposed of 9 per cent., less tax (against 12 per cent., less tax, for 1930). As the dividend exceeds 3 per cent., a bonus is distributable among solicitors whose accounts with the Society during last year amounted to £50 or upwards. A bonus will also be payable to the staff under the profit-sharing scheme. After adding £2,500 to reserve there will then remain £10,579 to carry forward.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—A quarterly dividend of 3d. per share has been declared by Associated Newspapers, Ltd., on the deferred 5s. shares. This is the same as for the previous quarter, but it compares with 6d. a year ago.

D. GESTETNER.—Interim ordinary dividend 5 per cent.

ALEXANDER THOM AND CO.—Directors of Alexander Thom and Co., printers, recommend final dividend of 8 per cent., less tax at 3s. 6d. (Irish Free State Co.), on ordinary shares, payable April 9th, and making 10½ per cent. for year (9½ per cent.).

R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS, LTD.—For the year ended December 31st last, the profit on trading was £24,475 15s. 1d. After meeting charges, the available profit is £14,939 15s. 8d. A sum of £14,382 13s. 7d. was brought forward at the end of 1930, making a total of £29,322 9s. 3d. Of this sum the preference dividends absorbed £22,250, and the directors recommend that the balance of £7,072 9s. 3d. be carried forward.

New Companies

LANE'S LIBRARY AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the libraries and printing works, together with the stationery and bookselling businesses carried on by G. W. Lane at Broadstairs, Herne Bay, and Westgage, Kent. Private company. Directors: G. W. Lane, Pearl A. Lane, Ellen Foord and R. W. Lane. Registered office: 45, High Street, Broadstairs.

TEMPLE BAR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (500 5 per cent. participating preference and 500 ordinary); book publishers, printers, booksellers and advertising agents and contractors, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. L. Williams. Private company. Directors: J. L. Williams and Inez M. Maher. Registered office: 60, Chandos Street, W.C.2.

UNITED MUSIC PUBLISHERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 4,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 20,000 founders' shares of 1s. each; music printers and publishers, musical, theatrical and concert agents, etc. Private company. First directors: Edith A. Gilmer, C. B. Yearsley, G. Delavenne, R. Dommange, H. Lemoione, M. Lable and Cecile Sartoris. Solicitors: Sutton, Ommanney and Oliver, 7 and 8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

F. P. SWEETEN, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a bookseller and stationer, carried on at Blackpool as "F. P. Sweeten." Private company. Directors: F. P. Sweeten and H. H. Sweeten. Registered office: 38, Bank Hey Street, Blackpool.

SPOT ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a theatrical and general advertising contractor, carried on by R. W. A. Tivey, of 10, Midland Road, Derby, as the "Midland Counties Publicity Service." Private company. First directors: E. W. Swan and Edith A. Wallis. Solicitors: Flint, Marden and Bishop, 42, Full Street, Derby.

THORNE ADVERTISING SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of advertising agents and contractors, carried on by the Thorne Advertising Service at 16, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow. Private company. Directors: R. M. Thorne and N. Carter. Registered office: 16, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

PERFUMERY BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Desmarais, of Paris, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of perfumery and scents, chemists or druggists, manufacturers of boxes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. J. Fellows and A. J. Wildey. Solicitors: Denton, Hall and Burgin, 3, Grays Inn Place, W.C.1.

LILYWHITE (1932), LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares (10,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference and 15,000 ordinary); to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the business of art photo printers and publishers carried on by Lilywhite, Ltd., at Sowerby Bridge. Private company. Directors: W. Firth, L. Firth, A. F. Sergeant, Mrs. Alice Sergeant and S. Sutcliffe. Registered office: Mearclough, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks.

JOHN H. ELLIOTT, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,500 ordinary, 250 10 per cent. cumulative preference and 250 5 per cent. pref.); printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. H. Elliott (40, Durham Road, Esh Winning, Co. Durham, printer) and R. D. Harker.

L. E. PROCTER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; typewriter dealers, repairers and manufacturers, office furniture and equipment dealers and manufacturers, printers, stationers, paper dealers and manufacturers,

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etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. L. Chapman (governing director), L. E. Procter and G. A. Chapman. Registered office: City Chambers, Infirmary Street, Leeds.

CREIGHTON GRIFFITHS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising agent carried on by Creighton Griffiths at 9, Windsor Place, Cardiff, and to carry on the same and the business of designers of pictorial and display advertisements, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Griffiths and Mrs. A. Griffiths. Solicitors: James Morgan and Co., 33, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

VICTOR FORD MUSIC CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a music publisher carried on by V. Ford at 9, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Private company. Directors: V. Ford (managing director) and F. C. Gray. Registered office: 9, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road. W.C.2.

BRITANNIA OFFICE SUPPLIES CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of stencil papers for duplicating and addressing machines, inks, carbon papers, etc. Private company. Directors: G. E. Bridger and H. G. Heath. Registered office: 115/119, Moorgate, E.C.2.

LUMINOPHOR, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 2,000 7½ per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each and 6,000 ordinary of 10s.; to acquire from E. Steinlauf, of Pfingstweid Strasse, 9, Frankfurt a/Main, all his rights and interests in a secret process for which he has made application for a patent (No. 2,687 of 1932) and any improvements thereto, and to carry on the business of commercial photographers, producers of blue and all kinds of prints and reproductions, etc. Private company. Directors: J. D. Atkinson, E. Steinlauf, R. E. Ellis and A. W. J. Craft. Registered office: 27, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

SAVOY WRITERS AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £250, in £1 shares; literary agents, publishers, journalists, etc. Private company. Directors: R. F. Frazer, A. G. Linney, and Dorothea C. Benson. Registered office: 110, Strand, W.C.2.

SYDNEY CHARLESTON (1932), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of dealers in smokers' pipes and the business of facsimile printing carried on by S. J. Charleston, Ltd., at 114, Holborn, E.C.1. Private company. Directors: W. Gray and F. C. Dell. Registered office: 84, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

METAL ADVERTISEMENTS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,800 "A" and 200 "B"); to adopt an agreement with Kalograph Parent Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in permanent photographs under the Kalograph and other processes, general photographers and photographic printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. W. Toze and E. P. J. Toze. Solicitors: Warren and Warren, 31, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

WALLS AND FLOORS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; merchants and dealers in and exporters and importers and manufacturers of carpets, linoleums, floor coverings, wallpapers, paper cardboard, papier mache, transfer paper, transfers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. J. D. Hourston, A. Follitt and H. Bowser. Solicitors: W. H. Dixon, May and Co., 19, Brazennose Street, Manchester.

Mortgages and Charges

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printing and stationery contractors, etc., 6A, Suffolk Lane, E.C.).—Satisfaction (a) to the extent of £25,000 (the full amount) on December 31st, 1931, of debentures authorised by resolution dated July 14th, 1921, and registered January 4th, 1922; (b) to the extent of £25,000 (the full amount) on December 31st, 1921, of debentures authorised by resolution dated December 9th, 1911, and registered January 1st, 1912; and (c) to the extent of £18,250 (being total amount issued) the balance of £6,750 having been cancelled on January 1st, 1912, of debentures authorised by resolutions of April 9th and May 26th, 1902, and registered July 8th, 1902.

VEEVERS AND HENSMAN, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc., 38, Cedar Street, Burnley).—Charge on 36, Cedar Street, Burnley, dated March 11th, 1932, as collateral security to mortgage dated April 9th, 1927, and further charge dated March 11th, 1932. Holders: Borough Building Society, 12, Nicholas Street, Burnley. Also further charge on 38, Cedar Street, and 42 and 44, Plumbe Street, Burnley, dated March 11, 1932, to secure £150. Holders: As above.

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, LTD. (formerly Newcastle Newspapers, Ltd.), (46, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).—Satisfaction to the extent of £22,250 on March 15th, 1932, of 1st 5 per cent. mortgage debenture dated June 3rd, 1925, and registered June 8th, 1925.

WESTERN METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS (1928), LTD. (565, Fulham Road, S.W.6).—Issue on November 9th, 1931, of £200 and on March 14th, 1932, of £300 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

EDWARD J. WOOD AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (37, Rosslyn Crescent, Wealdstone).—Satisfaction in full on March 14th, 1932, of debentures authorised by resolution dated October 31st, 1923, and registered November 14th, 1923, securing £1,000.

H. F. PIMM AND CO., LTD. (makers of envelopes and paper bags, stationers, etc., 1-3, Brixton Road, S.W.).—Issue on February 22nd, 1924, of £100 and on March 18th, 1926, of £800 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

LONDON FASHIONS PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (95, New Bond Street, W.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £600 on January 28th, 1932, of debentures authorised by resolution dated March 12th, 1901, and registered April 2nd, 1901, securing £1,000, the remaining £400 debentures having been cancelled.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS (BRITISH AND FOREIGN), LTD. (Victoria Road, Willesden).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised January 27th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,500.

D. MUNRO AND SON, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., 111, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised February 16th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to debentures previously issued), the whole amount being now issued.

D. MUNRO AND SON, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £850 on March 4th, 1932, of debentures authorised August 5th, 1926, and registered August 11th, 1926.

Receivers Appointed or Released

ARTHUR AND CO. (LONDON), LTD. (music publishers, etc., 4, Featherstone Buildings, W.C.1).—A. Smith, of Linden Hall, Highbury Quadrant, N.5, was appointed receiver on March 21st, 1932, under powers contained in debentures dated September 18th, 1931.

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Wrapping Paper Printers

Rules for Business Practices

Of interest to British printers is a new movement announced from New York. Nineteen rules to govern printers who print in colours on transparent and translucent papers, or on materials to be used for wrapping or other purposes, have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission, as a result of the Trade Practice Conference held by the industry recently in New York City. It was estimated that 98 per cent. of the industry, figured on volume, was represented at this conference to improve present business practices.

Twelve out of the nineteen rules of business practice which the conference adopted were approved by the Federal Trade Commission as pertaining to law violations, while the other seven rules have been accepted by the commission as expressions of the trade

The rules of practice in that first group of twelve pertain to price discrimination; secret payments of rebates; untruthful advertising; defamation of competitors; imitation of trade-marks or trade names; inducing breach of contract; giving money or anything of value to employees of competitors' customers without knowledge of their employers; obtaining information from competitors by false representations; selling goods below cost with intent to injure a competitor; selling products by false means or devices; selling goods at a price reduced from a marked-up or a fictitious price, and shipping goods on consignment with the intent of injuring a competitor.

One of the seven rules in the second group, which the Federal Trade Commission has accepted, reads: "The industry approves the practice of making the terms of sale a part of all published price schedules." Other rules in this group include references to arbitration, price lists, proper invoicing, contracts, and the employing of persons who are already under contract with some competitor.

Bristol Students' Work

The Bristol School of Printing, at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, has undoubtedly proved itself a source of benefit to the printing trade in the West of England. That it is continuing on sound lines is proved by the School's "Year Book" for 1931-32, which is just to hand. There appear in it specimens of the work of the students in the letterpress (composing and machine), bookbinding and machine ruling, and litho departments. In a brief preface considerable development in the plant is reported to have occurred during the past twelve months, and thanks are expressed to the numerous supply houses which have enabled the School by their gifts and installations to produce such fine work. The book provides many varied examples of bookwork and display typography, in good taste; also evidences of sound press work, including some excellent pictorial reproductions in letterpress and litho offset. There are also fairly creditable specimens of ruling in red and blue. On the whole, this Year Book is a fine production, and we hope it will help West Country printers to realise the practical benefits of technical education.

A VERY pleasant evening was recently spent in Leeds by the Yorkshire Division of the Travellers' and Circulation Branch of the National Union of Printers and Bookbinders and Paper Workers. The occasion was a dinner dance, and Mr. W. Wilson, Manchester, who spoke, stressed the need for good fellowship and co-operation among newspaper workers. He said that to-day more than any other day in the past years, there was a crying need for both fellowship and co-operation. Mr. R. E. Walsh, Manchester, said that in his opinion it was only co-operation from all members of newspaper executives that kept the great game going.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone*: 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

MACHINE MINDER, experienced Three-Colour, Half-Tone, etc., on Two Revs., Wharfedales, Babcocks, Platens; indentures; references; T.A.; married.—Haste, 72, High Street, Tonbridge. 15628

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

TENDERS

TENDERS, to be delivered before noon on Wednesday, April 20th, 1932, are invited from firms with London works for certain Process Engraving for the Public Service—Group 920.—For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1.

A Unique Book-Collection

In the library at Church House, Westminster, there is a little-known collection of books which is the largest of its kind in the world. This is the hymnological library based on the collection presented by the late Dr. Julian. It contains over 10,000 publications, mainly hymn-books, but also tune-books and hymnological pamphlets. Some of these are very rare.

Though there is not here a first edition of Sternhold and Hopkins's "Psalms of David" in English metrical verse, which is one of the very oldest popular books, there is one dated 1576, and there are twenty-three others advancing through the years, the last in the collection appearing in 1852. This book, first published in the sixteenth century, became so popular that it was bound into nearly every Bible and Prayer Book by the beginning of the next century. Its day lasted for nearly 200 years, and it was only beaten after a great struggle by Tate and Brady's book.

One of the rarest books in the collection is one published in the middle of last century by the committee that had formed itself to compile the "Hymns Ancient and Modern." There were about 100 hymns in it, and only fifty copies were printed. One was sent to each of the cathedrals of Great Britain and to a few interested persons, with a request for a trial of the hymns and for notification of approval or disapproval. Apparently there was a definite note of approval in the replies, for the "Hymns A. and M." appeared a year or two later, in 1860.

There is also in the library a book published in 1632, which, from the condition of its pages and from the evidence of inscriptions inside it, is supposed to have survived the Great Fire of London.

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Quick-Ref. Service Index

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS (SERVICES) LTD

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

ENGRAVERS

FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co. Ltd.
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
PHOTO ENGRAVERS

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H. E. W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE, MIND COURT, FLEET ST. LONDON, E.C.4

PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS

1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE POPULAR QUARTERLY
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
"Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet St. London, E.C.4
Telephone : Central 6678
Telegrams : "Printauct, Fleet, London"
Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

TRADE GUMMING AND VARNISHING

STRIP, EDGE and CORNER GUMMING
also
SHEET GUMMING and VARNISHING
(up to Quad Crown) to the Trade.
Phone or write for Price List:
J. A. BUIST
1 Leicester Place, Little Saffron Hill, E.C.1
Clerkenwell 3043.

TRADE TYPESETTERS

COMPS LTD.
15, Kirby St., Charles St.,
Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 7, 1932.

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APR 26 1932

PROCESS BUY BRITISH COPPER

PERIODICAL POST GENERAL LIBRARY

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 181

LONDON: APRIL 14, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

A Printer with Ambition . . .
Is like a man with a tin of petrol . . .

It won't get him anywhere if he has
NO MACHINE . . .
It won't get him far if he has a
Machine that doesn't RESPOND 100%

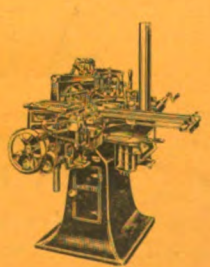
That is why we keep reminding you that the all-British

"MONOTYPE"

is the machine with the greatest EFFECTIVE VERSATILITY



THE MONOTYPE
CORPORATION LIMITED
43 FETTER LANE, E.C.4
CENTRAL 8551-5



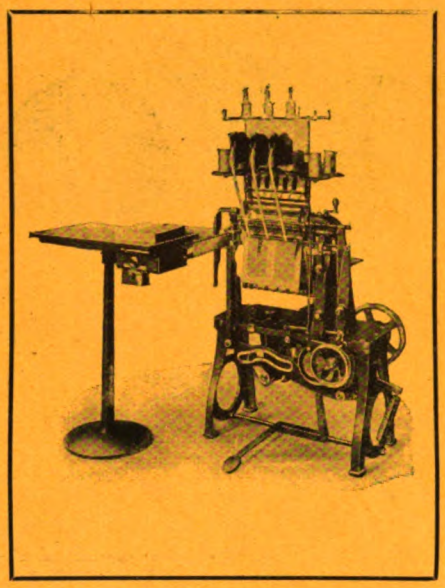
"MONO"-SET FOR THE "B. & C."

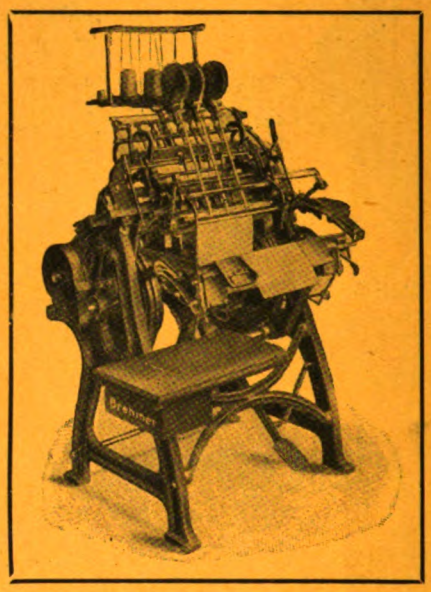
"MONO" GILL

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

2/3rds OF BRITAIN'S PRINTING METAL IS FRY'S METAL

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For BETTER BINDING—

BREHMER No. 138¼
IMPROVED FOUR-ARM
SEWING MACHINE

Is specially for sewing light letterpress work, and has been built to suit the demands of Bookbinders who prefer to use a machine which works with four feeding arms.

For Magazines, Novels, Hymn Books, etc. Specially suitable for "French" sewing. Also sews with tapes. Speed 60/70 sections per minute. Standard and interchangeable parts.

BREHMER No. 38¼
HIGH-SPEED LETTERPRESS
SEWING MACHINE

Will sew any book from nearly 1" square up to 14" x 10". Run at over 80 sections per minute. Sew from one to six tapes and enable you to put four tapes into a 6-in. book. Sew thin and also thick sections. Sew "French" and through or over tapes. Sew tightly. Last a business lifetime. Also, the No. 38¼ has straight needles. Has tape loosening device. Has a silent drive. Is inexpensive to install. Is cheapest to run. Is easiest to operate. Uses up the whole of the spool of tape, and therefore is the machine for the modern bindery.

AUG. BREHMER'S

Telegrams: "Papyrus, Barb, London." (BRITISH) SUCCESSOR LTD. Telephone: National 8877-8

JOHN MILTON HOUSE, 124-125, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.1

Australian Agents—F. T. WIMBLE & CO., LTD., 35-43, Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 351)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 181

LONDON : APRIL 14, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE promoters of the " Better Stationery " campaign will do printers a bit of good if they succeed in educating the buyer of business stationery to a higher appreciation of quality in paper. Printers themselves have done as much as anyone to lower the standards by constantly offering second-class alternatives. How very rarely does a printer advocate the higher price and quality as an alternative that is reasonable and suitable. Yet if it comes to a test of real service and a sound knowledge of what is right and appropriate in business stationery, the higher-priced production should, at least as often as not, be indicated as a necessary alternative.

* * *

Paper on the Estimate

ABOUT ninety-five per cent. of printers' salesmen sell on price, and depend upon cut prices to hold their jobs. It is unfortunate, but true, that the common viewpoint of this ninety-five per cent., so far as paper is concerned, is that this is the factor to attack when price-paring sets in. On the estimate form paper is just a price, and to the novice in these matters the only difference between one paper and another is the difference it makes in price on the estimate. Scarcely ever does a cheaper paper affect the production times on an estimate, and this is because paper is quite an abstract thing until it becomes the material at machine. As a figure on a quote paper it is one thing, but as a factor on machine it is another thing altogether. Then it is that the marginal price difference assumes real and practical dimensions, affecting time, quality, reputation, loss or profit, fitness for purpose and so on.

* * *

Choice of Envelope

THE " Better Stationery " campaign is concerned mainly with business paper and printing, and it sets out to create a realisation that good stationery can only come from good paper and good printing. The office user is being educated to a paper consciousness, to appreciate the vital part which paper and print can play in the revival of business prosperity. We are ourselves impressed repeatedly by the influence which seems to be exerted by the better-class letters in the morning mail. Especially does it seem to stand out that the bigger and smarter-looking envelopes claim prior attention. Cheap manilla envelopes look merely manilla; they do not look interesting, whatever the contents may eventually turn out to be. We can never understand a business manager tolerating the insertion of a good-class letter form in a third-class envelope; the latter discounts the former.

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	338
Research in Foundry Work— Dr. G. L. Riddell Addresses Overseers	340
L.M.P.A. Dinner	342
Norwich Master Printers ...	342
Country News	344
South-West London Printers— Master Printers Elect Mr. G. Rangecroft	346
Teaching Bookbinding Craftsmanship— Camberwell School Example ...	348
Ex-Ambassador as Binder ...	349
Waste Time in the Bindery— How to Reduce It	350
New Inventions	352
Long-Established Printers ...	355
Printers' Managers and Overseers— Many Matters Discussed ...	356
Hudson and Kearns Auxiliary	357
Trade Union Matters... ...	357
Commercial Review	358
Advertisement and Criticism— Newspaper Unsuccessfully Sued	360

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The Case for Quality

IT is commonly claimed that almost any business letter worth the name costs round about a shilling or more to produce and mail. This is the first fact to establish in the minds of those who set out to save fractions of a farthing per sheet and envelope in the specification of their business stationery. The next fact to drive home is the indisputable claim of a well-turned-out letter to first attention. Then there is the fact that letter paper is one's own self in representation, penetrating to places and at times impossible of achievement by one's self or one's salesman. After this, there are all the facts incidental to the maintenance of prestige, the creation of goodwill, the value of good stationery as an advertisement, and so forth. Against these opportunities for the exercise of real selling ability and the rendering of service, the quality-reducer has one argument, the lower price, which in fact is no argument but a boomerang weapon to render salesmanship ineffective and take the pleasure and profit out of printing.

* * *

Opportunities for the Printing Trade

IT would be a grand thing if there were a movement in the printing industry to band together all those interested in quality with the object of educating fellow printers, salesmen and users of business stationery to an appreciation of the higher standards of quality. There will be progress only through propaganda, and there are countless opportunities for propaganda of the right kind for those who are qualified to make use of them. Without organised effort, little or nothing can be done except in the daily routine of rendering service. In the public way, however, there are meetings, luncheons, debates, demonstrations where business men of the right type can be addressed to good purpose. That an immense amount of good work could be put in by qualified speakers we are quite sure from practical evidence in a smaller way. Perhaps we may need to commence nearer at home, in which case the salesmen's club idea might be thought out with advantage.

Mr. H. Hughes, under whose editorship the paper has been published for over twenty-two years, has been honoured with a presentation on retiring from the editorial chair of the "Brighouse and Elland Echo."

Mr. Hughes commenced his apprenticeship to the printing trade at Brighouse, of which town he is a native, in 1880. His employer was the late A. B. Bayes, the proprietor of the "Brighouse and Rastrick Gazette." In 1887, just before the birth of the "Echo," he obtained his first important journalistic appointment with the "Heckmondwike Herald." Later, he was given charge of the Cleckheaton district, and in February, 1898, he joined the "Echo."

Mr. J. Jamieson, of the composing room staff of the "Manchester Daily Mail," has been elected president of the Manchester Typographical Association, for the ensuing year.

Personalia

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is to take the chair at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on May 12th, has issued an appeal on behalf of the fund. He points out that last year the fund expended £5,786 more than its revenue, that the total sum expended in this way is £317,000, and that the claims on the fund are likely to be heavier than in 1931.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom at the Mansion House reception on Saturday which followed the wedding at St. Paul's of Mr. Richard A. Jenks, son of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, to Miss Marjorie du Cros. Amongst those attending the wedding were Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Sir Stephen Killik and Mrs. Greenland, Sir Frank and Lady Bowater, Sir George and Lady Collins, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. P. W. Greenaway, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. G. H. Wilkinson and Sir William and Lady Baddeley.

Lord and Lady Camrose and Sir Gomer and Lady Berry on Saturday attended the reception held at the May Fair Hotel in connection with the wedding of Mr. James A. Field Beale, eldest son of Sir John and Lady Beale, of Whitehall Court, and Miss Joan Hepworth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hayward Hepworth, of Oulton Lodge, Oulton Broad, Suffolk.

Sir Thomas McAra responded to the toast of "The Proprietors and Publishers," proposed by Mr. G. L. Vickers, at the annual dinner of the Federation of London Wholesale Newsagents and the Sunday Newspaper Distributing Association held on Wednesday of last week at the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Avenue. Sir Neville Pearson presided.

Mr. William Maxwell, J.P., past president of the Federation of Master Printers, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. T. E. Naylor performed the opening ceremony last week of a new club for printers—the City Printers' Club, 3, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. The club, which provides the usual amenities, is open to all printers and other newspaper workers—whether employed in the City or otherwise—and a special feature is that profits will be devoted to printers' charities, especially the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. Frank Judge, of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, has consented to preside at a concert to be held on Tuesday, April 19th, at Stanley Hall, Junction Road, N.19., in aid of the funds which the Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society contributes, as an Auxiliary, to the Printers' Pension Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation. In his endeavour in this good cause it is Mr. Judge's earnest wish to maintain the splendid record set up by the late Mr. H. C. Bolton, long the president of the Camden Town Society.

Mr. S. S. Campion, an Institute of Journalists ex-president, is retiring from Northampton Town Council after forty-nine years' service.

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Research in Foundry Work

Dr. Geo. L. Riddell Addresses Stereo Overseers

The April meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers Association was held on Thursday of last week, at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, Mr. A. Chadwell (president) being in the chair.

Mr. Mumford, a new member, was present for the first time, and was welcomed by the members. The secretary announced the death of Mr. R. Simpson, an old and respected member of the Association.

The chairman drew attention to the fact that the Association was to be engaged in raising money for the Printers' Pension Corporation at a concert to be held at Anderton's Hotel, on April 18th, and that Mr. Bullett (secretary) was to represent the Association in the chair. For this event the members voted ten guineas from the funds of the Association. The remainder of the evening was spent in listening to an address by Dr. Geo. L. Riddell, technical director of the Printing Industry Research Association, who dealt interestingly with several phases of research work in connection with electrotyping and stereotyping in this country and abroad.

Mr. Chadwell, in introducing Dr. Riddell to the meeting, said they previously had had the pleasure of listening to Mr. J. R. Riddell, and it gave them especial delight to welcome his son that evening.

The Value of Research

Dr. Riddell, in his opening remarks, said that on each previous occasion on which he had addressed meetings of overseers he had spent evenings which had proved enjoyable and mutually beneficial.

Proceeding, Dr. Riddell said there was a lot of mistrust and doubt about printing research in general and the Printing Industry Research Association in particular, but like most cases of mistrust it was founded on misunderstanding.

Scientific research, proceeded the speaker, was a weapon and a most effective one which could be used to overcome technical difficulties. There was no need to emphasise the fact that stereotyping and electrotyping were highly skilled crafts in which the difficulties were many and which called for considerable knowledge and ingenuity. When trouble arises one can overcome it in one of two ways: either by finding out the cause and removing it; or by trying, more or less at random, certain likely remedies. If the craftsman and the scientist would co-operate great improvements would result.

Their job was to put certain complex materials through certain complex processes in order to obtain a desired result.

It was to the interest of the stereotyper and electrotyper that they should have some means of examining their raw materials before they were put into practical use, and the processes should be subjected to scientific control. It was no use saying that the raw materials were the responsibility of the supplier alone. That was short-sighted policy which merely passed responsibility for trouble along and did nothing to overcome it. We had an excellent example of the value of scientific control in stereotyping alloys. Standards had been set up by the manufacturers and were closely maintained, and if these standards were adhered to in the works, troubles due to the metal were practically non-existent.

What has been done in Research

Two obvious ways in which science could be applied to stereotyping and electrotyping—probably two of the most scientific processes in the printing industry—were (i) by control of the raw materials, to see that they were up to standard, and (ii) by examination of the existing processes, to see if they could be improved. They would probably be interested to hear of some of the research work which had already been done on stereotyping and electrotyping problems. The Americans at the U.S. Bureau of Standards and at the Government Printing Office have been prominent in this work.

One of the materials investigated was the graphite used for electrotyping, and specifications had been set up for graphite for various purposes. Graphite was now specified by its carbon content, conductivity, time of covering and fineness. It was found that dry polishing leads with a high carbon content covered rapidly, and that the coarser the graphite the more readily would it cover. This was probably due to the fact that there were a small number of contacts between the particles of graphite and also because the areas in contact were larger. On the other hand, a graphite which was too coarse would give trouble in working, owing to the deterioration in detail and the increase in the number of pin-holes. Further, it had been shown that a given graphite applied in the dry state induced more rapid covering than when applied wet. Another point not generally recognised was that the graphite which was added to the moulding wax had a great effect upon the rate of covering: i.e. if a "rapid" graphite were added to the wax it would increase the rate of covering of a slow graphite used for polishing, and vice versa.

Other work done in America dealt with copper electrotyping solutions. The whole process of copper deposition was studied and recommendations made to produce the most suitable plates for printing. As was well-known, electrolytically deposited copper was crystalline and for a printing plate the crystals should be as small as possible and should be arranged at random. It had long been known that certain materials added to a bath would enable good shells to be grown at higher current densities. As the result of research work it was shown that a small quantity of phenol-sulphonic acid added to a bath would permit good shells to be grown with a current density of 230 amperes per square foot. Such an increase in current density resulted in a great saving of time. For instance, a half-tone shell 0.006in. thick was deposited in two hours 50 minutes with a current density of fifty amperes per square foot. A similar shell could be grown in 42 minutes if a current density of 200 amperes per square foot were used.

The effects of altering the copper sulphate content, the sulphuric acid content, the temperature and agitation had all been studied, and as a result recommendations had been made so that good shells could consistently be produced with economy and ease.

Nickel Depositions

A similar study of nickel solutions was made and conditions suggested for maintaining the baths in good working order. The concentration of nickel sulphate was important, and the pH or acid concentration should be carefully controlled since the latter had an important bearing on the quality of the deposited metal. Moreover, a periodic checking of the pH would indicate whether or not its solution was working efficiently or not. If the bath was too alkaline the deposited nickel was dark, brittle and spongy. If the bath was too acid, the product was a bright, hard nickel which would curl and crack easily.

If one found that the bath was becoming more acidic, then it was an indication that the anodic corrosion was not sufficient—more anodes should be used and more chloride or sulphate added to the bath. On the other hand should the bath tend to become alkaline it was an indication that excessive anodic corrosion was occurring; fewer anodes should be used and some of the chloride or sulphate removed.

Stereotyping

Referring more particularly to stereotyping, Dr. Riddell said there had not been a great deal of research work published on stereotyping problems beyond those relating to stereo metal. Metal manufacturers were rendering a remarkable service in establishing and maintaining correct standards for type metals. Most of the published work dealt with alloys and their control for various purposes in various works. He had seen some curves showing the variations in composition of stereotype alloys used in certain American Newspaper offices, and he believed they would agree that the constancy of the alloys was remarkable when

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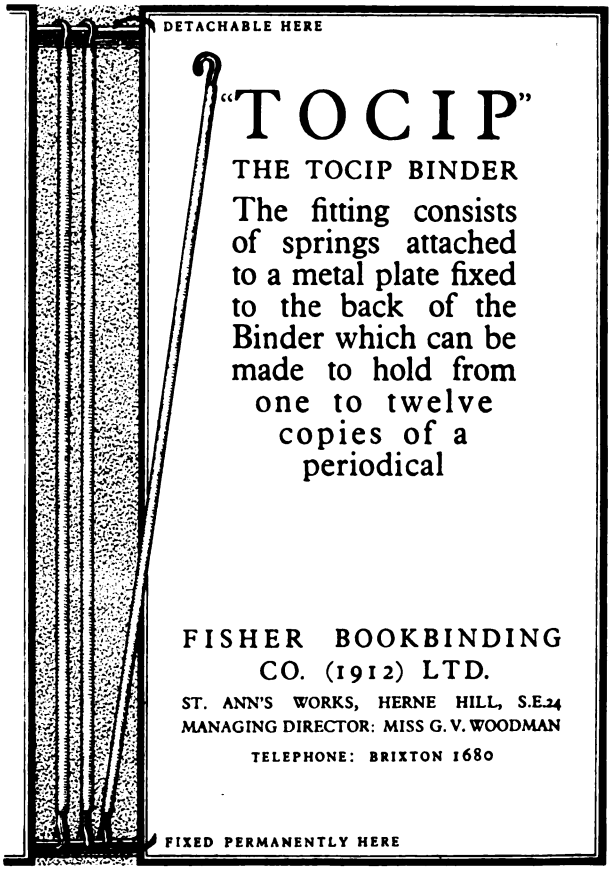
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one considered the treatment under which the metal had to go. He had no doubt whatever that similar conditions held in this country.

Bismuth for Antimony

For some time past, people had wondered what would be the effect of substituting bismuth for antimony in stereo alloys. Some work had just been published on this subject. Apparently bismuth decreased slightly the hardness, tensile strength and resistance to compression of the alloy. On the other hand the casting properties seemed to be slightly improved. In general, however, the advantages of bismuth seemed to be very slight, and the possibility of large cheap supplies was doubtful, so that there was little likelihood of its being used in practice.

Heating of Stereo Pots

The Printing Industry Research Association had commenced work on a new system of heating stereo pots by gas. One of the advantages of electrical heating was that one could place the heating elements in the metal itself. On the other hand gas was cheaper, and in general more certain. They were trying to devise a system whereby gas-fired heating units were placed in the metal, and they were fairly well on the road to success.

Dr. Riddell said that while in America he saw a newspaper foundry which was saving a considerable amount of money and making things more comfortable for the operators by covering the molten metal in the Autoplates with a layer about 2in. thick of an insulating powder. No hooding was required for the pot. Heat losses were nil—one could easily place one's hand on the top of the insulating layer and vapours from the metal or black plates were filtered out by the powder.

Dr. Riddell also briefly referred to the experiments being made with rubber deposition, although these, he said, were not yet on a commercial footing.

Discussion

The subjects referred to in an interesting and useful discussion covered a wide range, and included the technical aspects of various kinds of melting pots, copper and rubber depositions, the standardisation of dry flong, and metallising. Those taking part were Messrs. A. H. Howell, W. M. Forsyth, Bernard Titchener, A. H. Mundey, A. Chadwell, B. W. Wood, and J. S. Sunderland.

Mr. Mundey, in speaking on behalf of the Printing Industry Research Association, appealed to them to give support to the work Dr. Riddell was endeavouring to do for every printer of the British Empire. It was a big job, he said, and the P.I.R.A. required the co-operation of every section of the industry to make it of real service. The P.I.R.A. had done excellently so far, and was capable of doing still greater work in the future.

A hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Riddell was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. B. W. Wood, and very cordially adopted.

Leipzig Spring Fair

The Leipzig Spring Fair took place in the most critical time that the countries of the world have experienced within living memory—the economic crisis having resulted in the erection of trade barriers and in banking and other restrictions which made it difficult for manufacturers and traders to dispose of their products. Thus the organisers as well as the buyers held a gloomy view of the possibilities of business at this international event. Contrary to these expectations the amount of business transacted in several sections of the Fair greatly exceeded the most optimistic predictions.

The total number of exhibitors was 7,622, or only 15 per cent. lower than the Spring Fair of 1931. The area of exhibition space was only 12 per cent. less than that occupied in the year previous. The general Sample Fair did not lose many of its exhibitors, but the Technical and Building Fairs suffered rather badly, owing, chiefly, to the condition of trade on the Continent.

L.M.P.A. Annual Dinner

A Representative Gathering

As usual, the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, held on Tuesday at the Hotel Metropole, proved an important and successful function. The gathering was fully representative of the most prominent elements in London printerdom, and included several well-known printers from different parts of the country. A cheerful note was struck in the speeches, and incidentally no references were made to recent Government legislation in respect of tariffs, etc. The speakers were the Rt. Hon. Lord Askwith, K.C.B., Mr. W. R. Codling, C.B.E., C.V.O., Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Sir William S. Crawford, K.B.E., Mr. H. G. Clarke (president of the British Federation of Master Printers) and Mr. B. Guy Harrison (chairman, and president of the London Master Printers' Association). The guests included the Rt. Hon. Viscount Leverhulme, D.L.

A full account of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

Norwich Master Printers

The annual meeting and dinner of the Norwich and District Master Printers Association was recently held at Norwich with Mr. R. A. Wingfield, the chairman, presiding.

At the business meeting Mr. G. H. Yelf, the secretary, reported a satisfactory year. He made reference to price-cutting and advised members to endeavour to increase the volume of printing orders by advertising themselves rather than to cut the prices, and thus increase the quantity of work. At the Technical College the classes for the training of apprentices still continued to advance, he said, and during the year there had been many installations of additional machinery.

Mr. T. W. Roberts (treasurer) presented the financial statement, and this and the report were adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. A. W. Goose.

Mr. F. S. Deyns Page proposed the re-election of Mr. Wingfield as chairman. Mr. H. Perry seconded, and the vote in favour was unanimous. Mr. Wingfield expressed appreciation of the compliment and acknowledgment of the support given him during the past twelve months. He said he was particularly grateful to Mr. Yelf.

On the proposal of Mr. Wingfield, it was agreed to create an office of vice-chairman and to elect Mr. J. H. Burton to serve therein.

Mr. T. W. Roberts was re-elected treasurer.

At the subsequent dinner the chairman gave the toast of "The British Federation of Master Printers," to which Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher responded. The Federation, he said, had undoubtedly improved conditions in the craft in the last twenty years. On labour matters Col. Fletcher said they had had a friendly talk with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. "We put things to them which they are considering," he continued, "and to which they have promised us an early reply." As the matter stood, he could not give away any of the secrets of that conference, but he appealed to them to trust the Federation.

Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold also responded.

Besides other speeches there was an enjoyable programme of song.

"NICKELOID NEWS."—Receipt of a copy of the house journal of the Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., the "Nickeloid News," always impresses us with the sense of modernity and efficiency. This little publication in its latest issue again exemplifies the striking and pleasing effect of water-colour inks printed from Nickeloid "Ocol" plates, and it contains attractive articles with some particularly fine half-tone illustrations.

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Trade Notes

Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., have removed their printing works, the Chapel River Press, Kingston-on-Thames, to Andover. At the new works they have had installed an oil-electric generating plant in a brick-built power station. The equipment is of modern design and will add not only to the efficiency of the printing plant, but also to the comfort of the workers.

The Oxfordshire Press has decided to amalgamate with the "Oxford Times."

The Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades have applied to the Tariff Advisory Committee, of which Sir George May is chairman, for a duty on printing machinery imported from abroad.

The "Christian World," London, the well-known independent religious weekly, celebrated last Thursday its seventy-fifth birthday, when it published special anniversary articles and messages of congratulation.

In the King's Bench Division during recent days, Associated Newspapers, Ltd., have been the defendants in a case in which Mrs. Louise Ann Meurig Morris, a young medium, has claimed damages for alleged libel, which, she alleged, was contained in an article in the "Daily Mail" on January 26th, 1931, and in a contents bill of the same date. The defence was justification and fair comment on a matter of public interest.

The annual meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers Association will be held on April 27th, at 2.30 p.m. at 7-10, Old Bailey, London.

The annual meeting of the London Society of Compositors Jobbing Guild will take place at the L.S.C. Board room, 7-9, Saint Bride Street, London, next Wednesday, April 20th.

The death has taken place at Gateshead of Mr. John Ramsay Russell, wholesale stationer, in his eighty-fifth year.

The death has occurred at the age of seventy-nine of Mr. Wm. H. Fowler, proprietor of the Scientific Publishing Co., Manchester.

Mr. J. W. Baron, paper bag manufacturer, of Rothsay Gardens, Bedford, left £132,582.

Mr. Alexander James Fraser, of Otford, near Sevenoaks, formerly of Sydney, London manager of the "Melbourne Argus," formerly cable editor of the Australian Press Association, and prior to that associated with the New Zealand Press Association, left £860.

£5-Note Engraving.—For engraving on a copper plate words, figures, and marks resembling those of a £5 note, Henry Edward Brooke, aged 51, an engraver, was at the Old Bailey on Friday sentenced to five months in the second division. Mr. Christmas Humphreys, who prosecuted for the Bank of England, said the plate was "a beautiful work." In defence Brooke explained he engraved the plate 12 years ago only as a specimen of his work in order to try to get employment at the Bank of England, and he had no idea that he was committing an offence.

Old Maps.—An exhibition of maps and charts, many of which are more than two hundred years old, has been opened by the Medici Society in their Liverpool galleries in Bold Street. In addition to the beautifully executed specimens of cartography, there are to be seen some handsomely produced travel books, among the finest of which is "A Discours of Voyages into ye East and West Indies" by Jean Linschoten. There are thirty plates in it drawn with tremendous vigour and in great detail. There are two examples of this, one from the 1599 edition, the other from that of 1619.

Stationery for India.—The total imports of stationery (excluding paper) into India during the nine months April to December, 1931, registered a further fall from Rs.61 to Rs.55 lakhs, the United Kingdom share being reduced from Rs.34½ to Rs.28½ lakhs, while that of Germany rose from Rs.13 to Rs.14 lakhs. Arrivals from Japan were slightly greater at Rs.3½ lakhs, those from the U.S.A. declined from Rs.3½ to Rs.2½ lakhs and "other countries" from Rs.7 to Rs.6½ lakhs.

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Country News

BIRMINGHAM

THE funeral took place last Thursday of Mr. Frank Goodman, of Acock's Green, senior partner in the firm of John Goodman and Sons, printers and stationers, of Castle Street, Birmingham.

CARDIFF

A DEPUTATION from the Cardiff Typographical Association (comprising Mr. T. P. Thomas, president, Mr. Ben. Powis, secretary, and Mr. A. Weston) attended last week's meeting of the Cardiff Finance Committee to appeal to the corporation to let their printing contracts to firms who were ratepayers within the city area. They pointed out that the printing and kindred trades had suffered severely during the past two years, during which period the Cardiff Association had paid out £9,918 to unemployed members, of whom 102 out of a total of 402 were still idle. It was added that whilst the Corporation might save a few pounds by giving contracts to firms outside the city area, the financial result to the Cardiff printers who were ratepayers was very serious, and they were sure that the committee would give their plea sympathetic consideration. The chairman (Alderman C. F. Sanders) said the deputation's views would be given every consideration when the committee dealt with the stationery and printing tenders, which would be opened on the 16th inst.

WILLIAM FRANK ROBERTS (28), described as "a persistent and notorious thief, who made a speciality of stealing from ships," was sentenced to three years' penal servitude at Cardiff Quarter Sessions last Thursday for breaking and entering the office of Henry Marks, printer and stationer, Cardiff Docks, and stealing fountain pens and pads.

DARLINGTON

AT the request of the Darlington Town Council, Mr. J. C. Dresser, president of the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance, has prepared a new seventy-page guide book to Darlington, which is to be published shortly. The book deals with the inquiries of visitors, prospective residents, and those seeking a centre for commercial and manufacturing purposes.

LIVERPOOL

THE well-known Liverpool firm of printers and advertising specialists, Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, have recently moved to new and more commodious premises at North House, North John Street, Liverpool. With this move they have issued a "Retrospect," a most attractive pamphlet covering the history of the house since its foundation, in a small way, in 1854, by Mr. Thomas Lee, a sub-editor on the "Liverpool Times," and Mr. J. H. Nightingale, attached to the "Liverpool Journal." During the American Civil War, when there was no Atlantic cable, Mr. Lee supplied London papers with news of the fighting by collecting American journals from in-coming liners and carrying them personally to London. The offices now vacated in North John Street for the handsome block erected on the opposite side of the street were occupied by the firm for sixty years. The present partners, Mr. Harold Lee and Mr. Herbert A. Lee, are son and grandson of the co-founder of the business.

PRINTING as a career has been recognised by the Liverpool Education Committee who, in the fifth booklet of a series, issued as guides to parents, teachers and others in touch with young people seeking careers, have dealt interestingly with the art of printing. All the main occupations in the printing trade are considered separately, and the processes by which type is set by hand and machine, and line, half-tone, and other illustrations are engraved on copper and zinc, etc., are described in succinct terms. Information is given with regard to the work of the reader and copy-holder, stereotyper, electrotyper, etc., in jobbing and newspaper houses, and of employees in allied trades, such as stationery, bookbinding, and envelope, paper bag and cardboard box manufacture. A section is devoted to general apprenticeship and learnership conditions for boys and girls respectively; wage and trade conditions are set forth; and there is full information as to facilities for continued education, and the books and periodicals for use by those engaged in the printing and allied trades.

MANCHESTER

THE funeral of Mr. J. D. Jeremiah, for many years associated with Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., and latterly, until his retirement in 1930, a director and manager at the Manchester offices of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., took place at the Southern Cemetery, Manchester, last Thursday, and was attended by many prominent mourners. The management and staff of the Withy Grove office were represented by, among others, Mr. A. Paterson and Mr. J. H. Oldham, and others present included: Mr. Charles Coatman (J. Kidd and Co., Ltd.), Mr. P. W. Cleathero and Mr. W. J. Thorneloe (Linotype and Machinery Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. Lougee (R. Hoe and Co., Ltd.), Mr. C. Dixon (E. Dixon and Son), Mr. W. B. Inch and Mr. W. Molyneux (Allied Newspapers Chapel, Nat S.O.P.A.), Mr. W. Jackson (secretary, Manchester Branch), and Councillor R. Lundy (Northern District Secretary, Nat S.O.P.A.). Wreaths were sent by Lord Camrose and Sir J. Gomer Berry, directors of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., Mr. J. S. Elias (Odhams Press), directors of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., and various departments at Withy Grove.

NOTTINGHAM

MR. GEORGE M. SADLER, of Lenton, Nottingham, a well-known figure in typographical circles and a city magistrate, died in the Nottingham General Hospital last Thursday. He had been in poor health for some time, but was at work at the Nottingham Printers, Ltd., of which he was foreman, on the previous Tuesday, when he had a seizure. Mr. Sadler was 64 years of age, and he is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

SHEFFIELD

A FINE of £25 was imposed, in Sheffield Police Court last Thursday, on John William Benton and Augustus Charles Shaw, trading as the Reliance Press Company, who were summoned for printing a coupon for a ready-money football betting business. Benton gave evidence stating that he had no knowledge of the coupon having been used for ready-money betting.

SUNDERLAND

THE death has occurred of Mr. Robert Attey, of Sunderland, in his 94th year. Mr. Attey, who was the oldest master printer in the County of Durham, commenced as an apprentice on the old "Sunderland Herald," over 80 years ago. Later, he worked on the "Daily Post," and in 1885 he bought the business which his son George and his grandson now carry on in Norfolk Street. Until about six months ago, Mr. Attey attended his works three or four mornings a week.

Co-operative Printing Society

The result of the Co-operative Printing Society elections to the Boards of Directors is as follows: Manchester Board —Mr. W. Stansfield (president), and the three retiring directors, Messrs. J. A. Fitzgerald (Failsworth), H. Hodgson (Bradford), and J. A. Gibson (Manchester), have been re-elected. The additional vacancy on this board has been filled by Mr. J. W. Hirst (Bolton).

At London and Newcastle, the retiring members have been re-elected, these being Mr. William Westwood (Newcastle), Mr. Mark Hodgson (Newcastle), Mr. Henry J. May (London), Mr. Frank Hodges (London).

Mr. J. Turner (Brandon), has been re-elected auditor, and the successor of the late Mr. N. Crozier is Mr. J. H. Goodwin of Messrs. Appleby and Wood (Manchester).

THE annual bohemian concert of the North London Master Printers Association is to be held on April 19th at the Islington Central Library Hall, Holloway Road, N. Mr. W. J. Mizen (the secretary) would be glad to hear before April 15th from master printers intending to be present.

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South-West London President

Master Printers Elect Mr. G. Rangecroft

Mr. J. H. Quinn, the retiring president, was in the chair at the annual meeting of the South-West London Master Printers Association, which was held on Tuesday, April 5th, at the Crichton Restaurant, Clapham Junction.

Mr. A. Spring, the hon. treasurer, presented the accounts. With expressions of satisfaction, the balance sheet was adopted, on the motion of the president, seconded by Mr. J. D. Wise.

Committee's Report

Mr. Fred A. Chivers, the hon. secretary, then presented the Committee's annual report for 1931-32. He gave a comprehensive review of the Association's activities, observing that the work had been of a very helpful character, the monthly meetings attracting considerable attendances, and the subjects dealt with covering a wide range of interest. After mention of the series of addresses on practical problems of printers, which had been given each month, it was stated that it was hoped to continue the series at the May and June meetings. The report said : " It is impossible to overestimate the value of this mutual interchange of opinions and experience on problems of current interest, and your committee feels that if only those members who do not realise the value of our monthly meetings would commence the practice of attending they would soon form the habit (in this case a commendable one), and so gain and give additional knowledge that proves so helpful in ordinary business life. To all the speakers who have devoted their time and knowledge to our service your committee tenders its grateful thanks and appreciation."

Reference was then made to the social events during the year, and the report paid a tribute to the work of the officers and the encouragement received from headquarters, whilst acknowledgment was made of the publicity given to the meetings of the Association in the " British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Proceeding, the report stated : " Times of adversity, if not altogether pleasant to endure, are useful in their way, and the spirit that has actuated the nation during this critical period in its history has been well reflected in our own trade organisation."

Need for Collective Effort

" Difficulties of many kinds confront us and demand our serious attention and united effort to overcome them. Our Federation president drew our earnest attention to some of these in his New Year message, which it is hoped all members studied carefully. It is a matter for congratulation that the good offices of our Joint Industrial Council have been successful in settling such differences of opinion as have arisen, and it is to be hoped that the problems that may arise in the future will be met in the same amicable spirit of co-operation.

" Your Committee is more anxious than ever that the benefits to be gained in meeting together from time to time should be fully realised, and would suggest that it might prove very helpful if, in cases where it is not always convenient for the principal to attend, a junior member of the executive were requested to represent the firm at our gatherings. This would not only tend to increase the interest and usefulness of our work, but would also ensure that the services of the younger generation as they assume positions of importance in their own business would be secured to carry on the work that their seniors have established. This practice has already been adopted by some of our member firms and has proved to be of mutual service, and your Committee would conclude its report by leaving this suggestion with you in the hope that it may commend itself for immediate action."

Mr. Quinn commented upon the value of the report which Mr. Chivers had presented, and suggested that the following addition should be made : " Another year has passed, and we cannot let it pass without recording our indebtedness to the hon. secretary, Mr. Fred A. Chivers, for unstinted service given willingly on our behalf. His unceasing labours for the South-West London district have contributed in no small measure to the strength and success of this district Association." (Applause.)

Mr. J. D. Wise added his meed of praise to the untiring efforts of Mr. Chivers, and the report, with the addition suggested by Mr. Quinn, was unanimously adopted.

Election of President

Mr. J. H. Quinn, in proposing that Mr. G. Rangecroft be elected president, said there was no need to specify the capabilities of that gentleman, because they were well known to everyone.

Mr. T. McColl Weir, in seconding, referred to Mr. Rangecroft's experience, not only as a printer, but as a member of the local Borough Council.

Mr. Rangecroft's election was unanimous, and he was duly invested with the president's badge.

Mr. Rangecroft, in acknowledging his election, said the honour conferred upon him showed that the Association existed for all and sundry and that all firms, whether large or small, were on an equal footing. With the assistance of Mr. Quinn and the hon. secretary, and the indulgence of the members, he would endeavour to merit the confidence they had placed in him.

Mr. Spring nominated Mr. Fred. A. Chivers as vice-president, observing that year after year he had proved his worth to the Association.

Mr. F. E. Tacey seconded with great pleasure, and Mr. Chivers was elected with cordial applause.

Mr. Chivers, in acknowledging the compliment, said the reward of work was more work, and he thought that axiom would be fulfilled by his election. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. Spring, seconded by Mr. H. V. Wiles, Mr. Chivers was re-appointed hon. secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Quinn, seconded by Mr. Laurence Mead, Mr. Spring was re-elected to the office of treasurer; the Committee was retained *en bloc* with the addition of Mr. Quinn; and Messrs. Rangecroft, Spring and Tacey were appointed to represent the Association on the L.M.P.A. Council, with Mr. Fred. A. Chivers as deputy.

Thanks to Outgoing President

Mr. G. Rangecroft proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Quinn for the charming and able manner in which he had carried out his duties as president during the past two years.

Mr. Tacey, in seconding the resolution, referred to Mr. Quinn's delightful sense of humour which had helped their proceedings along enormously.

The resolution was very warmly endorsed by the meeting and Mr. Quinn suitably replied.

Mr. Quinn then entertained the company with a happy and practical address on " The Conduct of the Printer's Office," for which he was cordially thanked by Mr. W. J. Boyle, of the Central Districts' Association, and Mr. H. V. Wiles. We hope to deal more fully with the address in another issue of the " British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

The hon. secretary intimated that on Tuesday, May 3rd, Mr. E. Pheby would give an address on the Ludlow System, and on Tuesday, June 7th, Mr. W. C. Weston, a member of the Illuminating Engineers' Society, would speak on " Good Lighting, with Special Reference to the Requirements of the Printing Industry." For Tuesday, June 21st, Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., had invited the members and their ladies to visit their mill at Sawston, and it was hoped there would be a large gathering on that occasion.

INCLUDED in a collection of antiques staged at the Girls' School, Llandegai, near Bangor, were ancient printed books and some curious old prints. A copy of the " Historie of Cambria " is dated 1584.

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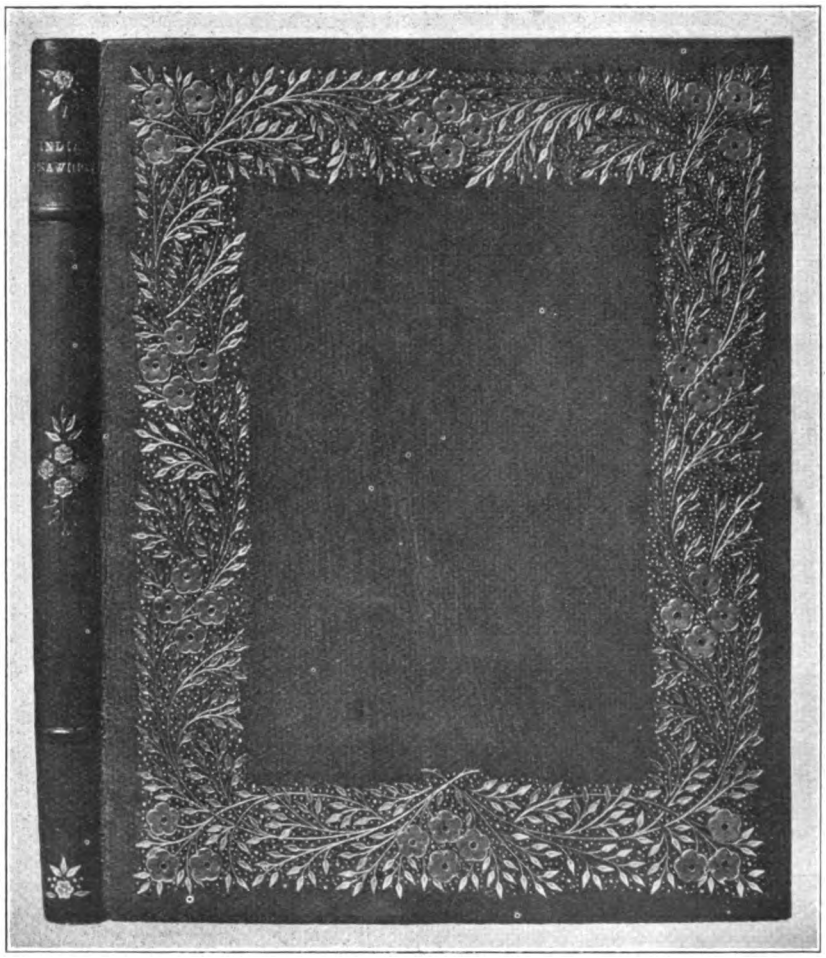
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Bookbinding Section

Teaching Bookbinding Craftsmanship

Camberwell School Example

At the annual exhibition of students' work of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts—just concluded at the South London Art Gallery (as previously briefly mentioned)—a very fine show of bindings was on view in the bookbinding section of the exhibition. Mr. A. J. Vaughan, the bookbinding instructor, and the students are to be congratulated on having produced some admirable examples of their craft.



GOLD-TOOLED DESIGN ON LEATHER BY F. C. HOLBROW
(CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS)

Of the fact that the ideals behind the work done at the School are strong and sound and there is instilled into the students a high sense of craftsmanship, the recent exhibition has given new evidence. The accompanying illustration shows one example of good work by a young craftsman. The design and execution of this binding stand to the credit of F. C. Holbrow. His decoration is of a fairly intricate nature, and the design, pleasingly flowing and forming an artistic unity, has been gold tooled on leather with the precision of an expert.

Notable among the bookbinding exhibits in this exhibition were the specimens of work by the senior and third year students, which included several full leather bindings, designed and tooled by the students themselves. The accuracy of the tooling indicates that the instructors realise the value of a high degree of skill. Moreover, an excellent feature of the tuition is that the more advanced students are allowed to make use of the class to develop their own ideas and for experimental work which is not possible in the workshop.

There was also shown some of the work of the second year students, amongst which were some half- and full-leather bindings. These showed very evident talent and a keen sense of craftsmanship. Lastly,

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there were some examples of library style binding, produced by the first year boys, these also showing sound and promising work.

As indicating the high standard of work attained by students at the Camberwell School, it may be recalled that in the City and Guilds examinations the first prize and silver medal for Final Forwarding, a first-class pass in the same exam., and a prize in Final Finishing, went to three students of the school—E. Riley, W. Trebett, and F. C. Holbrow respectively.

The objects of the bookbinding class at the Camberwell School are to assist apprentices to a wider knowledge of their trade, and to raise the general standard of trade work. Since the founding of the class in 1899 by Mr. W. B. Dalton, many men who are now well known in London as superior craftsmen have passed through it, gaining valuable knowledge and experience thereby. The class has also been prominent in the successes in the City and Guilds and the Stationers' Company examinations during recent years.

Of course, the School caters for other branches of the trade as well as for the bookbinding section, its typography classes being particularly successful. It is rendering real service to the printing and allied trades.

An advertiser in the "Personal" columns of "The Times" last Thursday offered a reward of £25 for "proof as to author or printer of Yearly Leaflets of 'Brayette' Club."

The Luttrell Psalter, acquired in 1929 for 30,000 guineas and at present in the British Museum, will shortly be in the hands of master bookbinders. Probably for the first time in its long history—it dates from the fourteenth century—it is to have new covers, and the old ones are to be carefully preserved.

Ex-Ambassador as Binder

Lord Howard of Penrith

Before Lord Howard of Penrith retired from the British Ambassadorship at Washington he announced his intention of taking up a hobby—that of bookbinding.

For over a year this distinguished diplomat, who has served in the Embassies of Rome, Madrid, Sweden, Berlin, Hungary, and Switzerland, and who was a member of the British Peace Delegation to the Paris Conference, has occupied a portion of his time in learning the bookbinding craft.

Spare-Time Occupation

He agrees with Sir Humphry Rolleston on the need for all of us to have a spare-time occupation for our later years.

Interviewed recently on behalf of the London "News-Chronicle," he was asked what attracted him to bookbinding.

"For one thing," he said, "I suppose it is the pleasure of putting old friends into new clothes." He showed half a dozen books bound in red, blue and yellow leather that, with the aid of his master, he has already finished. His son, he said, had begun the craft and four of them are thinking of taking a studio together.

English Bindings for the U.S.A.

He went on to refer to the United States, and said: "They have very little time for handicrafts in America, and I believe a great market exists for our work in all the fine crafts. I know two or three book collectors in the United States, and they all tell me they come to England for their bindings. I was speaking to Sir William Rothenstein (principal of the Royal College of Art) recently on this point, and asking whether we could not arrange to have a permanent collection or exhibition of British work on view in New York."



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Waste Time in the Bindery

How to Reduce It

Perhaps the variety of operations that have to be effected in the course of bookbinding and related processes make it difficult to utilise time to the most advantage. Certain it is that in most binderies there is a big field for further economies in respect of time expenditure. This particular trade often has features that make specially difficult the application of standardised routine methods. There are, however, possibilities of waste-prevention which are not always apparent.

A practical bindery foreman, Mr. A. H. Shaw, of Winnipeg, spoke recently to the local Club of Printing House Craftsmen, and his remarks on the subject of gaining efficiency and reducing waste of time in bookbinding establishments contained points of interest to many British executives who are looking for opportunities of showing a better balance of output against costs.

Pitfalls in Folding

After emphasising the general need for developing co-operation between departments, Mr. Shaw referred to estimates, remarking that here a little co-operation would be of great value.

The varied modern equipment of the bindery to-day offers a wide field for stumbling when giving prices (Mr. Shaw proceeded). It would be well for the estimator to consult the bindery foreman before giving figures on any job that must pass through this department. Advertising men have a mania for designing freak folders, and when one of these is put before the estimator, he gives it the "once over," and thinks, "That will fold nicely on such a folding machine 3,000 or 4,000 per hour." The job eventually reaches the bindery probably a few hours after the delivery time, only to have it discovered that some folds only can be done on the machines, while others must be folded by hand, mounting up the cost over the original estimate and causing further delay in delivery and an irritated customer.

In connection with the subject of folding there are numerous things which create trouble in that type of job. Paper comes in various weights, qualities and finishes, and all that has to be considered. The grain of the paper is also an important factor. An estimator will often figure out stock to get the most out of a sheet regardless of the grain. This will often mean scoring a job before folding, which operation will likely not have been taken into consideration in the estimate. And then there are the worries attached to coated paper cracking and splitting at the folds, and of pasted covers failing to adhere to coated paper.

Co-operate with Layout Men!

Co-operation between the layout men and the binder is most important. When locking up formes for the press, many things must be determined beforehand, position of margins, amount of trim, gripper edge and gauges. Here the binder has to determine what machine he can fold a certain job on, for different folding machines have different styles of make-up and different gauges. A matter which might be called to attention here is that in folding 8, 16 or 32 pages right-angle, each fold causes a slight twist, which is unavoidable, but this makes it practically impossible to ensure a perfect register. This will explain why 16-page formes are preferred to 32, a fact borne out by the latest large folding machines being made to fold a double 16-page inserted and delivered in 32-page form. Modern folding machines are equipped with slitters or perforators to assist in folding without creases and air pockets, but are often the cause of dragging in the subsequent folds.

Trimming for Register

Another matter often forgotten, is the trimming of stock before going on the press to assure good register. This is often necessary both for the press room and the folding machine. A job that is to be slit on the press should be arranged to give the slit edge to the folder for gauge. This is more accurate than the press side gauge, which is only true at the gauge but would be away out on the folder according to any variation in the stock.

Don't forget register markers when printing book formes. These markers enable a check-up for the folder, and are also a check after gathering.

A lock-up man wants to know why margins cannot be all the same on a job to be folded, inserted and wire-stitched. A wide outside margin to form a hang-over on the folded sheet assists greatly in inserting, and also is invaluable for saddle wire-stitching. It enables the girls to find the opening of the sections more easily; and, of course, becomes a time-saver.

The cutter is a worker who needs a little sympathy. Take a forme with several jobs on one sheet, or a bunch of labels. The cutter to be safe must have these properly lined up, for a knife cannot dodge in and out when making the first cuts. Another worry is the work-and-turn forme with close register. It is practically impossible to trim stock perfectly.

Perforating is an operation often leading to arguments. If sufficient notice is given, a perforating job can often be done in advance of press work, two or more up. Of course, the press room will complain about the difficulties of a raised sheet going through the press, or say that the air won't work on the Kelly because the sheets stick together—but the bindery needs some consideration! Perforating beforehand is valuable in the case of a sheet coming to the bindery printed in two or more colours, and numbered in a few places. It has to be cut into a small sheet, difficult to handle—but the bindery must perforate and complete the job without spoiling a sheet!

Undoubtedly the bindery, a most important part of any printing organisation, is a department which is not given the consideration which it rightfully deserves.

EXHIBITION OF FINE PRINTING.—A European exhibition of Fine Printing and Papers will be opened at Canton, Ohio, U.S.A., on May 9th. The organiser of this exhibition is Mr. Chester A. Lyle, instructor in printing at the McKinley High School, Canton. He has already received a number of specimens from this country but is desirous of securing further samples of poster printing and the finer class of printing generally. Samples may be addressed to him at the above address. The exhibition will be transferred from Canton and will be on show at the annual conference on Printing Education of the United Typothetæ of America, at Washington, D.C., towards the end of June.

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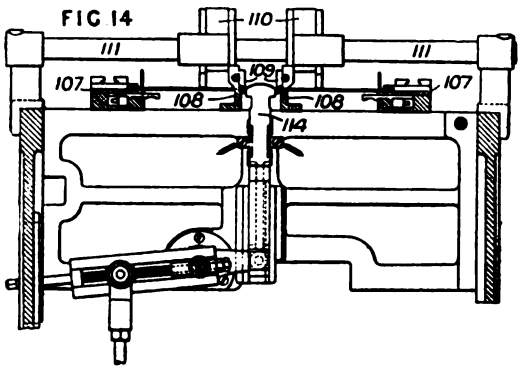
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New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Casing-in Machines

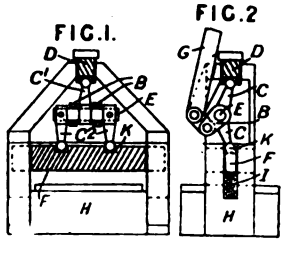
In a casing-in or bookbinding machine, patented by Messrs. C. Schramm and E. W. Clark, having means for forming the creases in the covers or cases and for shaping the backs, the cases are carried by reciprocating slides to



a position beneath stationary creasing-blades 109, which are vertically adjustable on brackets 110, themselves horizontally adjustable on shafts 111. The side edges of the case are supported by plates 107, and the back by rails 108. An electrically-heated forming-head 114 is then lifted to shape the back and form the creases.—346,776.

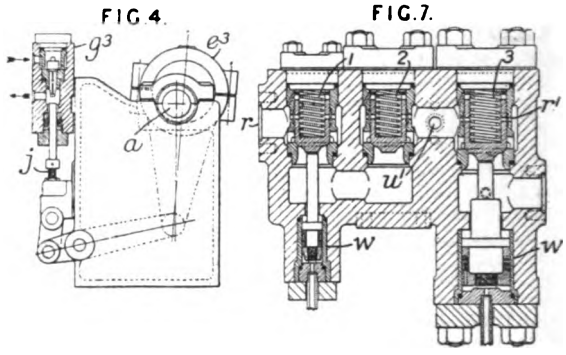
Cutter-Crush Embossing

In a press for cutter-crush embossing, operated by toggle mechanism C, the depth of embossing can be varied by means of a bush D screwed into the upper fixed part of the press and forming a cylindrical housing at its lower end to receive a spherical end on the upper link of the toggle. The upper link C^1 is situated centrally between two links C^2 forming the lower part of the toggle, and the adjacent parts of the links are formed with spherical seatings to accommodate similarly shaped parts on a pivoting bar E. As an alternative, the upper link may be slidable on the bar E so that it automatically takes up a position for the even distribution of the pressure. The ends of the lower links C^2 removed from the bar E are formed spherical in shape and are loosely housed in cylindrical borings K in the movable member F of the press which is normally supported by springs I engaging side extensions thereof. The extensions slide in slotted extensions of the bed H and may be rectangular or circular in section, the latter form permitting pivotal movement of the member F. The toggle mechanism is operated by a hand-lever G through links B, and a stop is provided to prevent it passing beyond the vertical position. The patentee is Mr. J. D. Campbell. —346,065.



Hydraulic Embossing Presses

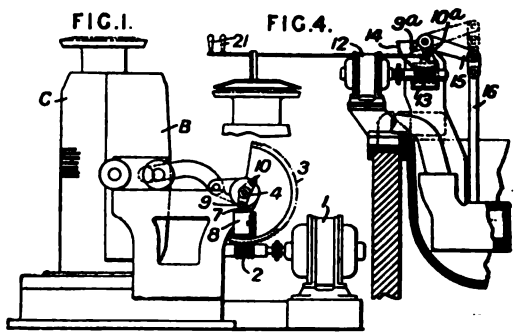
In this invention a hydraulic embossing-press is provided with separate valves for exhaust, low-pressure inlet, and high-pressure inlet, the exhaust and low-pressure inlet valves being operated by high-pressure liquid through pilot valves. A main valve block comprises a low-pressure inlet valve 1, Fig. 7, a non-return valve 2, an exhaust valve 3,



inlets for low and high pressure at r, w^1, and a connection to the press cylinder at r^1. Eccentrics e^3, Fig. 4, on a control shaft a operate through tappets j of adjustable length, a valve g^3 for controlling the high-pressure supply and similar valves controlling the inlet and exhaust of cylinders w for operating the valves 1, 3. Messrs. P. Shaw and Shaw and Sons (Salford) Ltd., are the patentees.—347,243.

Stereotype Casting Machines

An invention by the Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation relates to a method whereby in a stereotype casting-machine of the type in which the mould is constituted by a core and a back reciprocable to closed and open position, the back is power-operated, and the power is shut off automatically at each end of the movement of



the back. The back B of the mould is movable to and from the core C by means of a pair of toggles actuated by a shaft 4 rotated from a motor 1 by worm gearing 2, 3. The shaft 4 carries arms on which are mounted pins 9, 10 adapted to move the handle 7 of a switch 8 controlling the movements of the motor. The handle 7 is moved manually to set the motor in operation to close the mould, and when the closing movement is completed the pin 9 engages the handle 7 and opens the switch. To open the mould, the handle 7 is moved in the opposite direction to reverse the motor, and when the back is fully withdrawn the pin 10 opens the switch. The piston of the metal-supply device is under similar control. When the mould is closed, a handle 21 is moved to close the switch of a motor 12, which is connected through worm gearing 13, 14 and lever 15 to the piston-rod 16. When the piston is raised, a pin 9a on the lever 15 engages and moves the switch over to reverse position. The piston is thus returned to its original position, when the switch is moved into neutral position by a pin 10a.—346,891.

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New British Patents

Applications

Bunker, S. W., May, R. F., and Wix, A. Production of creped, corrugated, etc., paper. 9,454.
Cleland, J. A., and Cleland, Ltd., W. W. Cartons, etc. 9,010.
Degen, A. A. C. Apparatus for feeding insets or webs in register with other webs, etc. 9,210; 9,211.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Carrier bags. 9,253.
Faber and Schleicher Akt.-Ges. Sheet-feeding apparatus. 9,308.
Finnemore, E. J. P., Foster, H. H., Lucas, J. H., MacCullum, F., and Woolley, J. A. Printing, etc., stencils. 8,956.
Finnemore, E. J. P., Foster, H. H., Lucas, J. H., MacCullum, F., and Woolley, J. A. Printing, etc., on metal. 8,957.
International General Electric Co., Inc. Dividing systems for printing presses, etc. 9,440.
Jackson, L. Mellersh,- (Goss Printing Press Co.). Rotary printing press. 9,436.
James, G. L. H., James, H. M., and James and Co., Ltd., G. H. Binder for telephone directories, etc. 9,305.
Jones (Twinlock) Ltd., P., and Hutton, J. M. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 9,278.
Jones, S. H. Advertising device for theatre programmes. 9,091.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Varying speed driving gear. 8,996.
Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Pierpont, F. H. Mechanical composition of tabular matter. 9,247.
Morland and Impey, Ltd. Invoice forms, etc. 9,338.
Mullan, E. P. Making positives and negatives from printing formes. 8,985.
Nelson, I. T. Printing machines. 9,379.
Parr, J., and Dale, F. W. Printing machine. 8,979.
Pauling, G. Production of printed coloured designs. 9,497.
Pitcher, S. A., and Bushby, J. Ticket, etc., printing and issuing machines. 9,132; 9,133.
Schnellpressenfabrik Akt.-Ges. Heidelberg. Platen printing presses. 9,316.
Triggs, W. W. (Traung Co.), Gardner, H. T., Jackson, L. H., and Sheedy, F. T. Lithographic transfer press. 9,122.
Typograph, Ges. Matrix setting, etc., machines. 9,540.

Specifications Published

1930

Romer, W. Devices for the production of screened shades in printing formes. 369,606.

1931

Instograph, Ltd. Printing, stamping or recording devices. 369,796.
Munro, R. C., and Munro, Ltd., R. W. Adjustable doctor blades for printing machines. 369,738.
Pollak, J. E. (Addressograph Co.). Printing devices. 369,815.
Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig and Bauer Akt.-Ges. Arrangement of scraper blades for intaglio-printing machines. 369,773.
Tibble, L. R., and Lewis, Henry, and Tibble, Ltd. Foldable cartons or boxes. 369,870.

SOME of the best publicity matter we have seen comes from the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., and their latest effort, which announces them as "engravers by every known process," is quite up to their usual high standard. In black and white, colour, and gravure it provides evidence of their standard of work. Moreover, the printed words are direct and interesting, and in combination with the pictures conjure before us a vision of an organisation devoted to the craft of mechanical reproduction and the service of the customer.

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Bookbinders' Overseers and Costing

Mr. A. Williamson Ventilates an Important Subject

There was a good attendance of members at the April meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on Tuesday of last week, at St. Bride Institute, the chair being occupied by Mr. Harry Young (president), who was supported by Mr. P. H. Paton (vice-president). At the conclusion of ordinary business the members had the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. A. Williamson, secretary of the costing committee of the British Federation of Master Printers, who sought to show the value of costing to the overseer.

After the consideration of several items of correspondence, which included fraternal greetings from Mr. Maurice Hunt, the immediate past president, the meeting gave attention to the disposal of its votes to the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society, these amounting to some 400.

Mr. J. A. Gouldbourne, chief steward for the annual dinner, spoke of the arrangements being made for that event, and stressed the importance of members letting the stewards know as soon as possible their requirements regarding seating.

The Federation Costing System

Mr. Williamson, who was very cordially introduced to the meeting by Mr. Young, said he was especially pleased to have the opportunity of addressing a body representative of the bookbinding section of their great industry on the subject of costing. Proceeding to answer the question: "What is the Federation Costing System?" Mr. Williamson said that it was a method of analysing and allocating all the expenses of conducting a business, so that every operation necessary to the production of any kind of work might be charged with its proper quota of expense—no more and no less. The principles underlying the system, he proceeded, were fundamentally sound, because they recognised the difference between machine work where capital charges—more or less heavy—were incurred and hand work, where probably little plant might be necessary.

Mr. Williamson then gave an illustration of the three main lines of allocating area, capital, wages, etc., as follows: "I build, acquire the lease of, or rent a three-storied building. On one floor are placed a few benches and chairs; on another some expensive machinery; on a third, place a few simple racks for storage purposes. The area expenses are identical, but the capital charges bear no relation to them whatsoever. That is the first complication. But employees must be engaged if any production is to be achieved. On the first floor there may be women—say, at £2 per week—and men at £4 per week. On the second floor employees at both these amounts, whilst the third floor may be stocked with materials and the wages only of one or two employees be involved. How is this problem to be unravelled unless the aid of scientific principles be invoked?"

Other departmental expenses, Mr. Williamson said, were repairs and renewals, departmental sundries, power, etc. The sum of these expenses plus the wages of the operators formed the departmental cost. He proceeded:

Fair Allocation of Costs

"Every section of the business, including storeroom and office, is debited with its proper share of expense on departmental lines. To the storeroom would be debited the storekeeper's wages, carriage, and the delivery charges, and a proportion of the general expenses. To the office would be debited the balance of the expenses, usually the major portion. The expenses of the storeroom are recovered by adding a percentage of the total value of direct materials, whilst the office expenses (and such portion of the general expenses not recovered on material) are recovered by adding them to the wages and the departmental expenses already allocated on definite lines."

If they found that to the total materials used in a year they needed to add 25 per cent. to recover the paper store and handling expenses, it followed that the addition of this percentage to the cost of material in every order, whether the amount were large or small, would recover these charges in the course of a year.

It needed to be remembered always that the term "handling charges" meant much more than the physical effort required to move paper from the railway van to the storeroom and from thence to the particular department requiring supplies—these were area expenses, interest on the capital value of the stock, insurance, administrative and selling expenses, share of bad debts, etc.

"The cost of production is best recovered on the basis of time elapsed, although there are some operations for which piecework wages rates are paid. With the exception of piecework, time affects wages and almost the whole of departmental expenses. The cost of an hour may be the same whether 500 or 1,000 units are produced, so that any variation in the time of producing a number of units between one period and another will definitely alter the cost per unit.

"If the hour be the vehicle for the cost, we need to ally with it a monetary unit of cost which we call an hourly rate. This hourly rate is usually an inclusive figure comprising wages, departmental expenses, cost of supervision, and all other expenses incidental to and necessary for the promotion and conduct of business.

"The cost of an hour's work will vary in accordance with the nature of the operation, and is affected by the area occupied, the cost of the plant involved, and the amount of the wages paid to the operator. It is the niceties of the allocation of the expenses that make it possible to compare with confidence the cost of production by one method of production with that of another in order to find the most economic method."

Mr. Williamson emphasised that, owing to the many and diversified operations which enter into the simplest of printing and binding orders, it was not possible equitably to distribute expenses by adding them as a percentage on wages.

Need for Goodwill of Staff

Proceeding, he said: "Having found the hourly rates for the various operations and having ascertained the cost of handling materials, by what means are these expenses to find their way into the sums recorded on the customers' invoices? Here it is where the goodwill and intelligence of the overseer and his staff become absolutely indispensable. You will notice 'goodwill' is mentioned first. Too often and, sometimes, unfortunately, with cause, the Federation System (or any system of costing for that matter) is looked upon with suspicion, and facts are distorted by averaging time rather than recording actual facts.

"A proper system of time-recording, faithfully supported, is, in my opinion, the best friend of the employee. It is a most valuable corrective of the imagination of that individual who is certain that five hours is too long for this or that operation, or who considers that it is just as easy to produce 5,000 an hour as it is to turn out 3,000.

"But, besides this aspect of the usefulness of the Federation Costing System, its greatest value lies in the fact that the time of every operator at an equitable hourly rate will sooner or later bring in an adequate return to the coffers of the firm. Thus the producers and the consumers have a square deal. Much of the worry which sooner or later affects the relations of the employer and his employees has at its base financial disturbances, and scientific costing is one of the means for removing them."

The Daily Docket

Mr. Williamson concluded his very interesting address with an explanation of the working of the Federation's daily dockets as used in the binding and ruling department the girls' department, and the cutting and punching department; also the girls' (piecework) docket, together with the forms used in connection with the statement of cost and value of production.

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A good discussion followed, in which many of the speakers, whilst holding the view that costing was necessary, were not prepared to agree that the system as explained by Mr. Williamson was capable of easy application in some instances, more especially when bookbinders' work was received in batches.

In spite of the seeming difficulties put forward by several of the members, Mr. Williamson claimed that the comprehensiveness of the system covered every problem that could possibly be encountered.

Amongst those who contributed to the discussion were Messrs. J. Fleming, G. F. Elbra, G. J. Hellery, A. C. Ware, and Harry Young.

Mr. Esler, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that there was no doubt that the Costing System, scientifically applied, was a necessary adjunct to any business, particularly that of printing.

Mr. Frank Hayes, in seconding, said he regarded the three essential points of the Federation Costing System, viz., simplicity, accuracy and elasticity, as being highly suitable to the needs of the industry.

Mr. Williamson, in acknowledging, claimed that the trade as a whole had improved more by the adoption of the Costing System than by any other means that had been tried.

Caslon Machinery

Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., have definitely taken on the agency for all machinery manufactured by Messrs. T. C. Thompson, of Manchester, so far as concerns London and the S. and E. Counties. They have now available in London for inspection the Thompson British Automatic Platen, which, being of entirely British design and manufacture, is likely to prove a very valuable addition to the plant of many printing houses.

Another interesting Caslon item of which particulars are just to hand is the new style of hand guard, of British design and British make, which these makers are now in a position to supply for fitting to all Chandler and Price platens. They hope that it will shortly be available also for other types of platens regularly used by printers in this country, although they cannot guarantee that the hand guard will be made for every other type of platen in use. The device in question is the Redcliffe Automatic Hand Guard, invented by a printer in Bristol, of the Redcliffe Press, and is about to be patented. This is probably one of a very few hand guards that thoroughly satisfy in every respect the various requirements of the Factory Acts. The principal feature of the guard is that it is positive in action, being operated by a pair of cams, making its working very smooth. It, of course, covers the full width of the platen, which a great number of hand guards do not do, and it gives a rise of a full six inches when the machine is in impression position, which is actually more than is called for in factory regulations.

Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., will gladly supply any further particulars that readers may desire.

Long-Established Printers

The London "Daily Telegraph" has been publishing a series of letters drawing attention to "romances of long-established business houses." In last Friday's issue it published a letter from Mr. B. Guy Harrison, president of the London Master Printers' Association, who drew attention to the long record of his firm, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., of St. Martin's Lane. Mr. Harrison wrote:—

"The 'Daily Telegraph' correspondence has disclosed the existence of many firms whose records would seem to make those houses with only a century or more of tradition behind them comparatively newcomers in the field of commerce.

"In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, however, before the days of limited liability companies, many businesses were of somewhat modest dimensions, and possessed little in the nature of plant or fixtures. Their principal asset was the personality or skill of their owner, and in some cases, when a business changed hands or passed into another family, it must have been difficult to define what was actually transferred and how far the new business was, in effect, a continuation of the old.

"For this reason my firm, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., only claim the year 1750 as the date of their foundation. This was the year in which my great-great-great-grandfather, James Harrison, was taken into partnership, although the foundation of the printing business he entered was many years earlier.

"For nearly 200 years the business has been handed down from father to son through six generations, and during almost the whole of that period the firm has been privileged to be confidential printers to the British Government."

Newspaper and Printing Pensions

Messrs. J. S. King and Arthur Grime have been re-elected to represent the employers and Messrs. A. Howe and B. D. Whittaker the employees, on the Committee of Management of the Newspaper and Printing Industries Pension Fund.

During last year the membership of the Fund increased from 989 to 1,008, and there was an increase in the fund accounts from £26,946 to £36,447.

Mr. J. J. Bradshaw, of the "West Lancashire Evening Gazette," has been re-elected chairman, Mr. N. B. Graham vice-chairman, and Mr. H. G. Clarke (president of the Federation of Master Printers), treasurer.

TRADE COMPOSITION.—A new booklet showing type faces available is sent us by the Fleet Composition Co., trade typesetters, of 124/126, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. This firm, the managing director of which is Mr. Peter Dawson, is offering Linotype, Intertype and Monotype setting at competitive prices.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers

Many Matters Discussed

After the business part of the April meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association at the Old Bell, Holborn, last week, the members had the pleasant task of listening to one of their number discoursing on the old taverns and houses of London which have immediate association with the past. The lecturer was Mr. W. Wilson, well known for his knowledge of old and unusual London, and the title of his lecture was "London Taverns and a Public-House." It was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and many interesting reminiscences were afterwards forthcoming. There was a large attendance of members, presided over by the president, Mr. R. B. Simpson, supported by the vice-president, Mr. M. J. Odell, the general secretary, Mr. A. H. Wilson, and other officers.

Prior to the lecture there were some Association matters to be dealt with, and these were put through expeditiously.

The general secretary, after reading the minutes of the previous meeting—which were passed unanimously—read a letter received from an old member, to whom the Association had given an additional benevolent grant, in which he expressed his sincere thanks for the great kindness shown him, and wished the Association every success in the future.

Three New Members

There followed three nominations for election recommended by the Council. These nominees were duly elected, and the three new members were cordially welcomed by the president and members. They were: Mr. William Thomas Elston, 25, Somervill Road, South Harrow (overseer, lithographic department, Suttley and Silverlock, Blackfriars Road); Mr. Reginald A. Hanson, 37, Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4 (overseer, composing room, Christian Herald Co., 6, Tudor Street, E.C.4); Mr. B. T. Thom, Woodlands, Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts. (assistant manager, National Children's Home, Harpenden).

The next item was the appointment of stewards for the annual dinner, which takes place at the Holborn Restaurant on April 30th. The Council had already appointed five stewards and three more were elected by the members. Those chosen were Messrs. G. Cohen, W. R. Oxbrow and A. Shepherd.

Three recommendations by the Council were then placed before the meeting. Mr. Wilson introduced the first—"that the accounts of the Association for this year be closed on September 30th, 1932." It was asked if the recommendation was for this year only, and the reply was in the affirmative; this was duly seconded, and the proposition was carried without dissent.

Safeguarding Future Finance

The second recommendation was "that the accounts of the Association be audited by Chartered Accountants." The vice-president proposed this, saying that the proposal was in the interest of all of them, and would make for the soundness of their Association. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Phillips, a trustee, proposed the third recommendation, "that Fidelity Guarantee Bonds be taken out by the general secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and/or any other officer of the Association." After a brief discussion this was carried *nem con.*

Under "General Business" a number of items came forward. The first, introduced by the general secretary, drew attention to the forthcoming Printers' Pension Election. Mr. Berry also said a few words on this subject, urging members to send in their nominations promptly.

Association Affairs

Mr. Simpson next drew members' attention to the annual united gathering and coming-of-age celebrations of the North Midlands Centre, to be held at Nottingham at Whitsun. He then went on to speak of the affairs of the Association during the last few months. He referred to his visits with the general secretary and vice-president to the dinners of the provincial centres, and was pleased to say that now criticism had ceased, and they were all hoping to go forward to a more successful future. With regard to the recent court case, he said they had been advised to say nothing while the action was proceeding. Now it was over they could say what they wanted to, and he could not let that occasion go by without thanking Mr. G. Phillips for the work he had put in on that case. They did not know the worry and anxiety of it, and they all owed Mr. Phillips a debt of gratitude.

Continuing, Mr. Simpson made an eloquent appeal to every member to give the Association his full support. They all knew, he said, that their Association was solvent, and it was the duty of every member to support their officers and help to bring the Association to a position which they could admire, letting the trade unions and master printers see that they were conducting their Association upon a business-like footing. They would agree that the Association did want improving: they could do it if they stood together.

Mr. Odell urged members to support the Association annual dinner. Other speakers added their personal thanks to Mr. Phillips, and to the Council, for the work they had done during the past few months.

Old London

This concluded the business of the evening, and the gathering settled down for a pleasant and instructive hour. Mr. W. Wilson told them in an intimate way first of all about old London churches, mentioning St. Bartholomew the Great, and the legend of Rahere, who is said to have been the founder of the present "Bart's" Hospital. He took them on his "magic carpet" to all corners of London, referring to many City taverns and passing on to out-of-the-way Bermondsey and the south side of the Thames, then down Shadwell and Wapping way, where there are many taverns with notable connections with the past. He suggested that it needed no undue flight of imagination to believe that the old tavern signboards contained the original idea of the modern poster. Mr. Wilson was able to tell his audience of many famous men who used to frequent the taverns, and he mentioned one tavern, known to all connected with the "Street of Ink"—the Cheshire Cheese—which has existed through ten reigns, also the "Dick Whittington," where comps used to forgather. Then he spoke of Guy's Hospital, which we owe to a London printer and bookseller, who during his time was thought to be rather a miser and who left £250,000 in cash when he died. Another interesting tavern spoken of was the "Simon the Tanner," in Bermondsey, which is frequented by those employed in the skin and leather market. Mr. Wilson finally took them over to the West End, where there are still to be found many fine old hostelries.

Mr. Berryman, who opened the discussion, recalled Mr. Wm. Church, who used to tell them of the time when the "Old Bell" was a coaching station, and the place where they were sitting that night used to be in the form of galleries. Mr. Berryman mentioned that he was one of the few men alive to-day who could recall, and had spoken to, Charles Dickens. Numerous other members had interesting things to say regarding taverns, including Mr. R. H. Berry, who proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker. This was seconded by Mr. Cohen and carried very heartily. Mr. Wilson having briefly replied, the president declared the meeting at an end.

A SURVEY of the import trade of India during the first nine months of the fiscal year, April 1st to December 31st, 1931, prepared by His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, has been issued by the Dept. of Overseas Trade (Ref. C3850).

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Hudson and Kearns Auxiliary

Concert in Aid of Printers' Pensions

Much success marked the bohemian concert of the Hudson and Kearns Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, held on Saturday at the Bridge House Restaurant. The excellent concert artistes gave very evident satisfaction, while the efforts of the chairman, Miss Beatrice Spedding (secretary and a director of Messrs. Hudson and Kearns) were rewarded by the handsome collection of £131. The event was well supported by the management and overseers of the various departments of the firm, and amongst those present were Messrs. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E. (secretary, Printers' Pension Corporation), R. L. Biner, T. Jeffrys, J. Fleming, E. K. Maeers, A. Ward, and H. Westerman.

Miss Spedding's Appeal

At a convenient time during the concert programme, Miss Beatrice Spedding, in making an appeal for support, referred to the excellent work of the Printers' Pension Orphan and Almshouse Corporation. It had, she said, distributed over a million pounds in pensions to 4,090 men and women, and at the present time there were 1,661 aged printers and printers' widows receiving benefits amounting to £44,000 a year.

After dealing with the formation of the Corporation over a century ago, Miss Spedding alluded to the disaster which had overtaken the world in finance and trade, and which had left its mark on organisations such as theirs. In a sense the Printers' Pension Corporation was not a mere charity, because no one who became a candidate for a pension could obtain assistance unless he or she had contributed to its support. The chairman made a special appeal to the young men employed in the industry to come forward and give the Corporation all possible assistance. She was told that young married members did not take sufficient advantage of the insurance offered by joining the Orphanage side of the Corporation. The time had come when they must all pull together. This year there were 316 persons coming up for election, and there were pensions available for only about one-third of that number.

The H. & K. Auxiliary

Miss Spedding then gave an account of the activities of what she described as the vigorous Hudson and Kearns Auxiliary. The house of Hudson and Kearns was only four years younger than the Printers' Pension Corporation, and that year it had attained its 101st birthday. Their Auxiliary had not been in existence for many years, but they could point proudly to the fact that it had been able to provide five pensions costing approximately £400 each. That night they hoped to collect a sufficient sum to enable them to complete their sixth pension this year.

Miss Spedding concluded by paying a tribute to the hard-working members of the Auxiliary for the way they had devoted themselves on behalf of distressed printers and their families. Such an organisation she felt proud to be associated with. She was indeed very grateful to her own firm in particular for giving her such help and also to their mutual friends, the Field Press, who had doubled their last year's subscription.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, who congratulated Miss Spedding and the Auxiliary committee on their efforts, said that the chairman's speech was one of the finest he had ever had the pleasure of listening to on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

The concert, under the direction of Mr. E. C. Staples, the auxiliary secretary, was contributed to by the following well-known artistes: Mr. Teddie Ratcliffe, Miss Winifred Thomas, Mr. Tom Robbins, Miss Gwen Adeler, Messrs. Clapham and Dwyer, Mr. R. James, Miss Duddington, Mr. Lewis White, and "The Impromptus," presented by Mr. Fred Johnson.

A COPY of the 1839 Bradshaw, an "assistant to railway travelling," was sold at Putticks last Thursday for £1.

Trade Union Matters

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME.—The Nottingham Branches of two printing trade unions have withdrawn their opposition to the adoption of the National Apprenticeship Scheme. At Newcastle a meeting of printing trade union representatives has been called to consider the Scheme.

JOURNALISTIC WORK FOR JOURNALISTS.—At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists it was reported that the general secretary had written to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association asking that journalistic work should be done by journalists, and that a reply had been received from the Association that the matter had received sympathetic consideration.

L.S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT.—"The trade improvement experienced in February has not been maintained, tariffs notwithstanding," says the "L.T.J." "The Easter holiday slowdown resulted in further discharges, with the result that at the end of March the L.S.C. unemployment figures went up nearer to the January maximum. Yet the 'signs' of possible 'revival' remain, and in the near future may make a more lasting impression upon unemployment. At least, we hope so, for the present situation, in every respect, is disquieting. All the unions are suffering alike, and nothing but a substantial alteration for the better will stave off reconsideration of the financial implications."

MR. J. J. BEAHAN, who has died at Leeds, was prominently associated with the local branch of the Lithographic Artists and Process Workers, of which he had been secretary for forty years. He was also a member of the Leeds branch of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Trade and was actively interested in the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Mr. Beahan, who was an employee of the Leeds Corporation, was the editor of the "Journal" of the Leeds branch of the National Association of Local Government Officers.

T.A. SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The trade depression and several amalgamations have caused an alarming increase in the out-of-work benefits paid by the Typographical Association. During 1929, £26,663 was paid; during 1930, £35,013; during 1931, £64,750. This increase has shown that the present payments cannot go on unless there is an increase in income. It is proposed that there be a weekly levy per member of half and fully employed, such levy to continue until the delegate meeting. The proposed levy is: 9d. per week for Grades 1 and 2, 6d. per week for Grades 3 and 4, 4d. per week for Grades 5 and 6. The levy to commence on the first pay-day in May.

DUBLIN PRINTERS' PENSIONS.—Mr. P. J. Timmins presided over the sixty-first annual meeting of the Dublin Typographical Benevolent Fund and Printers' Pension Society, which was held recently in Dublin. After the submission and adoption of the report and balance sheet, Mr. Paxton appealed for further support for "this very essential and useful fund," which had done "such splendid work for the past sixty years." On the proposal of Mr. T. Ashe, seconded by Mr. R. Searson, a motion was adopted conveying the best thanks of the meeting to the donors and subscribers to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund for their continued generosity and support. A resolution was passed: "That we congratulate President de Valera and the Executive Council of Dail Eireann on having embraced the long demanded reform of pensions for widows and orphans in their legislative programme, and would impress upon all members of the Oireachtas the necessity of carrying same into early effect."

NEWSPAPER AWARDS.—The Company of Newspaper Makers has decided to present ten Lord Wakefield educational exhibitions of £50 each to sons and daughters of newspaper makers, irrespective of membership of any organisation, and sixteen long service awards of £50 each to men and women who have given twenty-five years good and continuous service in newspaper work. Ten of the latter will be called the "Lady Houston Awards."

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 9d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 9d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 90½; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 92, 91½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 92, 91½; Argus Press Holdings 23s. 9d., 7½ p.c. pref. 17s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers 22s. 6d., def. (5s.) 15s. 4½d., 15s. 1½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 6d.; Country Life 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 9d., 14s.; R. W. Crabtree pref. (10s.) 3s. 9d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 10s. 10½d., 10s. 3d., 8 p.c. pref. 25s.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 107, 105; John Dickinson 32s.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 6d.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 10s. 10½d., 9s. 7½d.; Illustrated London News and Sketch (5s.) 2s. 3d.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 9d., 6 p.c. deb. 90, 7 p.c. cum. pref. 8s. 3d., 8s. 6d.; Kelly's Directories 6 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 10½d., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 21s. 9d., 22s. 3d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 107; Lamson Paragon 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 24s. 6d.; London Express Newspapers 27s. 3d., 26s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d.; George Newnes (10s.) 16s. 9d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 6d., 17s., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 16s. 6d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 94, 93; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 10½d., 4s. 9¾d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 6d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s. 3d., 17s., 6½ p.c. deb. 97½, 98, 7 p.c. B deb. 97; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 24s. 4½d., 24s. 10½d.; R. Tuck 11s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 17s. 6d., prefd. 15s.; Weldons 6 p.c. cum. pref. 11s. 9d.

Dividends and Reports

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS.—The accounts show that after transferring £175,000 to income-tax reserve, the net profit for 1931 amounted to £410,910. This compares with £495,220 for 1930, when £150,000 was reserved for income-tax. No dividend is recommended on the ordinary shares (against 2½ per cent. paid as an interim distribution last year), and after providing for the preference dividends, which absorbed £289,750, and placing £100,000 (against £120,000) to reserve, the "carry-forward" is increased from £215,081 to £236,241. Allied Northern Newspapers has substantial loans outstanding (for which Allied Newspapers is guarantor) incurred in connection with the acquisition of certain of its newspaper properties. The directors are advised that it should be possible to fund these loans on a permanent basis, and shareholders are therefore to be asked to sanction the creation of 2,000,000 6½ per cent. cumulative preference £1 shares, ranking before the present preference capital.

New Companies

E. J. BRADSTREET AND SONS (NO. 2), LTD.—Capital £8,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of E. J. Bradstreet and Sons, Ltd. (incorporated in 1912) and to carry on the business of manufacturers of boxes and other commodities, printers, lithographers, stationers, etc. Private company. Permanent governing directors: A. J. Bradstreet and H. R. Bradstreet. Registered office: 41, Chiswell Street, Finsbury, E.C.1.

GARDINER AND CO. (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (1,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 4,000 ordinary); manufacturing and general printers and publishers, dealers in printers' sundries, lithographers, stereotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. Wallwork and F. Riley (1, Fairbourne Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.)

A. F. WILLIAMS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business now carried on at 79A, Barnet Grove, Bethnal Green Road, E., as "A. F. Williams" and to carry on the business of box and pattern card manufacturers, stationers, printers, paper makers, paper bag and account book makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. F. Williams and A. G. Williams. Registered office: 79A, Barnet Grove, Bethnal Green, E.2.

H. MYERS AND SON, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer now carried on by W. H. Myers at 4, Castle Street, High Street, Birmingham, as "H. Myers and Son" and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, newsagents, journalists, etc. Private company. Directors: W. H. Myers (managing director and chairman) and R. H. Myers (74, Smirrells Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.)

STEPHEN T. GREEN, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, colour printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. S. Crosse and H. R. Turner. Registered office: 17, Silk Street, E.C.2

WEST OF ENGLAND CINEMAS, LTD.—Capital £25,500, in £1 shares; theatre, music and concert hall, and cinema proprietors, general publishers and printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors; H. Williams and J. H. Jones. Solicitor: H. A. Davies, 16, Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

CARTO CONTAINER CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 ordinary "A" and 1,000 ordinary "B"); manufacturers of cartons, containers, boxes, wrappings and packings, either in paper, paper boards, wood, tin, steel or any other material, printers, engravers, book publishers, wholesale and retail stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. C. Wren (managing and permanent director) and G. T. H. Allen. Registered office: 108, Upper Street, Islington, N.

JEWISH REVIEW, LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, booksellers, stationers, and advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Sacher, J. Davidson, H. V. Strong and N. de M. Bentwich. Solicitors: Landman and Foy, 22-3, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4.

KARA (1932), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares: manufacturers of and agents for stationery and paper of all kinds, office appliances and sundries and all other kinds of furniture, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. H. Wheaton and G. Tonkin. Registered office: 12, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4.

CARTONS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in cartons, containers, vessels, syphons, etc. Private company. Directors: F. T. Geddis

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and Mrs. S. S. N. Geddis. Registered office : Olderfleet Road, Larne Harbour, Larne.

JAMES SMITH AND CO. (BOXES), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares ; manufacturers of and dealers in cardboard, metal or other boxes, cases and containers, etc. Private company. Subscribers : W. F. Hunt and L. W. Worth. Solicitors : G. Reader and Co., 35, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £125,000, in £1 shares (40,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preference, 25,000 "A" ordinary and 60,000 "B" ordinary) ; manufacturers of paint, varnish, colours, enamels, gilt powder, composition, lime washes, distemper, pigments, lacquer and graphite ; makers of and dealers in all kinds of brushes, artists' colourmen, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of paper, cardboard, boxes, cartons, wood and other material cases, ladders, etc. Private company. Directors : K. K. Carson and A. C. Ridsdale. Registered office : Grove Works, Lombard Road, Battersea, S.W.11.

WHOLESALE PAPER SUPPLIES, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares ; wholesale dealers in papers of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers : A. W. Wheeler, C.A., and R. C. Yates (71, Temple Row, Birmingham).

ARCADE WALLPAPER STORES, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares ; manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in wallpaper, paints, varnish, etc. Private company. Directors : C. Ingledew and Mrs. L. Ingledew. Solicitor: E. Ould, 2, Basinghall Square, Leeds.

Increase of Capital

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER, LTD. (23, St. Bride Street, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £250,000 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £2,000,000.

TRANSPARENT PAPER, LTD. (Cannon Street, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £238,520 beyond the registered capital of £161,480. The additional capital is divided into 408,650 preferred ordinary shares of 10s. and 683,900 deferred shares of 1s. each. (This increase follows a recent reduction.)

Mortgages and Charges

BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD. (stationers, The Grove, Southwark, S.E.).—Trust deed dated March 17th, 1932, further securing £22,500 debentures, part of £50,000 already registered. Property charged : Capital redemption policy for £13,590, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees : J. Fry and H. R. Fry, The Grove, Southwark.

CHARLES BIRCHALL, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., 17, James Street, Liverpool).—Mortgage and charge on 17, James Street, and 18, Redcross Street, Liverpool, and the company's undertaking and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated March 16th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

ALFRED AVISS (RUGBY), LTD. (printers, cardboard box manufacturers, etc., 161, Station Road, Rugby).—Issue on December 28th, 1931, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

STRANGE THE PRINTER, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc., York Road, Eastbourne).—Particulars filed of £600 debentures, authorised March 23rd, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. (The above debentures rank *pari passu* with existing debentures issued on September 30th, 1931).

TYPECRAFT, LTD. (148, Cheapside, E.C.).—Satisfaction in full on March 7th, 1932, of debenture for £750, dated April 24th, 1931, and registered May 12th, 1931.

GHENT PAPERWORKS, LTD. (61-2, Chancery Lane, W.C.2).—Particulars filed of debentures not exceeding £80,000, authorised March 11th, 1932, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £10.

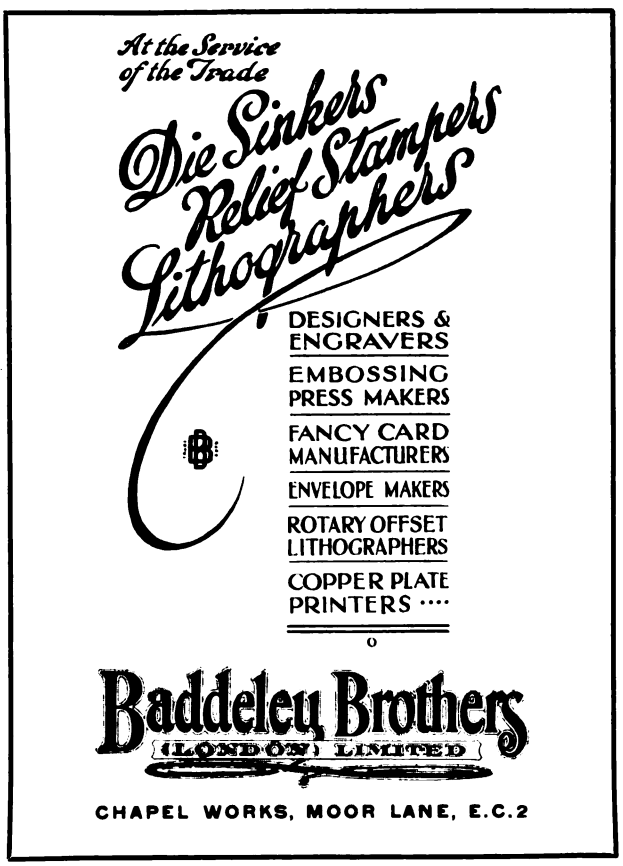
INFALLIBLE CARD SELECTING CO., LTD. (card index systems, etc., 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham).—Particulars filed on March 29th, 1932, of £900 debentures authorised September 26th, 1931, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital (subject to mortgage debentures created April 10th, 1930), the whole amount being now issued.

NEASDEN WAXED PAPER CO., LTD. (60, Neasden Lane, N.W.10).—Satisfaction to the extent of £7,000 (balance remaining due) on March 21st, 1932, of charge dated March 6th, 1930, and registered March 17th, 1930. (According to the register of mortgages, the charge registered March 17th 1930, originally secured £11,000).

Receivers Appointed or Released

MARFORD WALLPAPER CO., LTD. (44-46, High Road, Balham).—C. C. West, of 5, Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, S.E.18, ceased to act as receiver and manager on March 29th, 1932.

F. G. COADY, LTD. (printers, etc., 1A, Southern Street, Manchester).—G. Foden, C.A., of 55, Brown Street, Manchester, was appointed receiver and manager on



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March 21st, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated August 21st, 1931.

Bankruptcies

Re FELIX ARTHUR NEWBERY lately carrying on business at 160, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., proprietor of "The Gentleman's Journal." A receiving order was made against this estate on March 23rd upon the petition of Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd., and the statutory first meeting of creditors was held on April 11th, at the London Bankruptcy Buildings. Mr. E. Parke (official receiver), said the debtor's statement of affairs disclosed liabilities £3,766 and assets £28. In preliminary examination the debtor had stated that in 1906 he commenced business with a capital of £400 as proprietor of "The Gentleman's Journal" at 26, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. The business was carried on successfully until the outbreak of the war, but he abandoned the business in 1915. He then started as an advertising agent at the same address. Up to about 1929 or 1930 the business was successful and he estimated his net profit at about £800 per annum. In 1929 he moved to 160, Shaftesbury Avenue, and since that time his advertising revenue had gradually fallen away and in consequence he had become in arrear with payments to his printers. In September last he was pressed by printers and block-makers, and, in order to protect himself, and with the ultimate view of paying his creditors in full, a company styled "Felix A. Newbery, Ltd.," was formed with a capital of £500 to acquire the goodwill of, and to carry on, the business. In consideration of the transfer of the goodwill, etc., he was allotted 100 £1 shares and was appointed managing director. The company was now carrying on, and he received about £6 weekly. He sold his shares in February last for £25. His failure was due to general depression in trade, particularly in the luxury trades. The estate was left in the hands of the official receiver for administration in bankruptcy.

Advertisement and Criticism

Newspaper Unsuccessfully Sued

Greenwood Brothers (Printers), Ltd., of the Phœnix Press, Woodbine Street, South Shields, were last week sued unsuccessfully by David Hutchinson Ormonde, an amusement caterer, of the same town, to pay £40, said to represent loss of takings between February 4th and February 21st, and £10 damages as breach of contract.

Ormonde exhibited a man who fasted for seventy-two days, and, being canvassed to insert an advertisement in defendants' weekly paper, did so. In their gossip column on the same page as plaintiff's advertisement appeared were paragraphs headed "What we want to know," as follow:—"When there is likely to be a law prohibiting such senseless proceedings as 60-day fasts," and "If the public cease to patronise these stunts at a price would they not cease immediately?"

His Honour Judge Thesiger said he thoroughly endorsed the opinion expressed in the two paragraphs, but it did not seem to him to be in accordance with the best ethics of journalism to canvass for an advertisement and on the same page put in comments of this kind. If plaintiff made no terms in the advertising contract, he had no cause for complaint, however.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between A. W. Vickery and F. C. Newman, advertising specialists, 151, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, under the style of Active Advertising Service.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD. LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

A GOOD DISPLAY and JOBBING COMPOSITOR (L.S.C.) seeks situation; used to high-class work—can handle anything; have held present job for two years.—Write Box 15630.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

TENDERS

TENDERS to be delivered before noon on Friday, 22nd April, 1932, are invited for certain True-to-Scale and Photo-Lithographic Printing for the Public Service—Groups 921, 922 and 923. Groups 921 and 923 are restricted to firms with London works.

For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W.1. Particulars of Group 922 may also be obtained from the Superintendent, H.M. Stationery Office, 26, York Street, Manchester.

FOR SALE

FACTORY PREMISES, excellently lighted, ready to instal printing machines, £1,500, or let £100 per annum.—French, 7, Ware Road, Hoddesdon. 15629

Newspaper Postage to Canada

An affirmative answer is given to the question whether packets of newspaper picture sheets can be sent to Canada and Newfoundland (by direct steamship) at the specially low magazine rate of about 1d. a pound. Mr. Ernest Hampden-Cook, of Cambridge, communicates to "The Times" a reply received from the Secretary to the General Post Office, as follows:—

"I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that portions of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals which have been specially registered at this office for the purpose of the magazine post to Canada and Newfoundland may be sent to those countries at the magazine rate provided that they, in themselves, fulfil the conditions of the magazine post published at pages 66-67 of the Post Office Guide. Particular attention is drawn to the regulation that the full title and date or month of issue must be conspicuously printed on every detached sheet, page, or piece of paper which is issued as part of the publication concerned; and it should be clearly understood that cuttings or portions of newspapers, etc., which do not bear these particulars cannot be accepted for transmission by the magazine post."

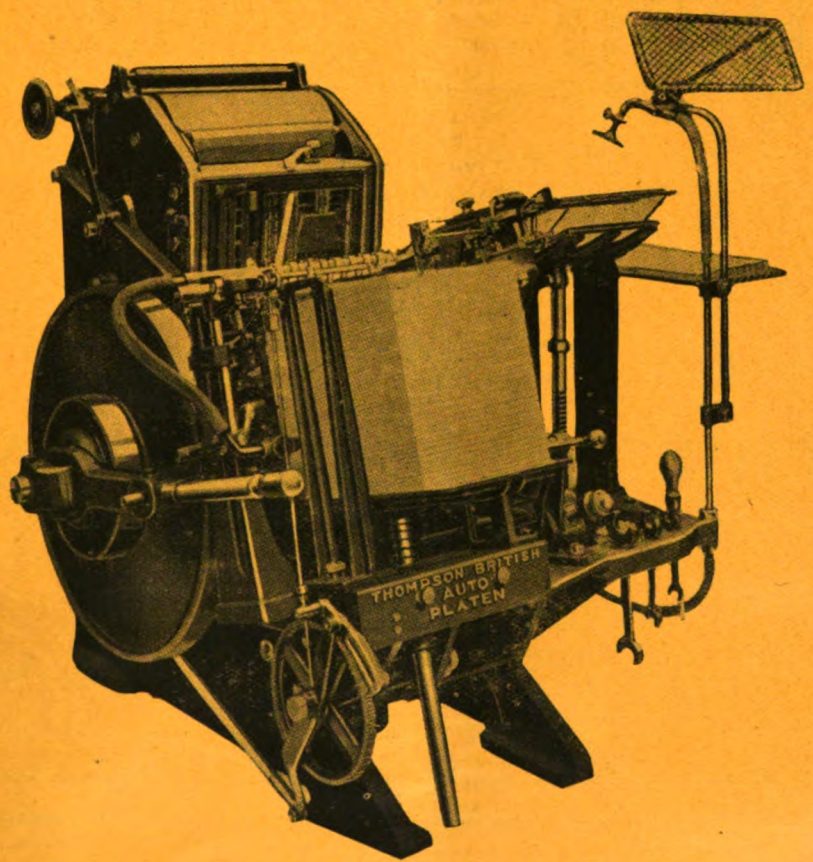
THE National Federation of Merchant Tailors, Inc., has appointed as its new secretary Mr. John French, who was for six years on the staff of the Federation of Master Printers, chiefly as assistant to the late Mr. A. E. Goodwin. Before joining the Master Printers Mr. French was private secretary to the late Sir Thomas J. Lipton. The appointment dates from Monday next (April 18th).

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CASLON MACHINERY

NOW available for inspection In London—

The THOMPSON (All British) AUTO PLATEN



You are invited to Visit

Caslons' Machinery Showrooms

at any time for a working demonstration.

Sole Agents for
Messrs. T. C. Thompson's Machinery in London and South-East Counties

H.W.CASLON & Co., 82 Chiswell St., London, E.C.1

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FIBRETTE
IS
THE BEST QUALITY
LEATHER PAPER
Write us for samples

PRINTERS!
Have you seen the effect of Colour Work after Embossing?
WE ARE TRADE EMBOSSERS

CLOTHETTE
IS A STRONG PAPER
IMITATION BOOK CLOTH
TEN POPULAR SHADES STOCKED

GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN LTD.
40, SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD, LONDON, S.W.8
Telephone: RELIANCE 2922 *Telegrams: VINDICO CLAPROAD LONDON*

1859 — 1931

Many a storm has been weathered in this period, and many stirring times passed through. Yet the quality of Jubbs' Metal has ever been the best, improving as modern research and development have pointed to such improvements, but never for a moment looking back. We are

STILL ON OUR METAL

— MORE SO THAN EVER

T. G. & J. JUBB LTD.
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS
London Representative: Glen Steel, 63 and 64 Chancery Lane, W.C.2

The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of—
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth
Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."
Telephone:—MANCHESTER: "CITY 4644"—LONDON: "BISHOPSGATE 7518 and 7519"

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 14, 1932.

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PROCESS BUY BRITISH COPPER

PERIODICAL ROOM GENERAL LIBRARY UNIV. OF MICH
MAY 3 - 1932

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 182 | LONDON : APRIL 21, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

Unbeatable photography

"We might here mention that we consider the quality of the photography unbeatable. Nothing like it has ever been done for us by any other firm." So reads an extract from a letter from a Nickeloid customer. The combined Nickeloid service—photography, process-engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping—is becoming increasingly popular. Evidence of this is shown by the fact that, during the last two years of depressed trade, the number of new Nickeloid customers constituted a record. Get acquainted with Nickeloid.

Nickeloid service to printers

PHOTOGRAPHY ● BLOCKMAKING ● ELECTROTYPING ● STEREOTYPING

NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE COMPANY LIMITED, PRINTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

EVERYTHING COATED

FRY'S SERVICE IS AS GOOD AS FRY'S METAL

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Forward!



PROGRESS

Our new factory and offices at Winstone House, Clerkenwell, to which our move will, we anticipate, be completed by September of this year, will be the new home of the Winstone tradition where the best of what we have already found will be united with the best methods of further development.

Every part of our equipment will be modelled on proved standards of efficiency and the greatly increased floor space will render it possible for us to extend our many departments to meet the increasing demands of the Trade. The area over-all will exceed one million cubic feet; space, light, and convenience of site, will all contribute to the well-being of our work, our staff, and our service.

Winstone's inks

B. WINSTONE & SONS LTD
100-101 SHOE LANE ..... LONDON E.C.4.

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 373)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 182 | LONDON: APRIL 21, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

BUSINESS is more or less stagnant at the moment of writing, presumably because there are expectations or anxieties concerning the Budget. By the time these notes appear the Budget announcement will have been read, and all doubts will have been set at rest.

* * *

Effects of the Budget

IT is tolerably certain that some movement will be given to trade, though it is by no means certain, or even likely, that all the wheels of commerce and industry will be nicely lubricated and set in motion. There is too much disorganised machinery in the international complex for that. The world organisation is so badly upset that world recovery is an insoluble problem to the present generation. Conditions internationally are so thoroughly hopeless, or at least the remedies are so obvious and yet so impossible, that each country is driven to consider its own affairs and interests to the exclusion of those of other countries. While the great essential need of the world is unhampered intercourse of every kind—commercial, financial, industrial and social—every effort of every diplomat and stateman is directed toward the establishment of obstacles and barriers. While each country is suffering for lack of world co-operation, we have to face the irony of the fact that each country is consolidating on the policy of isolation.

* * *

The Commonsense View

IT is as well for printers to study conditions and affairs international and political, if only to bring home the essential truth of the situation which has to be faced. It is of no use waiting for some sort of betterment which is not likely to materialise. If there is no boom ahead it is no use taking its probability into account. If the prevailing state of things represents what we are to expect, the sooner we bed down to it the better. If we are carrying top weight of sail in constant hope of a promised trade wind, it will save us from something which might approach disaster if we recognise the futility of the hope and the weakness of the promise. Far better trim the sails to suit the weather we are in.

* * *

Printed Publicity Matter

WE have just been reviewing a representative batch of printed matter, mainly publicity work from fairly big, well-known printing offices. Folders, mail-cards, booklets, brochures, catalogues and broadsides are included in the collection, and, these having been sent for criticism, one may take it for granted that good specimens have been selected and that the printers themselves consider their

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	... 362
L.M.P.A. Annual Dinner ...	... 364
Business Reply Stationery ...	... 368
The Printer's Office— By J. H. Quinn	... 370
Psychology of Advertising ...	... 372
Non-Fading Printing Inks ...	... 374
Scholarships for Training ...	... 375
New Inventions	... 376
Stereo Auxiliary Concert ...	... 377
"Paper and Print"	... 378
W. & N.-W. London M.P.A.	... 378
Trade Notes	... 379
Trade Union Matters... ...	... 379
George Mann & Co., Ltd. ...	... 379
Waterlow Bank Note Case ...	... 379
Bookbinders' Cottage Homes	... 380
Machine Compositors' Vigilance	... 380
Long-Established Businesses	... 381
Printing Crafts Guild ...	... 381
Commercial Review	... 382
Country News	... 384
North London Master Printers	... 384

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various pieces worth a good word or two. In almost every case there is merit, and something to be said that can be complimentary. There is a deal of good art work, there is some first-rate copy-writing, and there is some smart display composition. There is evidence of modern types and equipments, and here and there are signs of a nice discrimination in papers and inks. The creative work is excellent generally in its conception and there is a mastery over technique in many instances which speaks volumes for the mind of the originator. So far so good; and so good so far. Almost without exception, however, the printing is poor; and it is rarely the fault of the subject, the paper, the ink, the blocks or the machine. It is the fault of the printer's machine-minder and the overseer; but it is the responsibility of the management. Presumably the management in every case is satisfied; otherwise they would not have sent the printing as representative of their good work. And if the management is satisfied it is a measure of their judgment, their taste and their quality standard. That being so, the machine room is giving them what they want and what satisfies them.

* * *

Quality versus Price

IT may be said that the profit in printing comes from keeping up production. That is so, and there is nothing more true than the fact that insistence on a high quality standard cuts down the profit. Often enough we have said that there is only one really good printer in any large provincial city, and about a dozen in London. These houses are good because there is someone in command who knows good printing, loves it, and is determined to have it. More or less he gets it, and pays for it according to the measure of his taste and insistence. Unfortunately there are too few customers as yet who are educated up to the standard of appreciating thoroughly good printing and paying for it. Some day it will be realised that quality is a factor which affects printing prices and vice-versa; that printing can be graded according to price. Until then it is to be hoped that the printers who are producing the best work will keep to their standard and lose no opportunity of giving publicity to the fact that quality is what is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Mr. A. W. Williams, sub-editor of the "Birmingham Post," has been elected treasurer of the Birmingham and District Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

Mr. Lionel G. Jackson in his presidential speech at the annual dinner of Fellows and Associates of the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising in London last week put forward a fine case for the power of advertising. "To-day," he said "is a day of opportunity for British industry and a day of opportunity for British advertising." He instanced the British motor car industry as having expanded to lead the world in providing motor cars, due to one thing, advertising.

Personalia

Lord Ebbisham, formerly Sir Rowland Blades, was 64 on Friday.

Mr. C. H. Birchall, Capt. C. Birchall, and Mr. E. Birchall were entertained to dinner on Saturday by the staff of the Liverpool "Journal of Commerce" (Chas. Birchall, Ltd.) to celebrate the return to them of the ownership and control of the firm.

Mr. Fred Johnston, J.P., was honoured last Thursday at a complimentary dinner on the occasion of his jubilee as directing principal of the "Falkirk Herald," and opportunity was taken of expressing tangible appreciation of his public services rendered to Falkirk and district. Mr. Johnston was presented with a handsome illuminated address by the County-Clerk on behalf of the public of Falkirk, and the much wider community served by his newspaper, and also received the gift of a solid silver salver from the employees of the "Falkirk Herald" and "Linlithgowshire Gazette" at a social gathering, to which they were entertained by the firm.

Mr. A. Browning Lyne, of Bodmin, editor and proprietor of the "Cornish Guardian" series of newspapers, has been elected vice-chairman of the Cornwall Standing Joint Committee.

Mr. C. Ashton has been elected a member of the directorate of Messrs. Abel Heywood, printers and publishers, Manchester.

Mr. A. A. Gibbs, of the "Luton News," has been elected president of the Federation of Home and Southern Counties Newspaper Association in succession to Mr. W. R. Murray, with Mr. G. W. Wiltshire ("Hornsey Journal") as vice-president.

Mr. William Crompton, of Liverpool, will preside over the annual conference of the British Poster Advertising Association, to be held at Liverpool in June.

Mr. Roy Trewin Porte, the printer of Salt Lake City, Utah, was honoured on March 30th by the printers of that city with a banquet commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the internationally-known Franklin Printing Catalogue and his work in its development. The meeting was an exceedingly interesting one and Mr. Porte was very highly complimented on the work he is doing for the printers of Salt Lake City and the rest of the world.

M. José Stockmans, younger son of M. Charles Stockmans, of the Antwerp firm of Messrs. Stockmans and Co., was a guest at the annual conference of the Young Master Printers' Group of the Midland Alliance, which was held at Cambridge recently.

M. Charles Stockmans, it will be remembered, was the host of a party of Midland Y.M.P.s who visited Belgium about this time last year. Subsequently a presentation was made to M. Stockmans and his wife by the group, when they visited this country.

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L.M.P.A. Annual Dinner

Interesting Speeches at Brilliant Function

The thirtieth annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday of last week, at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. B. Guy Harrison, president, being in the chair. The proceedings were carried through very satisfactorily—thanks to the excellent arrangements made for the comfort of the guests—and the large and representative assembly followed the remarks of the various speakers with very keen interest. Musical talent of a high order was displayed during the evening by Miss Doris Vane, Miss Gladys Ripley, and Mr. Raymond Beatty, with Mr. William Parkin at the piano.



MR. B. GUY HARRISON
President of the L.M.P.A.

Industry and the Printing Craft

The loyal toasts having been loyally honoured, the Rt. Hon. Lord Askwith, K.C.B., in proposing "Industry and the Printing Craft," said one might wonder what would happen to them and their employees if printing were suddenly submerged. There would be no news from the outside world, no newspapers—the dividends of Lord Northcliffe and Lord Beaverbrook gone, no Stock Exchange quotations, no rail or train tickets and no income-tax forms. (Laughter.) What a state of chaos would exist! What if the printing trade had not existed at all? Had not printing been one of the greatest factors in the marvellous change in the world's history? Gutenberg and others started printing in Europe, and it was a great day when Caxton brought it to London and established this city as the centre of the printing trade of the world. It was curious what comparatively little effect that great invention had upon the Middle Ages. Before printing burst upon commerce, it established itself through the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, and later through Johnson. It established the English language so firmly that it became the most spoken in the world. The islands of the Bermudas, without printing, would never have heard of "The Tempest."



MR. H. G. CLARKE
President of the Federation

In its early days, continued his lordship, it was a dangerous thing to be a printer in London, especially if anything was put forward against the Government. Now the Government of to-day subsisted upon printing. Gradually industry began to make use of printing, and the people began to desire books and the book trade began to flourish. His lordship then quoted some figures showing the increase in the number of books registered at Stationers' Hall for different periods over a number of years. They were registered slowly at first but with amazing acceleration as the desire of the reading public manifested itself. Lord Northcliffe was reputed to have said, when he first started his newspapers, that he aimed at having a maximum circulation of 250,000 daily. Now, he was informed, three newspapers at least had obtained a circulation each of a million-and-a-half a day. Whether the printing trade had gone forward sufficiently to assist the desires of commerce and whether commerce had made use of the printing trade as much as it should was a very moot question.

After dealing with the application of art to printing, his lordship went on to say that he was confident the trade would adjust itself to the calls made upon it in the future. The demands of commerce had caused printing to be mechanised in many ways. There were to-day more books brought out by machinery, and advertisements were issued by the million by the same means. Printing assisted commerce, and commerce demanded its assistance. It alone could bring to the mind quickly the news that the mind required. It might be that it would prove a great factor in the establishment of that economic peace which everyone desired not only in this country but in Europe. London was the centre of the printing trade, and in wishing the London Master Printers' Association every success he was quite sure the members of that organisation were doing all they could to enable the craft of printing and commerce to work together hand-in-hand. (Cheers.)

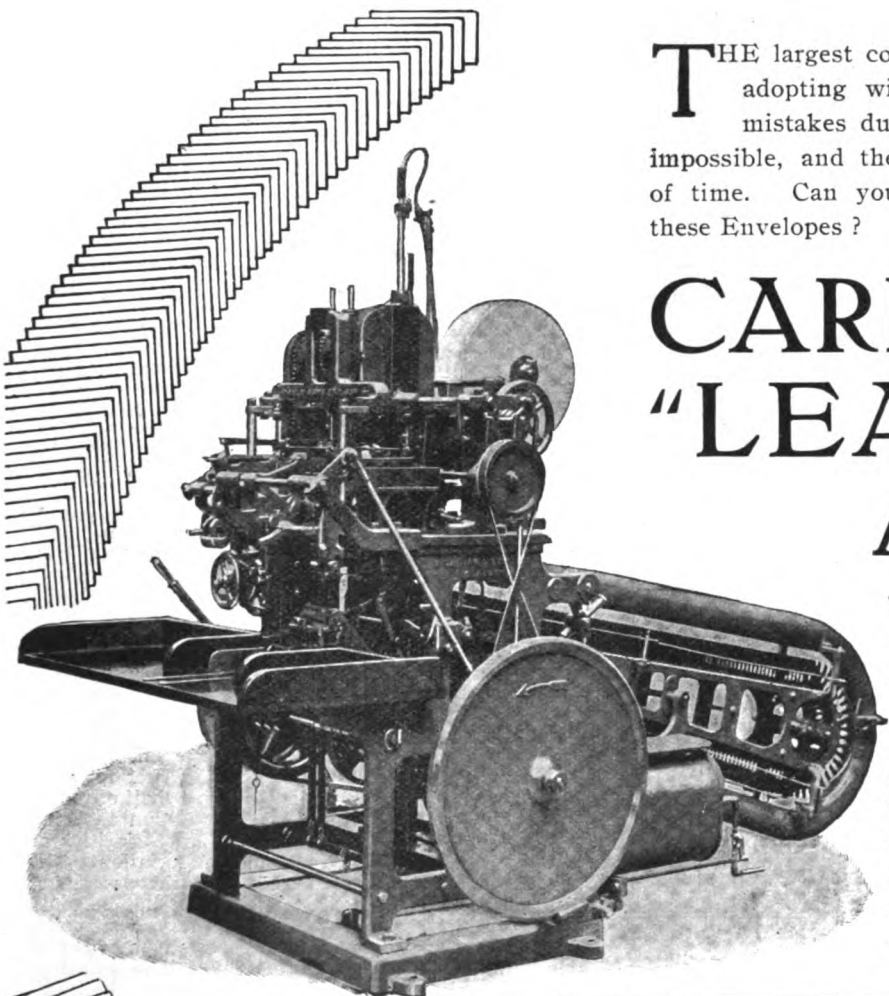
Civil Service Contribution

Mr. W. R. Codling, C.B.E., Controller of the Stationery Office, in supporting the toast, said the link between industry and the craft of printing was advertising—he might almost say the missing link. However, the avenue of advertising was closed to him because he was to be followed by Sir William Crawford. For over thirteen years he had been directly responsible for placing a very large number of contracts and arranging prices with the master printers of the country, and particularly with London master printers. That experience should have taught him a lot about the craft, but he was afraid he had not benefited as much as he ought. However, he had acquired a deep respect for the craftiness of printers (Laughter.) His relations with master printers had been quite happy, and they resulted in mutual satisfaction and profit. Still, he was afraid there were some who were not sure whether any good thing could come out of Princes Street. Yet civil servants had contributed something of value to the craft of printing. If his memory served him right it was a United States civil servant named Lanston who invented the Monotype machine. Who knows but that an English civil servant might one day invent a machine that might make the Monotype obsolete. (Laughter.) Whatever happened they would all wish to see Lord Askwith as chairman of the company that made it, and Mr. Burch its managing director.

After relating his first introduction to the trade through a toy printing press given to him by his father, in which he (Mr. Codling) acted as editor, compositor, reader, pressman, layer-on, etc., the speaker said he could take some pride in the fact that twelve years ago he was instrumental in getting a committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, known as the Type Faces Committee, on which master printers were represented by that very distinguished member of the craft, Mr. George W. Jones. As a result of the work of that committee, if the present standard of typography in Government publications was compared with that prevailing a quarter of a century ago one could not fail to be impressed by the improvement. Government publications at the present day might not contain very interesting matter or be very profitable, but no one could

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY

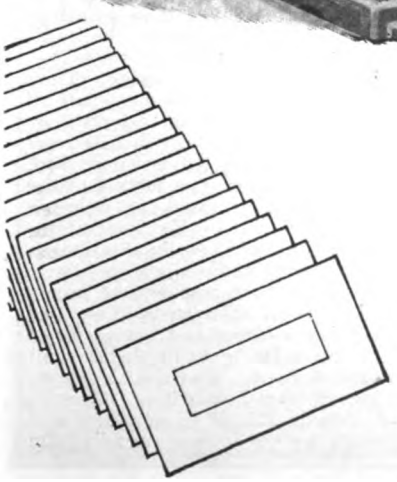


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help finding the lay-out pleasing and the typography a pleasure to the eye. (Cheers.)

Advertising and Typography

Sir William S. Crawford, K.B.E., in responding, said he regarded it as a great honour to be speaking there that evening to what was often regarded as the most maligned body of men in the world——printers. (Laughter and hear, hear.) The printer was blamed by everybody, continued Sir William. No Prime Minister and no football critic could withstand the criticisms they had to stand. Ten years ago he went to the United States seeking to learn and obtain knowledge of the art of printing. He sought to understand typography because in his business they must be masters of it. He also went to Europe on the same quest. He loved typography. There had been nothing more wonderful or remarkable than the revival in typography in this country. At the present time anyone in search of the headquarters of typography must come to England. He believed that perhaps some of them would differ from him when he said that the advertising business had played a great part in giving a new understanding to typography and printing. In ancient days the Church was the patron of printing. Advertising was now their patron and was giving them opportunities.

Continuing, Sir William reminded his hearers that it was possible for this age of machinery to destroy art and craftsmanship. Let price dominate and the craft would go. To-day he believed they were facing a revival of quality in the printer's craft, but it could not happen unless they instilled in the workers around them a love for the craft. They must use machinery as a servant of the brain, heart and taste. If they allowed craft to dominate they would enhance their prestige and perhaps even add to their profits. Do not unite only for the regulation of wages and laws was Sir William's advice, but for closer union in the art and craft of printing. In closing, Sir William called upon them to make their aims in alliance with advertising men, and embrace all the elements for the elevation of printing and the good of their country. (Cheers.)

London Master Printers

Mr. H. G. Clarke (president of the British Federation of Master Printers), who proposed the toast of "The London Master Printers' Association and their President," said it had been his privilege during the last few months to attend many of these delightful gatherings, and on more than twenty occasions to reply to the toast of "The British Federation of Master Printers." On occasions such as the present it was well sometimes that they should take stock of their past.

Proceeding, Mr. Clarke said that as far back as 1875 master printers banded themselves together as an association in this great city, and in that small band of pioneers many historic names in their craft were to be found whose descendants were with them to-day. The first real association of master printers was founded in London in 1890, and in the founding of that organisation it was pleasing to recall that there occurred such names as Harrison, Clowes, Spottiswoode, Clay, Waterlow, and others, names still actively associated with their organisation. From this they would glean that their Association was about to enter its forty-second year of existence, and while age had added to its prestige, its influence and its authority, it was gratifying that to-day it had lost none of its energy, its activity and its virility; while under the present chairmanship he ventured to state that in all its long existence the Association had never been more effective and potent in the service of the objects for which it was founded.

The founding, some thirty years ago, of their National Federation, which banded all associations together for a common purpose, was the outcome of the provinces looking Londonwards. To-day, as in days past, they found the eyes of the provinces were still turned here. To this great city men of all types gravitated, some seeking business, some placing business; some seeking ideas, some bringing ideas. The interchange was incessant, steady and regular.

What London was to the country, their Association was to the Federation. From W. C. Knight Clowes to Guy Harrison covered a period of years marked not by thrills but by steady progress, of which all of them might be proud—a period of extraordinary technical progress in the craft and also in organisation.

As a nation they could not alter the social and industrial conditions in Russia or in Czecho-Slovakia. They had to reckon with them because they reacted upon them as a nation. On the same reasoning, London could not ignore for long the conditions operative in the provinces, because it was not a law unto itself. The life of this country circulated through London and out of London, but London was not the source of it—it was the centre of it. And so they saw the need of going hand-in-hand, keeping in touch with one another, consulting together and working together. They were inescapably interlinked.

The problem was a big one, too big and too technical to deal with in detail when proposing the toast in such delightful company, but he wanted them to realise that their problem was appreciated in the Federation. He gave thanks for the men they had elected to serve on their various committees, men like Guy Harrison, Crowlesmith, Maurice Clowes, Alfred Langley, R. A. and E. C. Austen-Leigh, the late Howard Hazell, and many others, not forgetting those who by their services in days gone by had done so much for their industry.

Few industries in this country could boast an organisation such as theirs, and the London Association had done its share to build and strengthen that organisation. He believed the time had arrived when the whole of their workshop practices and customs needed the closest examination. He felt that in many matters they had outgrown both trade union rules and their own agreements. The new machinery that had come into their trade had revolutionised their industry to a large extent, and the rules and understanding they came to as these inventions came along were never intended as permanent shackles and restrictions upon progress. They had got to be reviewed, and he for one did not fear the future. If they could, through their organisation, maintain the spirit of mutual goodwill and co-operation which had been created between them and their workpeople, they would have done much.

Concluding, Mr. Clarke said it was his privilege to couple with the toast the name of their president, Mr. Guy Harrison, a man destined very soon to occupy a high position in their Federation.

Mr. Harrison Responds

Mr. B. Guy Harrison (president, London Master Printers' Association), in responding, thanked Mr. Clarke as president of the Federation, for his kindly expressions regarding the Association. Mr. Harrison then went on to say that comradeship and co-operation had been the key-stones of the Association, and that during his term of office he had always endeavoured to foster that spirit. After referring to Lord Askwith and his valuable work on behalf of industrial peace, Mr. Harrison said that in addition to being chairman of the Monotype Corporation, Lord Askwith was chairman of the National Greyhound Association. The speaker, in humorous vein, remarked that there were not many printers belonging to that Association, but he could assure his Lordship that many of their businesses were going badly to the dogs, and before long many of them would be more closely associated with those animals than printing. They were pleased to welcome Lord Leverhulme, the president of the Advertising Association, and they were glad he was able to spend time with them that evening. They also had with them Mr. Lionel Jackson, the president of the Incorporated Society of Practitioners in Advertising. Mr. Harrison said he thought they were well in in advertising circles. The Practitioners in Advertising were creators of print and they were therefore benefactors of the printing industry. They were also pleased to welcome Mr. Harry Dennis, the vice-president of the Federation, and Mr. W. R. Codling, the Controller of the Stationery Office. They did not all approve of the whole policy in regard to State printing, and for that reason they hoped the Stationery Office would remain stationary. (Laughter and hear, hear.) In concluding a clever and witty speech Mr. Harrison extended a warm welcome to the ladies, and especially referred to Lady Askwith, who had done so much excellent work on Government committees. (Cheers.)

Credit is due to Mr. W. Whyte (L.M.P.A. secretary) and his colleagues at headquarters for the success attending the arrangements made.

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Business Reply Stationery

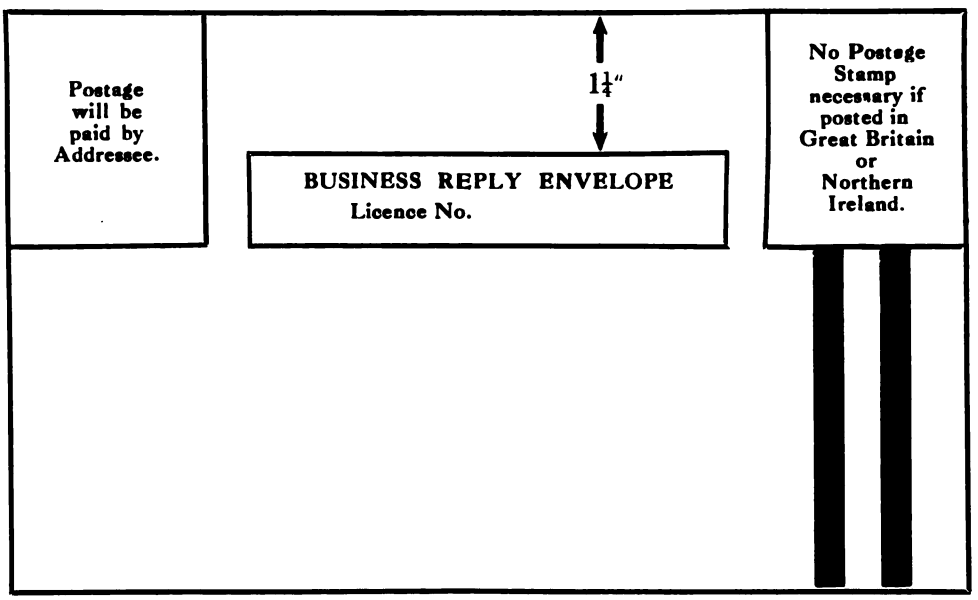
A New Aid to Trade

Printers and stationers should lose no time in using, and promoting the use of, the "Business Reply Cards and Envelopes," the use of which is this week for the first time sanctioned by the General Post Office. A specimen of the printing of these new stationery items is here shown.

Description

The official regulations are as follows:—

A person who wishes to obtain a reply from a client without putting him to the expense of paying postage may enclose in his communication an unstamped reply card or envelope of a special pattern (*see above*). The client need not stamp the card or envelope, but can post it back in the ordinary way, and the sender will pay the charges on all the replies he receives. The business reply card or envelope can be used by any member of the public, though it is chiefly designed to meet the needs of business firms and advertisers.



Conditions

(1) Before any person or firm uses reply cards or envelopes a licence must be obtained. (Official application form is provided.)

(2) The licensee will be asked to deposit in advance a sum of money sufficient to cover the probable amount of the charges which will accrue during a week, a month or any other convenient period, at the end of which an account will be rendered and the licensee will be required to pay the amount of the charges which have accrued.

(3) Specimens of the cards and envelopes which the licensee intends to use should be forwarded to the local Head Postmaster for approval and, as regards the form of wording, should conform to the pattern provided herewith.

(a) The name and full postal address of the licensee must be printed parallel to the length of the card or envelope below the words "Business Reply Card" or "Business Reply Envelope."

(b) The words "Business Reply Card" or "Business Reply Envelope" and the number of the licence must be printed 1¼ inches below the top edge of the card or envelope.

(c) The words "No Postage Stamp necessary if posted in Great Britain or Northern Ireland" must be printed in the top right-hand corner.

(d) The words "Postage will be paid by Addressee" must be printed in the top left-hand corner.

(e) The face of the card or envelope must bear two heavy black vertical lines near the right-hand edge.

(4) A fee of ½d., in addition to the normal postage, will be charged on each card or envelope returned by post to the licensee: viz., a 1½d. letter will be charged 2d., a 1d. post-card will be charged 1½d., and ½d. Printed Paper 1d.

(5) In other respects the cards and envelopes will be subject to the general regulations and rules of the Post Office relating to the Inland Letter, Post-card, and Printed Paper Posts, as set forth in the Post Office Guide.

The Free State and Tariff

Appeals for Protection

A deputation of members of the Irish Bookbinders and Paper Rulers' Union recently interviewed Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce for the Irish Free State, with a view to seeking restrictions on the imports of manufactured stationery, prayer-books and school books. Mr. Lemass was informed by the deputation that during the past eight years the industry in the Free State has been adversely affected by mass production in Great Britain and he promised to give consideration to the views expressed.

A deputation of Irish Free State paper-makers also recently waited on the Minister, to ask him to offer some encouragment to increasing the manufacture of paper in the Free State. It is understood that the deputation chiefly referred to the manufacture of commercial grades of paper and paper bags, and to the damage to home industry caused through the indiscriminate importation of paper products. They received a sympathetic hearing from the Minister, but no statement has been issued.

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By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

"An extremely useful book of reference . . . The range of subjects dealt with is very comprehensive, and a full and lucid explanation of the law with regard to many of the difficult problems that are met with by printing employers is given . . **Master printers who procure a copy of the book will undoubtedly feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the authors for the thoroughness with which they have tackled and carried through successfully an arduous task.**"
—*Circular of the London Master Printers Association.*

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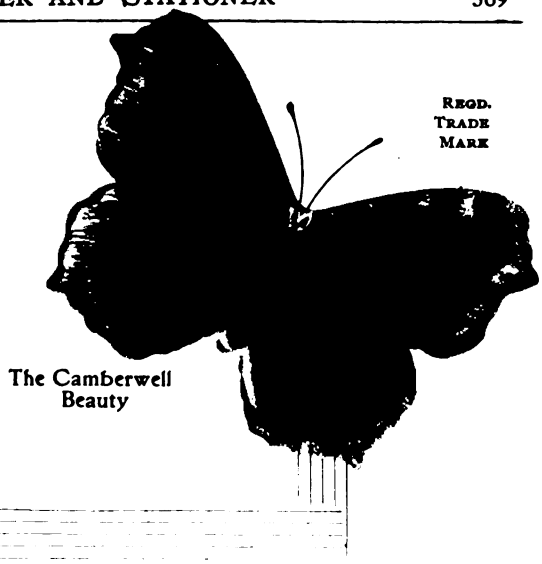
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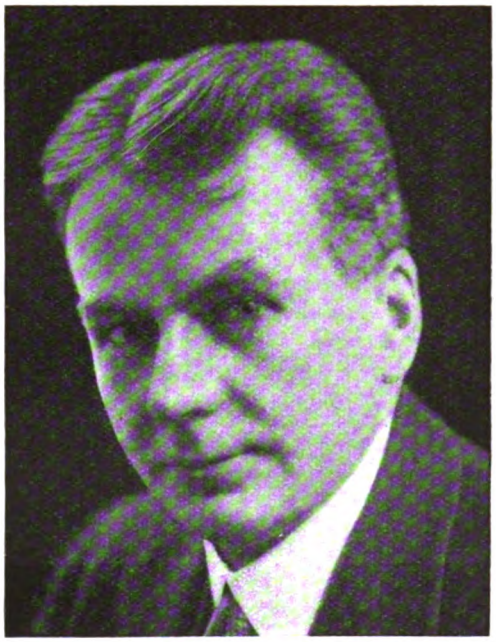
HOW ORDERS ARE LOST AND GAINED

By J. H. QUINN (Wightman and Co., Ltd.)*

Among the many things which come within the printer's view, we seem to lay unbalanced emphasis upon the mechanical aids to our business. Not a great deal of thought is given to the office of a printing factory. It is not my intention to put forward any new ideas on office organisation; but at the same time there are many generalities common to printing offices which do not receive due thought.

Contacting the Customer

Not enough care is exercised in the choice of personnel, in the atmosphere, the impression which your customers



MR. J. H. QUINN

must gain from your office, either by visitation or on the telephone.

Your salesmen carry with them the background of your factory. Your factory may be efficient; the products thereof may create a good impression; but we are apt to forget that if the customer is to become a regular user of your services he must have someone in the office with whom he can get in touch. It is that person in the office who can lose a customer just as effectually as a salesman—in spite of good workmanship.

My own feeling is that voice and mode of address are important. I don't mean that it is essential to have an Oxford accent and no brains, but you yourself know how pleasant it is to hear a girl on the telephone who has a nice voice. (This is especially intended for the older members who are beyond the wiles of a sweet voice, purely as such!) So many operators speak badly and give a bad impression at the commencement.

When the customer asks for Mr. Jones and is put through to the general office, Mr. Brown answers; he says "'alf a mo'," and the customer hangs on for five minutes. Mr. Smith then comes into the office and, seeing the receiver is off, thinks "'allo oo's on 'ere?" and promptly calls "'allo 'oo is it?" The customer inquires if that is Mr. Jones and is again told to wait "'alf a mo'." Eventually Mr. Jones comes back to the office and speaks. All the time the firm has been surely and effectually irritating, likely enough losing, a customer.

Another instance. A salesman has gone to much trouble to get some business. The customer is new, so the telephone girl is not acquainted with the name. Usually the customer asks for the salesman, who is doubtless out. Instead of switching the man through to an order clerk who will deal with him, the customer is told that the salesman is out and an order or inquiry is lost.

Failings of Overseers

Before we leave the difficulties of telephonetics, let us just comment, generally, on the importance of securing answers quickly in response to telephone inquiries. We have occasionally had difficulty in this direction. I recall an overseer who had a special delight, when one made inquiry as to when a proof would be ready, in using the set phrase, "We are giving it our attention." If more exact information were demanded, the response was "we have another train on the line." Imagine anyone telling a customer that we had another train on the line!

It is a little failing with overseers to give evasive answers, or no answer at all, much to the exasperation of an inquirer in the office. I don't know why this should be, but they always seem to feel that an inquiry for work is a personal insult.

I remember when I was young attending a meeting at which the subject of co-operation between office and factory was discussed jointly by employers and employees. According to my recollection, one overseer got up and said: "The worst trouble in our place is the black-coated gentleman from the orfice. When 'e comes in my room, I slings 'im out." I was too young to say so, but obviously that man was a drag on the efficiency of the printer, and should not have been tolerated anywhere; for behind the poor black-coated gentleman was a customer asking a question which demanded a proper answer.

The Customer Always Right

The order clerk should be in sympathy with the customer. It is one of the sound principles of business that the customer is always right. The ideal is to give the customer the impression that he is the only one you have got, that he is all-important and that without his order for fifty menu cards, the place would shut down.

Temperament enters into this so much. There are men who cannot "kow-tow" to customers, who must "answer back" and cannot lead a customer gently away from his insistence without entering into a fierce argument.

You all know the occasion when the customer says he must have delivery to-morrow, and you haven't even started the job! You should never give him any inkling that the job has been shelved. There are so many ways of telling him sweetly that the job is taking longer than expected, and that if he wants a job worthy of his firm he must wait two days. You then proceed to start the job, and have two comfortable days in which to do it!

It is not for me to tell anyone here about the elasticity of printers' promises, but I think, if you look back on many of them, you will find that the customer has made the promise and you have acquiesced, instead of being politely firm and pointing out sound reasons for your firmness.

The Personal Touch

As to the personal touch, it is a good thing, if you can, to get a customer into your own office. Once a man gets to know someone inside he is usually more friendly disposed toward the firm. Personally, I am a great believer in allowing the order clerk who deals with the customer, to go and see his man on occasion. There is then a double interest: that of the salesman who calls and that of the order

*Address to South-West London Master Printers' Association.

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and
Metallic Printing

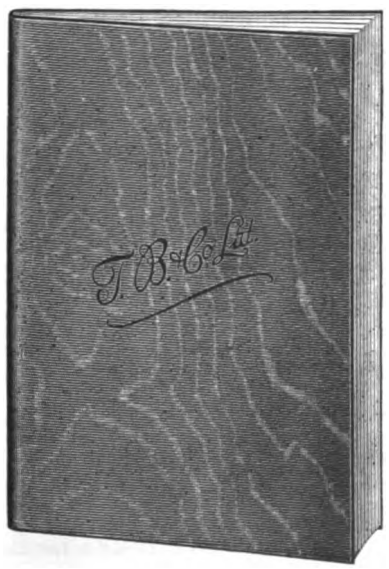
Lorilleux & Bolton LD.

Telephones: Tottenham 3721-2-3

Eclipse Works, Tottenham
London — N. 17

Telegrams: Frequentia Phone London

ENVELOPES



Better Envelopes for your Customers !

The purpose of this book is to make envelope sales easier for you. It contains the prices and qualities of over 700 stock lines.

Post Free upon application, this is a handy means of reference for all engaged on selecting the right envelope for the right job.

THORBURN, BAIN & CO., LTD.

The Broadwall Envelope Factory, Stamford Street, LONDON, S.E.

Please say you saw the Advertisement in British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

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clerk who is known inside and for whom the customer can ask in case of inquiry or question.

I have heard it suggested that the principal of the firm should make an occasional call on all the more important regular customers, and there is a lot of sound sense in this suggestion.

The treatment of a customer when he calls at your office is important. If you are not too large a business and the man represents a firm with whom you could do more business, it is useful to introduce him to the managing director, who can then make a few pleasant inquiries as to his work and the satisfaction he has found in dealing with the firm. If your business is a large one an office manager or some more important personage than the order clerk can be introduced to the customer.

When a customer comes in to discuss a major piece of work, it is well to bring him from a counter, which always has the feeling of impersonality, and seat him at a desk or table in an inner office. In small offices this may be a difficulty, owing to lack of space, but there is usually some spot where you can place a chair and so give the appearance of preferential attention. Do not be afraid to call in outside men, such as departmental heads; in short, make a fuss of your customer, and he will appreciate it.

Letter-Writing

The choice of your personnel in the office is also important from the point of view of letter-writing. Writing letters is an art, and very few have this gift. We all know the man who acknowledges receipt of your valued order and thanks you for same; same will receive attention, and they will send proof, and same will be delivered quickly. There is always a certain sameness about these letters.

One can be horribly tied up by letters. I have written things which have led us into all sorts of difficulty. They are such boomerang things, and one is apt to be hoist on the petard either of one's own prolixity or of terseness. On the other hand, it is well to write in cases when important matters have been discussed on the telephone, and make confirmation, in case doubt or difficulty should arise at a later date, when the conversation is forgotten.

The fact is that in correspondence we are apt to be slipshod, and instead of sending a letter, which has been properly copied, we send a memo, which asks a question or makes a suggestion; then we cannot think what it was all about when we get the reply.

It is not my intention to encroach upon the larger subject of general office organisation. The point I make is this: Do not get the impression that your office staff should be the cheapest form of labour you can procure. It is well to have a good technician, but it is almost more important to have a good diplomat, a man of good address and one who can meet a customer on equal terms—above all, assistants who will give the impression that they represent a good house.

There are many other matters which could be profitably discussed—sending out proofs, invoicing, collecting accounts, buying, sending out estimates, and a thousand and one affairs which interest us.

SCHOOL MATERIALS.—The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Ministry of Education, Cairo, is calling for tenders to be presented in Cairo by May 21st for the supply of school materials, including chalk, pencils, pens, slates and drawing instruments. Firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture can obtain further details of this call for tenders, together with particulars of the Special Register Service of information, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number C.X.3860 should be quoted.

AMONGST the literary treasures dispersed at the sale in New York recently of the famous library inherited by the Marquis of Lothian was a first edition in French, Paris, 1493, of Boccaccio's "Book in praise of noble and dutiful ladies," which realised $45,000 (£9,000 at par). Bound in a wonderful dark olive binding for the famous beauty, Diane de Poitiers, it made a greater appeal to collectors than a fifteenth-century illuminated Boccaccio, sold for $18,000 (£3,600 at par).

Psychology of Advertising

Effect of Pictures and Colours

Some interesting comments on the psychology of salesmanship and of printed publicity were made last week by Mr. J. G. Marsh, general manager of the Liverpool Bon Marché, who gave an address on "Psychology and Commerce" to the Liverpool branch of the Association of Sales Managers at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.

Sex and Salesmanship

"A man," he said, "is inclined to confine his custom to the shop he has found in most respects satisfactory, but a woman has no loyalties She prefers to scrutinise and find the best article. She has proved by experience that the vigilant buyer can often secure better quality at a cheaper rate. A man is more easily satisfied; he does not care to give a lot of trouble. Women do not allow sentiment of this kind to influence them. It is no wonder, therefore, that the business man has come to the conclusion that he must consider the women's point of view almost exclusively in advertising and selling."

A woman's mind, he said, worked quickly, and her intuition was very sensitive. Advertisers should tell the story by picture and slogan if they wanted to get it over, and they should show women something with action in it.

Bases of Appeal

It was through the medium of the senses that most of those engaged in selling had to work. The whole psychology of advertising and salesmanship in regard to food seemed to resolve itself into the discovery of means for literally being able to make the mouth water. In many branches of selling the appeal to the auditory senses was paramount. For instance, restaurants introduced music. The salesman with a pleasant, well-modulated voice was blessed with a most useful aid to successful selling.

Probably the most powerful appeal to the senses was that of colour. The appeal to vision was not, of course, confined to colour alone. Line was important. A shoe on a high heel looked smaller than on a low heel. Things bought for the sake of colour should be advertised with representations of colour. Experiments gave overwhelming proof of the tremendous value of colour and the order of preference was estimated to be: Boys—Blue, red, white, green, yellow, black; Girls—Blue, red, green, yellow, white, black; Men—Black, red, green, blue, purple, yellow; Women—Red, green, black, orange, purple, yellow.

Use of Suggestion

Illustrations and use of colour were valuable aids to suggestion. The modern illustration aimed more at creating atmosphere than at conveying very precise information about the commodity. It suggested an idea or set up a train of thought by association. The effort was particularly worth while when the article to be sold was in the luxury class. The public associated qualities with characteristic colours. They liked milk and butter to be of a rich creamy shade, so the supplier obliged with the addition of colouring matter. Flour was bleached, because in the popular view whiteness was associated with fineness and purity, quite mistakenly, perhaps.

Dealing with instincts and tendencies, Mr. Marsh said the tendency shown from childhood to play with moveable things was adequately recognised these days. "Shopping is made real fun. Immense pains are taken by the large stores to turn this natural tendency to advantage, and music, cinema, boxing, billiards, sports and a host of other attractions are utilised to this end." The tendency to imitate had a definite value in the creation of demand. Rapid changes of fashion were the result of imitation.

On Press advertising, Mr. Marsh mentioned that an American psychologist, after a series of experiments, reached the conclusion that the strength of recollection varied with the size. As the size of the advertisement increased, so did its chance of being noticed, the noticeability, however, increasing at a greater rate than the size.

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A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

ALL OFFSET SUPPLIES

ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E. Tel. New Cross 1209. Transfer Paper, Graining Materials and all Sundries for the Lithographer.

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD., 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2 (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715 6.) Felts, Moleskins, Flannels, Marbles, Pumice Powder, etc., etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINES

CARLAW, DAVID, & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio

CUNDALL FOLDING MACHINE CO., 25 and 26, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4. Phone: Central 8166. Works: Luton, Beds. Makers of the all-British Cundall Paper Folding Machines.

IMITATION BOOK CLOTH

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN LTD., 40, South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8, Telephone Reliance 2922. Sole Manufacturers of FIBRETTE the Best Quality Leather Paper; and CLOTHETTE a Durable Imitation Book Cloth.

OFFSET MACHINES

CRABTREE, R W. & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER FEEDERS

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). "CAMCO" (Spiess Patents) AUTOMATIC FEEDER.

CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDER Sole Agents, SHERIDAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 48, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Tel. Holborn 0634.

PAPER FEEDERS

DEXTER SUCTION PILE FEEDER Sole Agents, SHERIDAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 48, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Tel. Holborn 0634.

"ELLESS" PILE AUTOMATIC FEEDER. Sole selling Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Water Lane, Leeds

H.T.B. LTD., Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, E.17. Sole Manufacturers and distributors of H.T.B. Full Automatic and Semi-Automatic FEEDERS.
Telephone Number Walthamstow 0211.

KOENIG FEEDER COMPANY, 16, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. 'Phone: Whitehall 6542.
STROKER and SUCTION MODELS.

"SIMPLEX" Fully Automatic Feeders for all Cylinder machines. Simple—satisfactory.
Sole Agents: John & Wm. Burt & Sons, Ltd., 156, Caledonian Road, King's Cross, N.1 (Tel. North 3487/8).

UNIVERSAL FEEDER. The World's finest Feeder proposition Manufacturers:—Kleim & Ungerer. British Sales Agent:—A. J. Dronsfield, 25, Lime Street, E.C.3. Phone: Monument 4002.

PRESS BLANKETS

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109, Borough Road, London. S.E.1. Best Quality Automatic Felt Oil Proof Face Rubber and Mono cork for Superior Printing. Large Quantities carried in stock.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J. 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4, 'Phone: Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

MONNERY and CO., LTD., W. G., 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Central 4751. Makers of finest British blankets since 1800.

PRINTG. IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO., LTD., Clifton House, Worship Street, London, E.C.2. Printers in Russian, Polish, Czecho-Slovakian, German (Gothic), and all Foreign and Eastern Languages. Tel.—Bishopsgate 8121 (3 lines)

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street. E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

JOHN & WM. BURT & SONS, LTD., 156, Caledonian Rd, London, N.1 (Tel: North 3487/8) Sole Agents for "Auto-Phoenix" Two-Revolution, Stop Cylinder and Platen Presses.

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES

MONNERY and CO., LTD., W G., 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Central 4751. Tapes, Brushes, Oil Cans, Belting, Palette Knives, Facing Paste, Stereo Paste, "GRIPOLETT," Space Fixing Solution and every variety of Sundries used by Printers.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS

KNIGHTON & CUTTS (the Expert Engraving Co., Ltd.), Denman Place, Ham Yard, Piccadilly Circus, W.1. Telephone — Gerrard 9941 (6 lines). Experts also in Typesetting, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, offer a Complete Service to Advertisers. We are makers of the guaranteed K. & C. Galvano for Colour Work.

NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD., Printer Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone Central 9791 (6 lines). Process Engravers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers Nickeloid-produced "Albert Galvanos" are the most efficient electros made for half tone and colour printing. Ask for special illustrated literature sent free with complimentary copy of "Nickeloid News."

ROTARY WEB PRESSES

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1, Telephone: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGHSPEED ROTARY NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESSES. Patentees and Suppliers of Automatic Ink Pumps.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds. and 7, Farringdon Road, London. NEWSPAPER (Speciality) and MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

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Non-Fading Printing Inks

Possibilities and Limitations

Printing orders are often given under conditions which it is impossible to fulfill, because they are unrealisable from a technical point of view. One desire repeatedly is met with, namely that colours should be absolutely non-fading. In advance it may be said—states a writer in "Buch und Werbekunst" (Leipzig)—that the printer and ink-maker understand the wishes of the buyer perfectly, but they cannot guarantee what is technically unachievable.

"Absolutely" non-fading colours are most of the natural, inorganic colours or mineral colours like ochre, umber, sienna, red chalk, English red, and many brown colours that are known as being unaffected by water. These colours, however, have an essential drawback. Their consistency is so coarse that they would quickly grind off the fine design on the printing block or plate, and they would fill the screen work or remain on the rollers, "furring" as the technical expression has it. They can, however, be used for solid printing.

There are a few artificial inorganic colours, like ultramarine in the mineral group, and a small number of organic inks (especially compounds of the "Indanthren" group) that can claim to be absolutely non-fading. But nearly all of them are very troublesome in printing. Partly, their glossing is inferior, and the price of others is so high that their use for a printing ink is out of the question. It can be realised, therefore, that mineral and enamel colours cannot be used in the printing trade for the production of good-quality work.

Dye Development

When, in 1853, W. H. Perkin working under Hofmann discovered the first aniline dye with the discovery of "Mauveïn," a wide field was opened to the printing ink manufacturers. Soon afterwards fuchsine was found by Hofmann, and others were immediately discovered. The new dyes were also worked into printing inks. There was still much to be desired as regards their shades and their non-fading qualities. A considerable amount of coloured dyes existed in the printing trade towards the end of the century, of which Milori-blue, chrome yellow, indigo, and rubric lake were called genuine dyes and were ranged first amongst all artificial mineral and organic inks with reference to their non-fading quality. The other colours were grouped accordingly.

The enormous development of the advertising business was marked by a demand for durable posters, and the simultaneous discovery of new and less fading aniline dyes at the same time raised the standard for lasting colours in the printing trade. These new claims were necessarily followed by a new classification of all printing inks. To-day colours can be produced in different hues that may be exposed to light for years without losing their original shade.

It must be emphasised, however, that most of these dyes which possess this great endurance to light and resistance to temperature and chemical influences, thanks to their strong chemical structure, constitute the basis of the numerous inks that have been used hitherto for their gloss, covering quality, solidity, softness, and easiness of printing and mixing with varnish. Their high price also places restrictions upon their use as printing inks.

Instruct the Customer!

For this reason every buyer of printing inks should point out the technical difficulties to his customers, so far as they make exaggerated claims upon the non-fading qualities of the desired colours. Here it should also be added that the possibility of lacquering, resistance against alkali, and other valuable qualities, cannot be demanded from every good light-resisting colour.

When in practice, notwithstanding what has been said, "non-fading" inks are spoken of, colours are meant whose resistance to light is longest. Under the heading "non-fading" is further understood resistance to daylight, sunlight, or artificial light, in cases where the effect of light may be observed chemically, physically, or optically. Light may so strongly affect colours that a dissolution and, at the same time, an oxidation of the colours under atmospheric influences is the consequence. Colours become dark, or, in the case of reduction, light. For this reason the original expression "non-fading" has been replaced by "light-resisting," which more accurately describes the quality of the inks.

Causes of Fading

This light-resisting quality of printing inks can be limited or abandoned by personal or impersonal interference. A personal alteration of this quality is the mixing with substances that must be added in order to make the inks ready for printing. These additions can be so liberally made that the ink actually printing gives only a faint idea of the original consistence, and it is clear that the degree of non-fading decreases according to the degree of modification by other substances. Also by mixing with another ink of a less non-fading quality, the better ink is deteriorated. It may further be mentioned that a colour fades also, merely for the reason that its surface layer is too thin to resist destructive influences. The higher the concentration of the printed colour, the longer is its endurance to light.

The causes of an impersonal alteration of the colours are represented by daylight and sunlight, especially by strong sunlight as it occurs in spring, when it is chemically most effective. Other influences are a gas-saturated atmosphere and the weather with rain and snow. No printing ink can stand such attacks throughout the course of years and not change in the least. A protective lacquering covering the whole colour work is able to delay the destroying effect of the light, but not to check it altogether.

Influence of Paper

Also the paper used for printing can have an unfavourable influence on the durability of colours. It may be recalled that non-fading inks demand non-fading paper, that is, wood-free paper, if the impressions are to resist the influence of light. Further, the adhesive which enables the ink to adhere, may unfavourably influence, if not destroy, the colours and be the cause of fading. Therefore, only such glue should be employed which is known as non-injurious to inks and dyes. Lastly, the weather of special countries (for instance in the tropics) has to be considered as regards its influence upon non-fading printing inks.

New Intaglio-Relief Rotary

The Polygraphic Institute of Rome has recently installed a rotary printing press for intaglio and printing in relief combined. This claims to be the largest rotary machine of the kind in existence. It is constructed in form of a T, with a length of 65 feet, width 50 feet, and height 25 feet. The total weight is 162 tons. The makers are the Schnellpressenfabrik, Frankenthal.

POLISH CUSTOMS.—The following printed matter may now be imported into Poland free of duty, under permit from the Ministry of Finance, viz:—Advertising books, pamphlets, price-lists, catalogues, prospectuses, and posters of foreign firms, and all printed matter serving as foreign tourist propaganda.

BARS TO PROGRESS.—"So long as printers are inconsiderate of each other they cannot expect consideration on the part of the printing buyer, and so long as sound ethical practices are disregarded by sales representatives of any industry, there can be no commensurate profits"—Oliver Wroughton, Kansas City.

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Scholarships for the Training of Executives: 1932-33

Announcement is made of forthcoming examinations for two trade scholarships.

WINTERBOTTOM SCHOLARSHIP.—The Winterbottom Book Cloth Company give a scholarship to the value of £150, confined to those employed in the bookbinding trade in the United Kingdom. Arrangements may be made for the examination to be held in provincial towns.

N.P.A. SCHOLARSHIP.—The Newspaper Proprietors' Association have voted the sum of £150 to institute a scholarship for competition amongst compositors living and working within the London area.

General Conditions

The scholarships are tenable at the London School of Printing (whence full particulars may be obtained), and are instituted for the purpose of providing a whole-time training with the object of enabling workmen to qualify for responsible executive positions.

The amounts stated are exclusive of school fees, etc.

The scholarships will be awarded on the results of examinations (written and oral) to be conducted by representatives of the sections of the industry to which the scholarship appertains.

Candidates must be of British nationality, and should have completed or be in the last year of their apprenticeship, and must satisfy the Committee as to their suitability.

It is expected that competitive examinations will take place on Friday, May 27th, 1932, at 2.30 p.m. Application forms can be obtained from the Principal of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford Street, S.E.1, and must be returned completed not later than May 13th, 1932.

Trade with Brazil

A report entitled "Economic Conditions in Brazil" to December, 1931, by the Commercial Secretary, His Majesty's Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, has been published for the Department of Overseas Trade by His Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. 8d. post free.

Brazil, which is the largest State in South America, is nearly as large as Europe, and offers to British exporters a field for development. Especially is this so since the recent British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires, when the Prince of Wales opened the exhibition and toured S. America. British goods are welcome out there, but the plaint appears to be that our methods of publicity and salesmanship are sadly lacking in comparison with those of our competitors.

After drawing attention to the serious effects of the general depression in Brazil, reference is made in this report to the new tariff law which should come into effect during the first half of 1932. No details of the general intentions of the authorities have been announced, but, the report states, certain definite improvements may be confidently expected. Under articles in this Tariff Revision decree, agreement for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment have been signed between Brazil and Great Britain, Irish Free State, Canada, and numerous other countries. The report goes on to say that the Machinery Import Restriction decree has to all intents and purposes become almost a dead letter and that in general the granting of permits for importing machinery has not been withheld.

Printing machinery and attachments imported from Gt. Britain during 1930 were valued at £8,000, while similar German and United States imports were £104,000 and £80,000 respectively. These latter showed considerable decreases from their 1929 import figures; Great Britain's imports, however, advanced by £1,000.

The total printing paper imports were down from £152,000 in 1929 to £118,000 in 1930. Great Britain's share was £44,000 in 1929 and £37,000 in 1930; and Germany's £50,000 and £19,000 respectively.

A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

RUBBER OFFSET BLANKETS

ALCO FOR QUALITY

ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E Tel. New Cross 1209 All Sizes and Calipers

NIXO

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD., 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2. (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715-6) Blankets stocked in all sizes, suitable for British, American and Continental Machines.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator-Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete Lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S., 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. "DIXOTYPE" THE ONLY BRITISH MADE DRY FLONG. Also Tissue Blotting and Backing for Wet Process.

STEREO DRY FLONG

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Dry Flong for Hand-casting and "CLEARTYPE" Dry Flong for Machine Casting.

PETERS, W., LTD, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. "WET FLONG" and "CITOTYP" for hand casting. "STEREO" and "PERFECTA" for machine casting. "PICTURE FLONG" for colour work and half-tones.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTOPLATE (Reg TradeMark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

TINPLATE DECORATG. MACHINES

CRABTREE

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of the "ENSIGN" Standard and Speedy TIN PRINTING MACHINES AND COATING MACHINES.

ZINC AND ALUMINIUM PLATES

ALCO FOR QUALITY

ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E Tel. New Cross 1209. All sizes suitable for British, American and Continental Machines

NIXO

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD, 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2. (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715-6) All sizes and gauges in stock, ready for immediate delivery.

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New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Platen Machines

In a press, patented by Messrs. Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., and J. I. Nasmith, in which a rocking platen A cuts and creases a sheet G¹ of paper, cardboard, etc., by pressing it against a forme B, the sheets are fed directly and in a rectilinear manner by rollers C and feed fingers mounted along with their actuating mechanism on the platen. In Fig. 1, as shown, diagrammatically, D is an arresting

FIG.1.

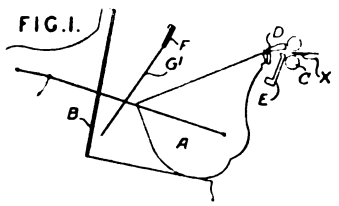


FIG. 9.

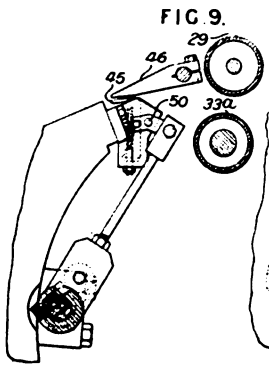
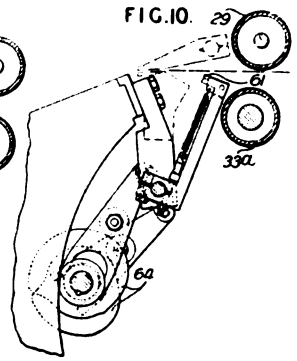


FIG.10.

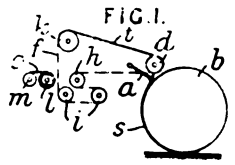


gripper to grip the back edge of the sheet after roller feed, until other spring fingers E take it away from the gripper D and hold it while the platen is pressing it on the forme, after which the sheet is lifted away by a stripper F. In operation, a sheet placed by the operator on the feed table XI against guides is pressed by the feed roll 33*a* raised against the rotated upper feed roll 29, Fig. 9, which moves the sheet forward. The platen is oscillated by a crank pin 11 and connecting-rods H. A sprocket 12 rigid with the crank pin 11 in making one revolution for each revolution of the crank pin drives a chain 12, which in turn through gearing drives a shaft 20 which actuates all the feeding rolls and the grippers. The sheet then passes between fingers 45, 46, the finger 46 being raised up by a cam 50 in time to grip the back edge of the sheet and arrest its movement. Other spring-closing fingers 61, Fig. 10, are oscillated bodily by a double cam 64 to take the sheet from the fingers 45, 46 and position it accurately on the platen, which then oscillates towards the forme.—359,189.

Sheet-Delivery Apparatus

This invention, by Mr. J. Griesser, relates to sheet-delivery apparatus for printing-machines and comprises a travelling platform which receives the sheets from delivery grippers and transfers them to means for depositing them on a pile-table. Oscillating arms *a* take the sheet *s* from the impression cylinder *b*, and a flexible platform *t* carried by endless chains *f* passing over pulleys *d*, *h*, *i*, *k* moves into position beneath the sheet to receive it from the grippers. From the platform *t* the sheet passes to a device for depositing it on a pile-table consisting of a band *o* carried by a fixed roller *l* and a reciprocated roller *m* on either of which it can be wound up. Initially, the two rollers *l*, *m* are adjacent to one another with the band *o*

FIG.1.

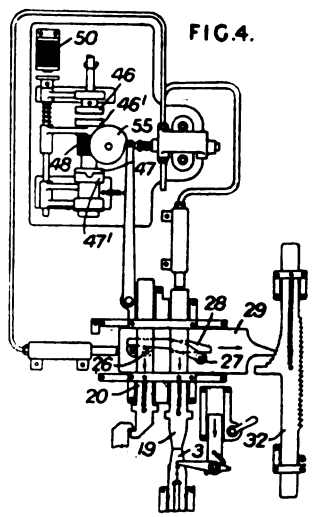


wound on the roller *l* as shown. As the sheet is passed to the band *o* from the platform *t* the roller *m* moves away from the roller *l* to unwind the band *o* and support the sheet. On the reverse movement of the roller *m* the band *o* is wound thereon and the sheet drops on the pile-table. When the roller *m* is again adjacent to the roller *l*, the band is unwound therefrom on to the roller *l* ready for the succeeding cycle of operations.—356,414.

Photographic Type Composing

Line justifying in photographic type-composing, as patented by the Uhertype Akt.-Ges., is effected by two slides one of which takes up the fraction of the movement of the other corresponding to the line remainder divided by the number of word spaces in the line. The slide 3 is stepped for the line remainder by two magnets alternately energised, one of which reciprocates during the typesetting. At the end of the line the slide 19 is pressed by a compressed air cylinder against the end of the slide 3, a stop 28 on the slide 19, bearing on a roller 27 on a transverse lever pivoted on a slide 29, the lever also bearing on a roller 26 on a second slide 20 parallel to the slide 19. The ratio of transmission from slide 19 to slide 20 is derived from a stepped cam 32 advanced by ratchet mechanism at each depression of the "word space key" of the apparatus. The operation of slides 19, 29 is effected by compressed air cylinders actuated by cams 55 rotated by a worm 48 when the clutch element 46¹ is engaged with the clutch element 46 on a continuously rotated shaft by operation of the electromagnet 50. A single tooth clutch element 47, 47' limits the rotation to a single revolution.—351,043.

FIG.4.



Programme Printing

Programmes, notices, etc., for use in theatres, lecture-rooms, etc., having a darkened auditorium are, under a patent by Mr. F. A. Rapley, prepared in such a way as to be legible by reflected light and also by transmitted light coming from the stage, etc. In one form, the programme is prepared by printing on tracing paper with opaque ink so as to leave the words free from ink. In a second form, a sheet coated with Prussian blue or other opaque dye, is printed with a discharge such as oxalate of potash to

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render the words translucent. In a third form, a transparent sheet coated with black wax is subjected to pressure by type to remove the wax at the parts corresponding to the lettering, and in a fourth form, a transparent sheet coated with a film of gelatine and powdered copper is printed with a translucent ink containing sulphuric acid. —358,194.

New British Patents

Applications

Andrews, E. S. (Gibson Patent Containers, Ltd.). Paperboard boxes, etc. 9,627.
Atelier Grebel. Covers for binding books, etc. 9,625.
Ball, D. A., Marshall, C. W., and Quick, C. G. Means for actuating printing-plate clamps of printing machines. 9,666.
Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Phythian, T. E. Magazine roll stands for web-printing machines. 9,816.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Printing machines. 9,667.
Langbein-Pfanhauser-Werke Akt.-Ges. Manufacture of intaglio printing rollers, etc. 10,055.
Schnellpressenfabrik Akt.-Ges. Heidelberg. Platen printing presses. 9,679.
Wacker Ges fur Elektrochemische Industrie Ges., Dr. A. Manufacture of printing colours. 10,000.
Wydler, E. Pigments for printing ink. 9,938.

Specifications Published

1930

Addressograph Co. Printing machines. 369,980.

1931

Addressograph Co. Ink-ribbon feeding mechanism for printing machines. 370,273.
Brehmer, Geb. Apparatus for delivering folded sheets from folding machines. 370,010.
Field, Sons and Co., Ltd., and Creasey, B. J. Cardboard and like boxes. 370,210.
Intertype Corporation. Matrix composing and type-line casting. 370,299.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Paper-folding apparatus. 370,219.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Lanser, B. M. Casting of printing-furniture. 25,727.
Wacker Ges. fur Elektrochemische Industrie Ges., Dr. A. Printing colours. 16,311.

1932

Belcolor Ges. Process of direct photographic production of copy in full tone from relief printing formes. 9,260.
Faber and Schleicher Akt.-Ges. Sheet feeding apparatus. 9,308.
International General Electric Co., Inc. Dividing systems for printing presses and the like. 9,440.

Stereo Auxiliary Concert

Much success accompanied the final concert of the season of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation held on Monday at Andertons' Hotel. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Bullett (secretary of the Stereotypers' Overseers Association) who was successful in realising a " plate " of approximately £115. An excellent array of concert artistes was presented, with Mr. Geo. Harrison as musical director. Present supporting the chairman were: Messrs. A. Chadwell (Auxiliary and Overseers Association president), W. C. Warren and T. Middleton (secretary and assistant secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), J. S. Sunderland and W. M. Forsyth. A message regretting absence was received from Mr. J. Black.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his magnificent effort, Mr. W. C. Warren said that Mr. Bullett's occupancy of the chair that evening arose out of a challenge he (the speaker) made some time ago to the Overseers' Association to beat the £96 secured by the ladies of the office staff at the previous concert. He congratulated Mr. Bullett and his colleagues of the Overseers' Association on the excellent result they had secured in these difficult times. Mr. Warren reminded them that this year they had two widows and eight members standing as candidates for pension, and that they required all assistance possible.

The handsome sum collected that evening would enable them to complete the twelfth pension.

Mr. A. Chadwell who seconded, hoped that when the title of the next pension was considered the name of Mr. Bullett would be favourably considered.

Mr. Bullett, in making acknowledgment, expressed thanks to all who had assisted him in his efforts, especially mentioning the generosity of Mr. Hugh Dixon and Messrs. McLaughlin and Knowles.

Novel Programme Printing

A new form of theatre and cinema programme has been introduced, which is intended for use where previously a programme was not practicable or in connection with existing theatre programmes. This is a programme printed on a translucent base so that it is only necessary to hold it up so that the light of the stage or screen is behind it, in order to read the details given thereon. The novelty has been named a " Glowgramme." We have received a specimen, which is stated to be an example of an ideal form of the article, produced by printing from a reverse block on Cellophane. We gather that the patentee, Mr. F. A. Rapley, is busy endeavouring to plan the details of production. His problems include the following: Very speedy delivery; a suitable translucent base which does not crackle when handled; low price; printing in reverse without the use of a reverse block so that changes in the cast can be made if necessary.

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"Paper and Print"

New Number Enthusiastically Received

The March number of "Paper and Print"—the quarterly technical review published from the offices of the "British and Colonial Printer"—has evidently taken the fancy of the printing and allied trades. Though previous numbers have elicited high praise, none has called forth the enthusiastic approval with which the latest issue has been greeted.

The March number strikes a different note from that of its predecessors. Not only has the format been changed, to medium quarto, but the contents are presented in new typographic dress. The brighter and more modern appearance of the pages seems to be generally appreciated. Special praise is forthcoming for the cover which, printed in green and black on gold, achieves an effect of distinction.

The reading matter included is of a high standard, and deals with many of the most important technical topics of the day. To mention only a few outstanding items: Mr. Andrew Dargavel, the doyen of the British photo-engravers, discusses considerations which vitally affect this branch of the industry. Mr. Wm. Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., tackles a subject of great current interest in writing of the combination of relief printing methods with lithography. Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., in a comprehensive and informative article on "The Architecture of Print," makes valuable suggestions on "Correlating the Constituent Factors" in the designing of printing. A valuable "Guide to Present-Day Types," with many examples, is contributed by Mr. A. F. Johnson, of the Department of Printed Books of the British Museum. Mr. H. A. Maddox contributes an instructive illustrated review of printed specimens, and there are further practical and helpful articles dealing with typographic lay-out and design. Mr. W. T. Berry, of St. Bride Library, writes again on books. Contributions particularly helpful to the machine-minder are included, and many other articles go to make up good measure of good matter.

Editorial notice is given, as usual, to the latest machinery, supplies and services offered to the printing and allied trades. And richer than ever in demonstration and suggestion to aid the print-planner is the array of insets providing specimens of papers, boards, etc., and introducing many choice examples of printing by various processes. The numerous advertisers' announcements also provide a comprehensive and up-to-date guide to sources of supply.

At its price of 1s. this publication offers remarkable value. An annual subscription of 5s. ensures receipt of the year's four issues, posted to any address, from the publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

JUDGMENT for the defence, given after the jury had been out for four hours, brought to an end on Tuesday the action for libel which Mrs. Meurig Morris, the medium who claims to be controlled chiefly by a spirit called "Power," brought against Associated Newspapers, Ltd., complaining of a contents bill and of an article in the "Daily Mail" which commented on one of her trance sermons.

IT was on the petition of the Lincoln Printing Company, which claims to be a creditor to the extent of £1,600 for printing carried out to order, that a petition for a receiver-ship for the £500,000,000 Middle West Utilities Company, the huge Insull concern, was filed last Thursday in the Federal Court. This will be the largest receivership in history.

W. & N.-W. London M.P.A.

Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association was held on Monday at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, the retiring president, Mr. L. C. Langley, being in the chair. There was a good representation of master printers and their ladies from the various District Associations. Amongst those present were Sir Arthur Roberts, and Messrs. B. Guy Harrison (president, L.M.P.A.), Arthur Chadwick (Amalgamated Publicity Services), F. H. Bisset (secretary, British Federation of Master Printers), W. J. Mizen (secretary, North London), P. G. Crannis (president-elect, W. & N.-W. Association), S. Goss, and E. G. Baker (joint assistant secretary, L.M.P.A.).

The toast, "Proper Profits for Printers," was proposed by Mr. Arthur Chadwick and responded to by Mr. B. Guy Harrison.

Mr. S. Goss proposed "The Visitors," in which he referred appreciatively to the gentlemen who had lectured before the Association during the year. These included Sir Arthur Roberts, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bisset and Mr. R. B. Simnett, the last mentioned being represented at the gathering by his son, Mr. Ralph Simnett.

Presentation to Mr. Crannis

A very pleasing and interesting item in the evening's proceedings was a presentation to Mr. P. G. Crannis, who assumes the position of president after a period of eight years as secretary of the Association. The presentation took the form of a silver cigarette box, and was made at the hands of Mr. L. C. Langley, who paid well-deserved tribute to Mr. Crannis for the splendid work he had done for the Association.

The ceremony of presenting to Mr. Crannis the president's badge of office was performed by Mr. F. Scarsbrook.

Mr. Crannis briefly acknowledged the gift and spoke of the warm support he had received from the members.

An excellent concert programme was provided, the artistes including Elsie and Doris Waters and Mr. Edward Dykes (bass).

Printers' Managers and Overseers

Manchester Centre

At the April meeting of the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, held in the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, Mr. R. V. Baker, works manager for Mr. W. Paterson, was admitted into membership.

The following resolution was passed unanimously: "Owing to the recent dislocation of the business of the Association, we recommend that the Superannuation Fund payments to successful applicants be commenced on the first day of January, 1933. Applications to be made to the local council before the fifteenth day of November, 1932, by those subscribing members who have qualified and desire to become participants on the first day of January, 1933."

Revision of Rules—the secretary read the recommendations of the Rules Committee, and after Messrs. Howarth, Nuttall, Hammond, and several others had given their views, the secretary was requested to forward the findings to headquarters.

WEE MAC.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS are to pay (on June 1st) interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 2½ per cent. (the same as last).

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Trade Notes

A PETITION for winding up has been presented and will be heard in London on April 25th in respect of Messrs. Keating and Son. The petitioners are Messrs. Frank F. Pershke, Norfolk House, Strand, W.C., printing machine manufacturers and distributors.

THE Newspaper Press Fund will benefit by £600 as a result of a matinée held at the Alhambra Theatre, Glasgow, last Thursday, and promoted by the Glasgow District Committee of the N.P.F. Every seat in the theatre was sold, and the programme was an " all-star " vaudeville.

THE death has occurred in the Chippenham Cottage Hospital of Mr. Henry Edward Poole, aged 50, who had been in the printing trade for forty-seven years, for the past twenty-five being partner in the Wilts Printing Works, Ltd.

THE death occurred suddenly in the Strand on Monday of Mr. Sidney Bishop, advertisement manager of " Tit-Bits." Mr. Bishop, who was seventy-four years old, had a sudden heart attack. He had been with Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., for twenty-eight years, associating himself closely with " Tit-Bits."

MR. G. PROCTER, of Harrogate, formerly of Messrs. Procter Bros., stationers, Harrogate, left £7,522 (net personalty, £6,523).

MR. WALTER PAWSON, of Sheffield, of Pawson and Brailsford, printers, bookbinders, and engravers, left £4,004 (net personalty £1,667).

A CHANGE has had to be made in the date of the annual meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association, which will be held on Thursday, April 28th, at L.M.P.A. headquarters, Old Bailey.

STRIKINGLY produced, with a half-tone picture of Llandudno and a portrait of the F.M.P. president printed on silver, a folder has been issued by the Midland Alliance inviting printers to attend the annual meeting and trade congress of the British Federation of Master Printers to be held at Llandudno from June 11th to 14th.

Trade Union Matters

THE National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants reports that the new talkie installation at the Natsopa Memorial Home has now been tried out and handed over to the Society. It has proved a very great success. Members in residence who have seen some of the films which have been recently displayed have previously seen and heard them in London, and they state that the new installation is quite as good as any they have seen in the larger cities. The general secretary has been able to arrange with several prominent film companies for the free use of films sufficient for a display each week.

NEW BRANCH OF N.U.J.—The Bury members of the National Union of Journalists, who hitherto have been attached to the Bolton branch, propose to form a separate branch of the Union, and permission to do this has been given by the Executive Council.

THE annual delegate meeting of the Scottish Typographical Associaton will commence at Ayr on June 13th. Invitations to attend as fraternal delegates have been accepted by the president and secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

SCOTTISH T.A.—Mr. Harry Girdwood has been elected president of the Edinburgh branch of the Scottish Typographical Association, with Mr. George Wood as treasurer and Mr. Charles Johnstone assistant secretary.

MESSRS. JAMES MUSGRAVE (Leeds) and T. S. Chalmers (Sheffield) have been elected to represent the Northern Division of the Typographical Association at the coming Conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. The Southern Division will be represented by Messrs. W. G. Stone (Bristol) and E. G. Yates (Watford).

MR. R. BENTLEY, of the " Yorkshire Evening Post," has been appointed a trustee of the Leeds Typographical Society in succession to the late Mr. T. Grocock, of the " Leeds Mercury."

George Mann and Co., Ltd.

Future of Well-known Concern

We understand that negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of the business of Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., the well-known printing machinery manufacturers, by the Coghlan Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., of Hunslet, Leeds. This announcement will be welcome to a large section of the printing industry, and especially to the engineering trade of Leeds and district.

It will be remembered that in September last Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., found themselves very seriously hit by the effects of the general depression in trade. The debenture holders took action, and, on their behalf, Mr. Duncan Taylor, of John Gordon and Co., chartered accountants, Leeds, was appointed receiver and manager.

Gratifying Improvement

In the meantime, we are pleased to learn, the business has improved, orders having been received from home and abroad, and the company's works at the present time are well employed. Normally, the firm employ about 400 men, though at exceptionally busy times they have had as many as 600 on their pay-roll.

It is interesting to mention here the concern's commencement, and the rapid progress it made from small beginnings to one of leading importance. It was started in 1871 by the late George Mann and Charles Pollard, who began in a small way with the making of lithographic machines. In 1897, following the engineers' strike, when a large amount of capital had been laid out in new tools and machinery, a reconstruction became necessary, and Mr. George Wichmann provided the help needed. Mr. Wichmann became managing director of the firm, with, subsequently, Mr. Peter Thomas as chairman.

International Reputation

The firm of George Mann have of recent years won a world-wide reputation for their productions, especially in the direction of offset and other lithographic machines. On Mann machines are printed Bank of England notes, and bonds and securities of all kinds.

The Coghlan Steel and Iron Company, who are completing their negotiations for the purchase of Mann and Company, are noted for rolled steel bars. The company was formed in 1899 to take over the old-established business of Coghlan and Dury, Ltd.

Waterlow Bank-Note Case

House of Lords Judgment

In the House of Lords on Thursday, April 28th, a considered judgment is to be delivered in the action in which the Bank of Portugal claimed damages from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., the well-known London printers.

It will be remembered that proceedings were originally instituted in November, 1930, when the bank contended that Messrs. Waterlow acted negligently in printing Portuguese bank notes which were unauthorised, and claimed over one million pounds damages.

The bank were subsequently awarded £569,421 in the King's Bench Division by Mr. Justice Wright, one of the witnesses being the late Sir Wm. Waterlow. The Court of Appeal reduced the amount to £300,000, and both parties again appealed.

The hearing in the House of Lords began on February 2nd, this year. Messrs. Waterlow dispute the judges' finding that they failed to keep up to the required standard of care. They contend that after the fraud was discovered the bank ought not to have honoured the false notes.

THE sixteenth annual conference of the Federation of Master Process Engravers is to be held on Thursday and Friday, May 26th and 27th, at the Grand Hotel, Harrogate.

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Bookbinders' Cottage Homes

Society's Annual Meeting

The 102nd annual meeting of the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society took place last Thursday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, at which a very large number of members were present. Mr. W. R. Codling, C.V.O., O.B.E., Controller of the Stationery Office, presided, and in his opening remarks expressed his pleasure at being invited to conduct the meeting, and at the progress made by the Society in spite of depressing conditions.

A Year of Progress

The committee's report, which was submitted by the secretary, Mr. George W. Knight, stated that notwithstanding financial difficulties there had not been any cessation of beneficent work. During the year nine pensioners had died, whose average age was 81 years, with 7 years as pensioners, and who on an average had received £234 each. The Society had received £3,000 bequeathed by Mr. Benjamin Collins, junr., of which £2,520 had been invested in good securities and would yield approximately 4½ per cent. interest, whilst the balance was kept to meet a probable deficiency of general income. The report referred to the successful garden party held at the Homes in August last; the annual outing and dinner of the pensioners; the Christmas gifts to them, organised by Mr. A. C. Nevett and the Master Bookbinders' Association; the help given to the unsuccessful candidates by the Pension Supplement Committee by granting temporary pensions from 5s. to 3s. weekly; and the assistance given to the funds by the swimming gala promoted by the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association. The flag day was a comparative success, and special mention was made of the help given by the various offices of H.M.S.O.; Messrs. Clowes, both at Beccles and London; Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, London and Aylesbury; Amalgamated Press at Gravesend, and to all who rendered assistance.

The report was approved to be received, printed and circulated to the members, after which hearty thanks were given to the officers and shops' collectors for their honorary services to the Society, which was responded to by Mr. J. G. Bain, hon. treasurer.

The secretary then read the result of the election of pensioners which had taken place that day, and which showed that seven women and six men had been successful in the ballot.

The chairman, with appropriate comments, presented to the representatives of the Oxford University Binding House the Hall Caine Shield for the largest average payment to the Society of employees of firms of over 51 employees; also to representatives of Messrs. W. Webb and Co., the Lewis G. Kitcat Shield for firms of less than 51 employees.

Upon the proposition of Messrs. Capell and Stubbings a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

Alterations to Rules

The meeting then resolved itself into a general meeting of members to consider various amendments to the Rules.

Mr. W. J. Francis was voted to the chair and Mr. H. W. Capell, on behalf of the committee, submitted the amendments.

Those dealing with Rule 5, the chief of which raises the subscriber's donation from 10s. to £1, to be eligible for a vote, and thus decreases the voting power of all members by 50 per cent., was unanimously agreed to.

Rule 6, giving the privilege of membership to all employees of a bookbinding establishment received unanimous support.

Rule 7. The amendments to this rule fixed twenty years instead of ten as the period of eligibility for benefits, with the proviso that payments must be made for at least five of the ten years preceding making application for benefit. It also abolished the sliding scale of pensions and substituted flat rates of 10s. per week for the 7s. 6d., and 12s. per week for the 10s. subscribers. This did not meet with full approval, but was eventually carried nem con.

Rule 7A. This is a new rule which makes provision for the care of pensioners when residing in the Cottage Homes, and was agreed to with one dissentient.

Rule 25. This amendment stipulates "that the secretary shall submit to the committee at each monthly meeting a financial statement showing all receipts and expenditure and bank balance at the end of previous month." Mr. Capell explained that this was already in practice, but in order to safeguard the Society it was considered wise to insert it in the Rules. This received unanimous support.

The secretary announced that the amendments would be submitted for the approval of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and afterwards incorporated in the rules and printed.

The meeting then closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

Machine Compositors' Vigilance

Annual Dinner

A total of £133 was announced at the annual dinner of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association on Saturday, as donations towards the Association's sixth pension. Mr. J. F. D. Dixon, chairman of the Association, presided over a gathering of about 180, at the First Avenue Hotel, London. Among those supporting the chairman were: Mrs. Dixon, Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Mr. T. E. Naylor (general secretary, London Society of Compositors) and Miss Naylor, Mr. R. W. Couchman (chairman, L.S.C.) and Mrs. Couchman, Mr. A. Henwood (secretary, M.C.V.A.) and Mrs. Henwood, Mr. G. W. and Miss B. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilcockson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Heard, Captain C. S. Burdon, and Mr. H. C. Brett (Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.), Mr. and Mrs. G. Stubbs, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. W. Wigg, Mr. and Mrs. Axham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sterling, Mr. W. Seeds (Monotype Corporation, Ltd.), Messrs. F. W. Humphries, P. L. Crowley, C. W. Brown, F. Lemaire, F. C. Hayes (Intertype, Ltd.), Mr. E. Pheby (Ludlow Typograph Co., Ltd.) and Mrs. Pheby, and Mr. Gunnar Hartmann (Fundidor, Ltd.) and Mrs. Hartmann.

The principal toast, "The M.C.V.A.," was proposed by Mr. T. E. Naylor. He recalled the formation of the Association on its present basis in May, 1907, when many of those present that evening were boys together. It was good to protect the interests of its members, and it was also good to foster that friendly spirit which existed between the operators and the manufacturers of the machines. To him it was clear that the three companies regarded the London operators as the best, the fastest, and the cleanest operators in the world.

Mr. A. Henwood acknowledged the toast. He thought that the introduction of machines, so far from displacing labour, had increased production and supplied the public with more for their money. It would be extremely difficult to produce, with hand labour only, the newspapers as they were to-day. He asked the machine companies to accept the thanks of the Association for the help they had so willingly given. The machines were wonderful, but in his opinion not so wonderful as the men who worked them.

The toast of "Our Guests" was given by the chairman, who welcomed particularly those representing the machine companies, and added his word of thanks for their assistance in the printing necessary for the annual dinners.

Acknowledgment was made by Mr. C. W. Bowerman. He recalled the fact that their chairman that evening completed his twenty-first year in that office. He urged the younger members to come forward and take their part in carrying on the good work which had been started by the pioneers of twenty years ago.

Mr. R. W. Couchman gave the health of the chairman, the toast being acknowledged in suitable terms.

During the evening Miss Henwood presented Mrs. Dixon with a bouquet of red carnations.

The help of the various companies was given in the following way: the preliminary circular was composed in Intertype Vogue, the admission ticket in Monotype Centaur and Arrighi, and the programme and menu in Linotype Estienne.

Miss May Phillips was responsible for arranging the programme of music given during dinner and for the concert which followed.

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Long-Established Businesses

Printing and Allied Trades

Further items of interest to the printing and allied trades have been included in the correspondence appearing in the "Daily Telegraph" under the heading "Britain's Oldest Businesses."

English Typography

Mr. Ralph S. Caslon, director of H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., writes:—

"The Caslon Letter Foundry was founded in 1720 by William Caslon, an engraver of gun locks.

"William Bowyer, the eminent printer, impressed by his skill as an engraver of ornamental designs, induced him and assisted him financially to set up as a type-founder.

"The enterprise was immediately successful. His first important commission was for a fount of Arabic required by the S.P.C.K. for a Psalter and New Testament. Shortly afterwards Caslon cut his famous fount of Roman, which is still in general everyday use throughout the world. The original hand-engraved punches of this fount remain in our possession, and were in use up to comparatively recent years.

"The production of this fount marked a turning point in English typography, which from that time forward entered on a course of brilliant regeneration. It was first used in the 'Selden' of 1726.

"After Caslon's death in 1766 the business was carried on continuously in the same family until the direct line of succession was broken by the death of Henry William Caslon in 1874.

"The business was then carried on by Mr. T. W. Smith, who had been manager since 1872, and he became sole proprietor in 1895. His sons were taken into partnership in 1896, and to perpetuate the name they took the name of Caslon by deed-poll. The present management is in the hands of Mr. Ralph S. Caslon and Mr. H. Daniel Caslon, grandsons of Mr. T. W. Smith."

A Novel Caxton Link

Mr. Stanley Low, managing director of Vacher and Sons, Ltd., writes:—

"One hundred and eighty years ago and 280 years after Caxton started his press in Westminster, the House of Vacher opened its doors near the site immortalised by the 'Sign of the Red Pale.'

"Inspired by Caxton's work and high ideals, the house has always aimed to enhance the prestige of British printing, and it was in a spirit of admiration and respectful emulation that the company determined to adopt as its sign that once used by Caxton.

"The present firm of Vacher and Sons are the successors of one Thomas Vacher, who acquired in the late eighteenth century an interest in the business established in 1751, and carried on in Parliament Street, under the name of Robert Powney, afterwards Powney and Cust.

"The position was approximately that where now stands the Ministry of Health, and it was not until the thoroughfare was to be widened and new Government offices erected that we left it in 1898.

"Only a few months ago we celebrated an interesting centenary—that of the first publication of 'Vacher's Parliamentary Companion.' From December, 1831, this alphabetical record of members of Parliament and of other official matters has appeared regularly, and, we trust, rendered useful service.

"It was not until 1833 that the list of the House of Lords was added to that of the House of Commons. At that time there were 431 members of the Upper House. By a century later the number had been raised to 764. The House of Commons, on the other hand, had 658 members, whereas now it has 615."

Sealing Wax and Stationery

Mr. Allan Waterston, of Messrs. George Waterston and Sons, Ltd., writes:—

"In the dark, narrow, and picturesque ways of old Edinburgh before the days of street lighting it was customary for the 'quality' to be escorted home at nights in their sedan chairs by link boys bearing large lighted flambeaux. These were not ordinary torches, but were made of fine white wax, and were the first articles made by William Waterston, the founder of our business in 1752.

"The business afterwards developed into sealing wax and general stationery manufacture. The firm holds Waterston's day book of that year, in which the first recorded sale is 5½ dozen fine wax flambeaux to the Duke of Hamilton, to the value of £7 3s.

"Starting with flambeaux, paste wafers, and bottling wax, Waterston was the first to make high-grade sealing wax in this country. Like the finer classes of writing paper, this was at that time imported from Holland. Our forbear learned the art from an adventurer of the name of Chase, who was what was called a 'Holyrood laird,' that is, a debtor confined to the precincts of Holyrood Palace, which was then a debtors' sanctuary. The home market was captured from the Dutch makers as a result.

"William Waterston gradually established business connections all over Scotland and the north of England, and, considering the state of roads and general communications of the eighteenth century, he must have showed considerable enterprise. He married Catherine Sandeman, of Perth, whose uncle was held as hostage by Prince Charles in the occupation of that city in 1745.

"One of William Waterston's customers was Alexander Kincaid, the King's Stationer for Scotland in the reign of George II. We claim, therefore, to be the oldest existing contractors to H.M. Stationery Office. Our business has been carried on from father to son now to the sixth generation—all Waterstons."

The Printing Crafts Guild

Visit to Messrs. Furnival and Co., Ltd.

The Reddish Ironworks, Stockport, can claim to be one of the largest works where numerous classes of machinery for the printing and allied trades are under one roof.

About seventy members of the Printing Crafts Guild, Manchester, availed themselves of the opportunity of a visit on Saturday last, when a number of platen, cylinder and rotary machines were put into motion and the advantages pointed out to the visitors

After two hours all were requested to adjourn to the Railway Hotel, where an appetising repast was placed on the tables by Host and Hostess Thomas Bills.

The cloths being removed, Mr. John Taylor (president) said the Guild members appreciated what the firm had done for them that day, in permitting the visit so that the developments in offset, letterpress and cutting machines could be demonstrated. Messrs. Furnival had always encouraged the young printer, and their hospitality that afternoon had added to the interest. He hoped that Mr. Lee would convey to the directors the thanks of the gathering.

Mr. Jas. Worthington remarked that his business caused him to enter many printing offices, and he had often heard that certain types of machinery made by Messrs. Furnival and Co. had never given trouble during a long period of working.

Mr. H. Lee (chairman) responded, and in doing so said the firm were anxious that friends should examine the machines and ask questions.

Mr. A. Harrison (cashier) stated that the firm were delighted to entertain the Guild members, and their questions brought up points that required practical answers. The variety of machinery created a wide scope of thought, and it was gratifying to see the interest taken in the workings of the machines that had been demonstrated.

The Guild takes the opportunity of thanking Messrs. A. Harrison (cashier), H. Lee, H. Standring, H. Yates (drawing office), R. E. Forshaw (representative) and other members of the staff for giving up a free afternoon for the education of the Guild members.

WEE MAC.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 9s. 10½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 93¾; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 95, 94½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s., 11s. 10½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 6d., 5½ p.c. deb. 91¾; Argus Press Holdings 7½ p.c. pref. 16s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers 22s. 3d., def. (5s.) 16s. 4½d., 17s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d.; Country Life 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 9d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 105¾, 106; Thos. De La Rue 1s. 9d.; John Dickinson 31s. 10½d., 31s. 6d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode 4½ p.c. deb. 91½, 92; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 9d.; Hutchinson and Co. 7 p.c. 1st pref. 9s. 6d.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 10s. 0¾d., 10s. 7½d.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 7½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 7s. 9d.; Industrial News 7½ 1st. pref. 8s. 3d.; Inter Lino. 50, 52¾; Kelly's Directories 6 p.c. cum. pref. 20s., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 22s., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 105½; Lamson Paragon 10 p.c. cum. pref. 25s.; Lino. A deb. 76, B deb. 76; London Express Newspapers 7 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 3d.; George Newnes (10s.) 17s. 6d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 92½, 93¾; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s. 9d., 6½ p.c. deb. 97½, 7 p.c. B deb. 96¾; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 15s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 6d.; R. Tuck 11s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 17s. 9d., 18s. 3d.; Weldons 6 p.c. cum. pref. 11s. 9d.

Dividends and Reports

BRADBURY WILKINSON AND CO.—Accounts for 1931 show net profit £18,138, which has been struck after allowing for income tax payable on the dividend. Profit of £16,496 shown for 1930 was struck before allowing for tax (which absorbed £2,940), so that real improvement in 1931 over 1930 is £4,582. Including £105,334 brought in from previous accounts, £123,472 is available for distribution, out of which fixed dividend of 6 per cent., tax free, has been paid on participating preference shares. Directors consider it desirable to conserve liquid assets to fullest extent possible in view of existing restrictions on remittances from other countries, and they therefore do not recommend dividend on ordinary shares, "carry forward" being increased to £113,334.

E. S. & A. ROBINSON.—Directors of E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., printers, paper bag manufacturers, etc., report increase in net profit from £207,959 in 1930-31 to £243,342 in year ended February 29th last. These figures have been arrived at after charging debenture interest and depreciation and providing £85,256 in 1931-32 and £34,004 in 1930-31 for management and staff bonuses, workpeople's share of profit, income tax, etc. To net profit of £243,342 has been added £19,541 profit on realisation of investments and £64,871 brought forward, making total of £327,754 available for dividends. Preference payments absorb £83,622, and dividend of 16 per cent. again recommended on ordinary shares including interim distribution of 5 per cent., will require £104,454. Directors have allocated £70,000 (against nil) to reserves, and balance of £69,678 is to be carried forward. In view of severe depreciation in market price of the shares of an associated company in America, and also in view of the uncertain outlook for one subsidiary company, directors have transferred £58,000 from reserve in order to provide against possible loss on the investments in question. Directors are of opinion that value of investments in subsidiary and associated companies is in excess of figure shown in balance sheet (£1,050,019.)

HENRY C. STEPHENS.—Profit of these London ink makers for 1931 £84,358 (against £93,466); brought in £5,417. Dividend 8 per cent. (unchanged); to general reserve £10,000; forward £7,345.

New Companies

A. G. GRUNDEL, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares (400 ordinary and 100 10 per cent. cumulative preference); diesinkers, engravers, relief cutters and embossers, manufacturers and distributors of and dealers in engravings, prints, pictures, etc. Private company. Directors: A. G. Grundel and Mrs. M. Grundel. Registered office: 3-11, Westmoreland Place, City Road, N.1.

JOHN AMES AND PARTNERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. R. W. Ames, and to carry on the business of commercial and industrial sales consultants, advertising contractors and agents, publicity agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. R. W. Ames and Dorothy E. Juett. Registered office: 25, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

PUCKEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by Puckey and Co., and to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, publicity agents, printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: Maud I. Puckey and Enid C. Smith. Solicitors: Hewlett and Co., 2, Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C.1.

L. F. ANTHONY AND EVANS, LTD.—Capital £400, in £1 shares (350 preference and 50 ordinary); to acquire the business of a rubber stamp manufacturer and stationer carried on by Lizzie F. Anthony at 72, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, as "L. F. Anthony." Private company. Directors: M. D. Anthony, W. A. A. Evans, A. G. Mitchell and Lizzie F. Anthony. Registered office: 4, Walbrook, E.C.4.

FRANCIS-LEWIS STUDIO, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the businesses carried on by Louise Richardson as "Francis-Lewis Studio" and "H. C. Mitchell and Co.," at 35, Berners Street, W.1, and 90, Wardour Street, W.1, and the business carried on by G. F. Richardson, as the "Craftworkers' Supply Association" at 90, Wardour Street, together with the trade secrets, property, assets, etc., including cash and book debts outstanding and due on January 1st, 1932, to discharge all liabilities due as at that date, to sell and teach arts and crafts, supply materials, pamphlets and other printed matter in connection therewith; to work the "Franlu Gilding Process," etc. Private company. First directors: Louise Richardson (41, Selvage Lane, N.W.7), and G. F. Richardson.

J. SEAR, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in novelties, toys, sports goods, wooden, rubber, cardboard, paper, cloth and wax goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: I. Segaloff and

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Mrs. A. Segaloff. Registered office : 4, Gravel Lane, Shoreditch, E.C.

DAVEY AND WINTERSON, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in 900 7 per cent. cumulative participating preference and 600 ordinary shares of £1 each ; to acquire the business of colour printers carried on by W. F. T. Davey and D. W. Winterson at Bruce Grove, St. Albans Road, Watford, and to carry on the same and the business of newspaper proprietors, stationers, advertisement contractors and artists, cardboard box manufacturers, etc. Private company. Life directors : W. F. T. Davey, D. W. Winterson and L. S. Woodruff. Registered office : 1, Bruce Grove, St. Albans Road, Watford.

H. HOWES AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of H. Howes and Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), and to carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, retail and law stationers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors : W. Hodgson, A. Sclanders and S. E. Bradford (all directors of Alfred Couldrey and Co., Ltd.). Solicitors : Piesse and Sons, 73, Cheapside, E.C.2.

FLEETWOOD PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 10s. shares ; stationers, printers, photographic printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors : W. R. Masters and A. A. Betts. Registered office : 11-15, Emerald Street, W.C.1.

Mortgages and Charges

GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD. (specialists in lithographic machinery, London, and Hunslet, Leeds).—Charge by receiver on freehold and leasehold property and company's undertaking and other assets, dated March 23rd, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from E. D. Taylor as such receiver to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

BUCK AND WOOTTON, LTD. (printers, etc., 22-24, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.11).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised March 23rd, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the whole amount being now issued.

HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, 4B, Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, E.C.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £15,590 on March 31st, 1932 of trust deed dated November 22nd, 1928, and registered December 3rd, 1928, securing 6 per cent. mortgage debenture stock for £83,660.

E. J. PAGE AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Parkside Works, Kimber Road, Southfields, S.W.18).—Further charge on certain land and premises in Wandsworth, and the company's property and assets, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated March 23rd, 1932, to secure £500. Holder : F. W. Gilder, Grove Works, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.

BARROW NEWS AND MAIL, LTD. (Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness).—Satisfaction on March 31st, 1932, of debentures authorised November 23rd, 1928, and registered January 5th, 1929, securing £3,000.

POLITICAL QUARTERLY PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (701, Salisbury House, E.C.2).—Issue on April 4th, 1932, of £20 debentures, part of a series already registered.

JOHN S. DOWNING AND SONS, LTD. (manufacturers of stationers' sundries, etc., 92, Fenchurch Street, E.C.).—Satisfaction in full on April 2nd, 1932, of debenture to Barclays Bank, Ltd., dated June 29th, 1922, and registered July 5th, 1922. (According to the register of mortgages, the debenture registered July 5th, 1922, originally secured all moneys due to the bank.)

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS, LTD. (manufacturers' agents, stationers, etc., St. Bride Street, E.C.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on April 1st, 1932, of debentures authorised March 24th, 1930, and registered April 11th, 1930. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered April 11th, 1930, originally secured £12,000.)

BENTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD. (paper makers engineers, etc., Lord Street, Bury).—Satisfaction to the extent of £25,000 on March 18th, 1932, of mortgage dated March 22nd, 1912, and deed of exchange dated December 29th, 1916, and registered March 25th, 1912, and January 10th, 1917, respectively.

LENDRUM, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., 2, Temple Avenue, E.C.).—Land registration charge on Lendrum's Wharf, 12, Narrow Street, Limehouse, dated March 21st, 1932, as collateral security for advance to Henry Vile, Ltd., to secure £19,500 and all other money which may become owing by Lendrum, Ltd., to the London Assurance. Also mortgage on freehold land in Narrow Street, Limehouse, of same date, as collateral security for all moneys due or to become due not exceeding £2,600, part of £100,000 secured by debenture dated September 11th, 1924. Holders : Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

RICHARD MARTIN AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., 70 and 70A, Bridge Street, Worksop).—Issues on December 4th, 1930, of £50 ; on December 6th, 1930, of £100 ; on February 3rd, 1931, of £100 ; on April 1st, 1931, of £150 ; and on October 3rd, 1931, of £100 debentures, parts of a series already registered. (Particulars of issues filed April 1st, 1932.)

W. AND G. FOYLE, LTD. (printers, etc., 121-5, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2).—Particulars filed of £10,000 "B" debentures authorised January 13th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £3,200.

FELDMAN SAUNDERS BOX CO., LTD. (9, Lavington Street, S.E.)—Debenture, dated April 2nd, 1932, to secure £2,747 4s. 11d., charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders : F. A. Saunders and Co., Ltd., 9, Lavington Street, Southwark, S.E.1.

JAMES NISBET AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc., 22, Berners Street, W.).—Particulars filed of debentures for not more than £15,000, authorised on February 9th, 1932, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £11,450.

W. PAXTON AND CO., LTD. (music publishers, etc., 95, New Oxford Street, W.)—Issue on March 23rd, 1932, of £3,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

Receivers Appointed or Released

COWLEY AND CO., LTD. (advertising agents, etc., 19, Westwood Street, Moss Side, Manchester).—W. Archer, C.A., of 78, King Street, Manchester, was appointed receiver and manager on April 6th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated March 14th, 1921.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS, LTD. (101, Fleet Street, E.C.).—E. Portlock, C.A., of 10, Coleman Street, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager on March 29th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures dated May 19th, 1931.

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Country News

BRADFORD

THE proposal to establish a municipal printing works in Bradford, Yorkshire, has now definitely been abandoned. At its meeting last week the Bradford City Council accepted the recommendation of the Stationery Committee not to proceed any further with the project.

BRISTOL

LAST Friday the Bishop of Malmesbury dedicated the offices of the "Bristol Evening Post," the new paper which was issued on Monday, and which gives employment to 200 men thrown out of work by recent amalgamations in the city. When the staff had assembled in the composing room Mr. H. W. Hawkins, director and general manager, explained that they all felt so deeply grateful for what had been made possible that they welcomed the opportunity of standing together while the Bishop expressed what they had it in their hearts to say. The Bishop of Malmesbury spoke of the spirit of high endeavour in which the venture was conceived, and offered a dedication prayer.

COLCHESTER

THE Social Club of the Colchester branch of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., entertained the London branch of the firm at a series of competitive games on Saturday. Colchester won the cup. At football Colchester won by four goals to one; at billiards by six games to nil; and at darts by five games to two. Mrs. J. Riches presented the cup at the close, and dancing followed. The visitors were hospitably entertained.

NORWICH

THE annual meeting of the Norwich and District Printers' Pensions Auxiliary to the P.P.C. was held at the Festival House, St. Andrew's, Norwich, on Saturday, with Mr. A. F. Read (vice-president) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. J. F. Hardy, E. C. Gillingwater, C. A. Johns and W. E. Cooper (trustees), Mr. A. E. Mace (minute secretary), Mr. C. E. Beaumont (hon. collector), and Mr. J. Sharvell (hon. secretary). The annual statement and balance-sheet were presented, the latter disclosing a surplus towards pension purposes of over £36, which was considered satisfactory under prevalent conditions. The chairman announced that Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold had consented to act as president of the auxiliary for the coming year, and the list of vice-presidents included Mr. F. S. Deyns Page, Mr. G. H. Shakespeare, M.P., and well-known local printers. The retiring officials were re-elected, the exceptional changes being Mr. A. E. Mace as hon. collector in the place of Mr. C. E. Beaumont (resigned) and Mr. H. Parker as minute secretary. Mr. A. F. Read and Mr. J. Sharvell were elected to attend the London Conference, and votes of thanks to the chairman and acting officials concluded a cordial meeting.

WILTSHIRE

WILTSHIRE master printers gathered in the office of the "Wiltshire Gazette," Devizes, on Saturday last, by the kindness of Mr. J. E. Stone, for the holding of the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Master Printers' Association. The president of the Association (Mr. E. O. Twitcher, Swindon) presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. L. Milligan (president of the South-Western Alliance); Harry H. Potts (of the Federation staff); H. H. Vincent (Association secretary and treasurer, Swindon); J. E. Stone, Devizes; C. G. Bennett, Salisbury; J. Riddick and H. J. Riddick, Malmesbury; W. Dotesio and E. B. Dotesio, Bradford-on-Avon; A. E. Holloway, Westbury; Leslie C. Newman, Swindon; J. W. Gale, Marlborough; and G. F. Jones, Alliance secretary. The chairman having welcomed the members, the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and the statement of accounts submitted. The latter showed an expenditure for the year of £4 16s. 6d., and a balance in hand of £15 16s. 8d. The accounts having been approved, the following were elected officers, etc., for the ensuing year: President, Mr. E. O. Twitcher; vice-president, Mr. J. W. Gale; secretary and treasurer, Mr. H. H. Vincent; representatives to South-Western Alliance, Messrs. E. O. Twitcher and C. G. Bennett; members of the Association Committee, Messrs. Howarth, Bennett and Stone. The question of the place of the next annual meeting was left to the officers to decide. Mr. H. H. Potts, in an interesting address, said he had just come to the end of a three weeks' survey of some of the branches of that widely-flung Alliance. He stressed the value of organisation, and said that the use of the Costing System, no matter how small an office was, was always worth while.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone*: 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

A GOOD DISPLAY and JOBBING COMPOSITOR (L.S.C.) seeks situation; used to high-class work—can handle anything; have held present job for two years.—Write Box 15630.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

North London Master Printers

Annual Bohemian Concert

The annual bohemian concert of the North London Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday at the Hall of the Islington Central Library, Holloway Road, N., Mr. W. W. Curtis (president) being in the chair. As usual the proceedings were marked by much friendliness, whilst the musical programme, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Collins, was of a very pleasing character. Amongst those present were Messrs. P. G. Crannis, L. C. Langley, F. A. Perry, W. J. Boyle, W. R. Cummins, F. W. Soule, D. A. Whitehead, Fred Chivers, W. J. Mizen (secretary, North London), J. Bedford, headquarters being represented by Messrs. L. J. Cumner and T. D. Hawkins.

During the interval, Mr. Curtis expressed pleasure at seeing so many visitors present from other District Associations. On behalf of his Association he extended to them a warm welcome.

Mr. P. G. Crannis replied on behalf of the visitors.

Mr. Soule (vice-president, North London), proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. W. J. Mizen for his work in connection with the concert, and Mr. D. A. Whitehead offered similar expression to Mr. Collins for his duties as musical director.

A presentation of bouquets were made to Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Collins respectively, whilst to each lady present was given a very acceptable scarf as a gift from the Association.

The concert artistes were: Winifred Fairlie, Arthur Buddell, Percy Albert, Walter Lempriere, Gabrielle Rozelle and Sydney Fairlie.

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Quick-Ref. Service Index

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4027 (3 Lines)
AVERYS (SERVICES) LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

ENGRAVERS

FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co Ltd
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
PHOTO ENGRAVERS

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
H. E. W. JOHNSON LTD
METANA HOUSE HIND COURT FLEET ST. LONDON E.C.4

PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS

1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

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HAVE YOU SEEN THE POPULAR QUARTERLY
"Paper & Print"?
Price 1s.
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Auctioneer and Valuer
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Telephone : Central 6678
Telegrams : "Printauct, Fleet, London"
Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc.
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

TRADE GUMMING AND VARNISHING

STRIP, EDGE and CORNER GUMMING
also
SHEET GUMMING and VARNISHING
(up to Quad Crown) to the Trade.
Phone or write for Price List:
J. A BUIST
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TRADE TYPESETTERS

COMPS LTD.
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Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 21, 1932.

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MAY 11 1932

PROCESS BUY BRITISH COPPER

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 183

LONDON : APRIL 28, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE



From STUDIO to PRESS . . . . .
. in HALF-TONE, LINE and COLOUR

ROTARY GRAVURE ·:· OFFSET-LITHO ·:· TYPE-SETTING ·:· ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING ·:· PHOTOGRAPHY ·:· DESIGNING ·:· WOOD-ENGRAVING

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AND SON · LIMITED

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BRISTOL & GLASGOW

ENSURE CONTENTMENT
BY USING · ·

SWAINS' BLOCKS

EVERYTHING COATED — Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd. — Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

FOR PRINTING METALS 'Phone FRY'S — Mitcham 4023

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You want the Best Blocks



-WE MAKE THEM smartly and reasonably -

Blocks in Multi-Color, Half-tone and Line, Electros and Stereos, made as only a Practical Principal supported by super equipment, can make them. A trial order will serve to convince. Make use also, of the Hamel design and idea service. It is a real business bringer.

E. HAMEL & Co

Telephone 41547

NOTTINGHAM

Telegrams "Hamel" Nottm.

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 401)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 183

LONDON : APRIL 28, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

WHEN we published in last week's issue a report of Mr. J. H. Quinn's recent address to the South-West London Master Printers Association on "The Printer's Office," we guessed that his remarks on overseers would evoke some rejoinder. And here it is.

* * *

"Failings of Overseers"

OUR correspondent is Mr. A. T. Peake, an active member of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, and he introduces his subject by saying:—

"Mr. J. H. Quinn's article in your issue of April 21st on 'How Orders Are Lost and Gained' contains many good points, but with your kind indulgence I should like to criticise his remarks on the 'Failings of Overseers.'"

He then proceeds as follows: "I wonder if it has ever occurred to Mr. Quinn that the attitude of the average overseer towards the office is governed almost entirely by the treatment received from the clerical department. Far too many of the 'black-coated brigade' adopt a hectoring and superior air directly they come in touch with the works. Most overseers are middle-aged men, and have had a considerable experience in the particular branch of the trade with which their own department deals. Therefore, when a comparatively young man rushes into the department with the air of a great 'I am,' it naturally rouses some antagonism; perhaps some day the office staff will come to realise that overseers are human beings just like themselves, and will learn to address then with common civility; then doubtless all enquiries will be answered with satisfactory promptitude. Just one more point: Mr. Quinn may be interested to hear that some overseers have had quite a decent education and are able to string quite a number of words together grammatically without becoming entangled with the aspirates. Perhaps I have been somewhat sweeping; then so was Mr. Quinn."

* * *

Inter-Departmental Relationships

THE problem raised is, of course, the old one of obtaining understanding and co-operation between departments. To the shoemaker, "There is nothing like leather": every man is apt to see in a magnitude unjustified by the laws of perspective the objects that lie immediately before him. The labours, the difficulties and the achievements of our own department are liable to assume for us undue importance as compared with those of the department next door. Especially is this so if the shortcomings of another department receive prominence by

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	386
Printing Ink as Aid to Expression— By R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech.	388
Trade Notes	390
New Duties on Imports	390
Binders' Overseers' Dinner	392
Typophily— By Holbrook Jackson	394
The Chemistry of Lithography— By Charles Harrap	396
Testing Lithographic Colours ...	399
New Four-Colour Offset	399
Photo-Engravers and Photogravure	400
Lithographic Trade Review ...	402
Camden Town Printers	402
British Printers' Annual Congress ...	403
Federation of Master Printers ...	404
Printers and Insurance— S.-E. London M.P.A.	404
Trade Union Matters...	405
Commercial Review	406
Country News	408
Provincial Printers' Readers ...	408

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causing us inconvenience, whereas the same department's successful efforts (perhaps achieved against heavy odds) may pass without notice, just because the resultant working of the establishment is smooth. It is this false perspective that is largely responsible for the irritation that so often exists between the composing department and the machine room, or the printery and the bindery. This being the position in respect of workers of similar trade status and social class, it is natural that openings for misunderstanding are multiplied in the case of the relations between "manual" and "non-manual" workers. Such difficulties, however, are seldom insurmountable. In cases where foolish snobbishness is at fault, the delinquents usually have their awkward corners worn away pretty quickly in the course of the normal interactions of industrial life. As regards misunderstandings and lack of appreciation which arise from ignorance or narrowness of outlook, the best remedy is to bring out the troubles into the open and let the light of knowledge bear upon them. To this end most valuable modern means is provided in works committees and similar machinery, designed to make possible departmental discussion of difficulties and interchange of suggestions for betterment.

* * *

Factors of "Better Stationery"

ANOTHER subject of controversy at the moment is the "Better Stationery" campaign. Our remarks on this subject have let loose a little spate of criticism and comment. We said that in this competition for the best letterheading greater attention would be paid to design than to paper. In actual fact, competitors are vastly more concerned about the design than they are about the paper. We quite agree with Mr. Claydon that good design and good paper are both essential to the production of a good letterheading. But all depends upon what "good" paper is. From the practical point of view, a paper is good if it fits its purpose correctly. That means to say that a fourpenny bond is good for one job, a ninepenny bond for another and a one-and-sixpenny loan for another. The same design might look equally well on any one of the three papers, and it is tolerably certain that it would look immensely better on a 24lb. fourpenny bond than on an 11lb. one-and-sixpenny loan. We do not agree that the value of good design is necessarily discounted by poor quality paper; or, rather, we would insist that whatever the paper might be, it will depend, for its letterheading looks, upon the design and the way in which it is printed.

Mr. James Cox, for over sixty-three years an employee of Messrs. Hepworth and Co., Ltd., printers of Vale Road, Tunbridge Wells, has been made the recipient of a presentation and hearty good wishes from over sixty printers and friends. Mr. A. F. Hepworth, managing director of the firm, presided over the gathering, and Mr. S. Saxby presented Mr. Cox with "an album of remembrance" and an all-mains wireless set. The chairman also gave him a cheque.

Personalia

Sir Herbert Austin will take part, with Mr. John Crowlesmith, as a speaker at the closing general session of the Advertising Convention on Wednesday, June 15th, for which the British Federation of Master Printers (as announced on another page) is providing the programme.

Lord Marshall, presiding on Tuesday evening at the annual meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, mentioned that the past twelve months have been the most successful year in the institution's history. According to the report, "income greatly exceeded that of any previous year," despite the general depression, and warm tribute for this result is paid to Mr. J. S. Elias (Odhams Press), the festival chairman.

Mr. Alfred Pitman, elder son of Sir Isaac Pitman, and governing director of Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., is about to complete half-a-century's association with the business that he joined in the year 1882. On Monday he will be entertained to dinner by members of the administrative and executive staff and departmental heads of the Pitman Press, Bath, with which he has been intimately associated for such a long period. He is also to be the recipient of a presentation to which the employees of the Press have subscribed. Mr. Pitman is one of the senior members of the Publishers' Association.

Mr. Edgar Womersley, managing director of the firm of Stott Brothers, Ltd., printers, Halifax, was elected president of the Yorkshire Master Printers' Alliance, at the annual meeting of that body in Leeds on Tuesday.

Mr. F. N. Hepworth, the chairman of Messrs. Hudson, Scott and Co., lithographic printers, Carlisle, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the "Carlisle Journal."

Mr. E. Pheby, of Martin Slattery, Ltd., will speak on "The Ludlow System," at the meeting on May 3rd of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, to be held at Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant, Clapham Junction, S.W.

Mr. J. Jamieson, of the staff of the Manchester office of the "Daily Mail," has been elected president of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association.

Mr. J. Robertson has been elected president of the Perth branch of the Scottish Typographical Association.

Mr. E. C. Randolph, chairman of the Parliamentary Press Gallery committee, presided at the Gallery's centenary dinner held at the House of Commons on Friday, when the principal guests were Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Runciman.

Mr. Charles Bray, of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, is to play the Prince of Wales at golf in the next round, Mr. Bray having beaten Mr. Douglas Hacking, M.P., in the Parliamentary Golf Handicap at Walton Heath.

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He had it *all worked out!*

Jemmy the Carter felt very sorry for himself. Whenever a big lorry rattled past his door he winced . . . The townspeople wanted speed. The Machine Age had thundered by his creaking old cart in a cloud of dust. "Trade's bad," he said.

A bright young salesman called on him one day. "If you bought a modern lorry," he said, "you could deliver goods three times faster."

Jemmy shook his head: "Ah, but I have scarcely enough customers now to keep *my old cart* busy three days a week. So by that reckoning I could only keep a lorry busy for *one* day. I haven't enough work for it!"

(*Next time you start to say "I haven't enough work to keep a 'Mono' busy," say instead: "I haven't enough WORK—that's why I must put in the 'Monotype'!"*)

The "first machine" must be the "Monotype", for the small general printer must have VERSATILITY. May we send you some interesting literature* on this point?

* If you do *not* wish our local Representative to call, but *do* want printed literature to study at your leisure, please use the reference: Publicity Dept.

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SET FOR THE "B. & C." IN "MONO" PLANTIN

Please say you saw the Advertisement in BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

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Printing Ink as an Aid to Expression

By R. B. FISHENDEN, M. Sc. Tech.

(Of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Limited)*

Variety in expression may be obtained through the right use of printing ink, which is usually neglected. A paper-maker coined the expression " Paper is Part of the Picture," but it may be used with equal correctness as applied to printing ink.

It is probably correct to say that the members of the British Typographers' Guild do not give much attention to the subject of printing ink. Typographic layout and the right use of a design, coupled with a careful choice of paper, usually covers the main thought devoted to a typographic job. It is hoped to demonstrate this evening that time and thought given to the selection of printing ink may be of definite value, because there is the opportunity for variety, not only in the brilliance of colour, but in finish and texture of the printed work.

Colour Matching

In passing, reference might be made to the subject of matching colours. There are, of course, many cases wherein it is essential that the standard colour of a trade label or wrapper must be followed, but in new work where an artist's instructions have to be followed, there is frequently much waste of time and expense, both for the printer and the inkmaker, through a demand that, say, a heavy wash of body colour, or a wash of an expensive artists' water colour has to be followed exactly in the oil medium of a printers' ink. Some of these matchings are not possible in inks at a commercial price, and others cannot be matched accurately in a single printing from purely practical considerations. The range of colours offered by a modern ink-maker are very varied, and cover every ordinary requirement, in the reproduction of conventional designs. The custom of requiring accurate matches, excepting in cases where it is essential for trade purposes, is difficult to justify, and is very wasteful.

The printing of type is too often a neglected side of the printer's craft, and even in this commonplace part of our work, the ink-maker offers quite a variety of tones of black and finish that will accord with any style of typographic treatment.

In the printing of line and half-tone subjects in black, there is a wide variety of styles to replace the commonplace gloss: a pleasant lustre, or a dead matt velvety finish—each has its applications. In the latter group Brominx and Velvinx may be mentioned. Blacks merging into violets and sepias are practical suggestions, which are all too frequently neglected.

Vogue of Simplicity

At the present time fashion tends to broad treatment in design, and there is perhaps less three- and four-colour half-tone than a few years ago. Perhaps the tendency towards simplicity is dictated by, or through, motives of economy; but, whatever may be the cause, direct treatment from an advertising point of view is of great value. Designs treated in two-colour combinations afford wide opportunities for the utilisation of simple harmonies, or vigorous contrasts. The pure saturated colours available in modern printing inks are not used in work of this character to anything like the full extent. In printed advertising one sees so often the use of degraded muddy colours (which have probably been difficult to match), and yet the same design might have been printed with a bold vigorous colour scheme without any appreciable addition to the cost. The attention value of brilliant colour cannot be disregarded.

Letterpress colour printing with a matt finish is fashionable and offers considerable scope for brilliant colour treatment, especially in broad masses. This was initiated by the introduction of water inks, which are notable for their clean brightness. Their water-solubility, however, is a serious drawback, especially for programmes and similar work, wherein their use might bring a claim for at least a pair of gloves, and possibly a damaged gown. Oil inks having similar opacity which dry with a matt surface, such as Matinx, have a definite advantage over water inks, because they are not water-soluble. There is perhaps a slight loss of brilliance compared with water inks, but this is only noticed by a direct comparison, and from a practical standpoint no doubt Matinx have much in their favour. A drawback to some forms of water ink is that they attack metal, so that the steel parts of a machine require to be protected, and rubber, in some cases, is required to be used instead of metal as a printing surface. The cover of the November issue of the "London Mercury" is a good practical example of the use of Matinx for book jackets and similar purposes.

Printing from Rubber

Although water inks in themselves may not have great commercial significance, we should recognise that their use has brought into prominence the value of rubber as a letterpress printing surface. Its resilience makes it possible to print on rough papers without excessive pressure, and in addition has the advantage of cutting down the ink bill for heavy solids. From the æsthetic standpoint it is often an advantage that the texture of a paper surface is not damaged by the impression. Paramat have made great strides in making known the practical application of rubber—a method of preparing cut rubber plates, which are particularly useful in the case of large designs; in addition, rubber stereos are available as reproductions of type or designs. A comparison of printing on rough paper from metal blocks and from rubber, will show that the latter has a definite advantage. In the case of metal, excessive pressure and a heavy flow of ink are necessary to produce a solid, while in the case of rubber a solid prints well by reason of the resilient rubber with a normal flow of ink. It should be remarked that the technique of rubber printing requires some careful thought, because the least excess of pressure gives a result equivalent to printing from a bad rubber stamp. When using rubber surfaces, the printing ink-maker should always be asked that the inks be suitably adjusted for use with this material.

The attraction of metallic foil papers and similar material sometimes described as metallised paper, which is paper merely covered with bronze powder and burnished, provide attractive media for use in the covers of brochures. There is no inherent difficulty in this work, and brilliant inks are available which dry firmly and key perfectly to the material. It is well to know, however, that some foil papers are not satisfactory from a printing standpoint. Such papers appear to be burnished with the aid of a fat, the presence of which effectively prevents an ink keying in a satisfactory way, with the result that it can easily be removed. It is well to test the ink on a sample of the foil paper, unless it is known to be of a quality such as that supplied by Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., which is satisfactory for the work.

Metallic Inks

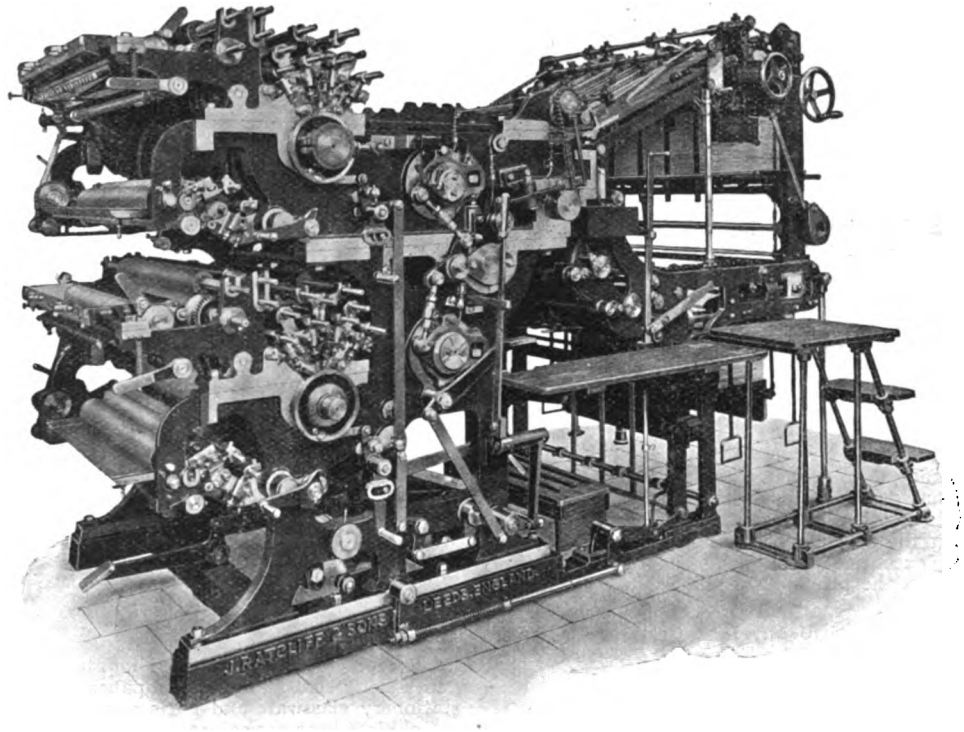
Printing in metallic inks comes within the same group of treatment in typographic printing, and recently great advances have been made in the inks that are available. Both in gold and silver the effects that can be produced are very striking, and the working properties of the inks are highly satisfactory. Goldinx and Silverinx have been perfected sufficiently to make it practical even to print 100-line screen half-tones on white or black paper; and in line subjects, especially in conjunction with suitable colour schemes, extremely attractive results can be obtained.

In three-colour printing considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of printing inks to obtain a

*In addressing the April meeting of the British Typographers' Guild, London.

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Is of UNIQUE DESIGN and has already proved a great success. It possesses all the latest features for OFFSET PRINTING, such as

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variety of finishes. Inks which dry with a matt surface, and which will give excellent results even on super calendered paper are available. On rough stock, inks of this class are particularly useful, and provide an opportunity to avoid using coated paper accompanied with the glossiness that is a commonplace in three-colour work.

Transparent Papers

Cellophane and glacine paper are now utilised extensively by advertisers as printing media, and provide further opportunities for ink-makers and printers to extend their sphere of usefulness. On both materials three-colour work may be printed with ease, and the problem of printing on celluloid has been overcome by the introduction of Cellulinx, which give impressions that cannot be removed except by the aid of an abrasive or solvent.

The range of expression in printing ink extends considerably beyond the letterpress field; for example, the litho-offset process is constantly improving its technique in the application to fine colour work, and even to newspaper printing in four colours at speeds of over 7,000 per hour. Photogravure, too, is making great strides, not only in commercial printing, but in newspaper production.

Printing ink, indeed, is more than an aid to expression in printing, and a close co-operation between the ink-maker, the printer, and the designer, will help to utilise, even to better advantage than at the present time, progress made in recent years in the manufacture of printing ink.

ON a charge of uttering forged English £5 notes two men, believed to be Italians, were arrested in Hanover, Germany, last week. The arrests were the result of numerous complaints. It is believed that the two men were working on behalf of a gang with headquarters in England.

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Trade Notes

METAL BOX CO., LTD.—An issue is to be made next week of £600,000 five-and-a-half per cent. first mortgage debenture stock and £200,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each of the Metal Box Company, Ltd. This company not only meets the greater part of the demand in this country for metal containers, but also carries on a large business in paper printing and cardboard-box making, closures for bottles, and in similar lines.

THE Newspaper Society will hold its annual general meetings of the various sections on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 3rd and 4th. The annual dinner will be held at the Hotel Victoria, London, on May 3rd, at 7.30 p.m.

THE Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association will hold their annual conference at Rothesay in June.

THE Northern Counties Association of Master Process Engravers are to be the hosts of the national Federation when the latter holds its annual conference at the Grand Hotel, Harrogate, on Thursday and Friday, May 26th and 27th.

THE annual meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers Association is arranged to take place next Thursday, May 5th, at the Y.M.C.A. Restaurant, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E.7. There will also be a whist drive and dancing.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING.—A short intensive course in Costing is arranged to be held at the London School of Printing on Thursday evenings during May and June, beginning on May 5th. This course is arranged with a view of meeting the special needs of master printers and those holding executive positions. Early application should be made to the principal of the School, 61, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

THE death has occurred of Mr. John Gardiner, manager of Messrs. David Winter and Son, printers and stationers, of Dundee, and a prominent member of the trade.

THE death took place at Hailsham last week, of Mr. Trayton James Cuthbert, aged 50, a well-known Hailsham printer. Mr. Cuthbert was injured when he was knocked down by a motor-car on April 10th, and pneumonia subsequently developed.

THE death has occurred, suddenly, of Mr. William Arthur Webb, of Northfleet. He was 48 years of age. Deceased was formerly secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants for eight years. At the time of his death he was employed by the "Daily Express," London. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

THE death has occurred of Mr. S. S. Paine, well-known Leicester printer and freemason, and member of the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Wykes and Paine, Leicester.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."—The London "Daily Telegraph" published last Thursday its issue No. 24,000, and contained an article by J. B. Firth on "Advances in Journalism Over 77 Years." In this he writes: "It is a wide span from June 29th, 1855, to April 21st, 1932, and think what it covers! There has been no break. Even during the General Strike of 1926 the 'Daily Telegraph' managed to appear, its broad sheet shrunken to the size of a small handkerchief." The "Daily Telegraph" was the first twopenny London daily newspaper. Its first number had four pages—23in. by 17in.—with six columns to each.

ENTITLED "The Making of the 'Kent Messenger,'" a film is being shown at the Empire Cinema, Maidstone, this week. It provides an interesting insight into the work of producing the newspaper.

AN interesting development in newspaper illustration is made by the "News-Chronicle," whose pages contain snapshots taken at night-time by the use of special super-sensitive negatives.

AN article "Progress in Railway Advertising," briefly reviewing the L.N.E.R. exhibition of advertising, appears amongst the contents of the May number of "Commercial Art" (The Studio, Ltd.), many monochrome reproductions of posters, etc. being included.

New Duties on Imports

Most imported manufactured goods are affected by the duties imposed last Thursday night by Orders in Council issued by the Treasury. Included are a wide range of imported supplies that relate to the printing and allied trades.

Machinery of all kinds for printers, bookbinders, etc., is included in Group VI; instead of the recent duty of 10 per cent., the duty now becomes 20 per cent.

In Group XIII, similarly, 20 per cent. duty instead of 10 per cent. is imposed upon: Paper, and board made from paper or pulp, whether coated or otherwise treated in any manner or not (other than newsprint as defined in the First Schedule to the Import Duties Act, 1932), of a weight when fully extended equivalent to not more than 90 lbs. to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets of double crown measuring thirty inches by twenty inches, but not including (a) paper or board which forms part of another article, or (b) paper imported solely for the purpose of being spun into yarn.

The same change of duty is made in respect of: Articles (other than newspaper, periodicals, printed books and printed music) made either entirely from paper, or board made from paper or pulp (including strawboard) or from such materials with the addition only of some adhesive substance or other material the value of which does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total value of the article.

A duty of 15 instead of 10 per cent. is applied to: Paper, and board made from paper or pulp (other than unlined strawboard), whether coated or otherwise treated in any manner or not, of a weight when fully extended equivalent to more than 90 lbs. to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets of double crown measuring thirty inches by twenty inches, but not including paper or board which forms part of another article.

Similarly, 20 per cent. applies to: Stationery (other than paper), including writing ink and ink powder, pencils, pencil leads and crayons, pen nibs, fountain pens, stylographic and other pens, sealing wax, paper clips and fasteners, stationery glassware and parts of any such articles.

Gold leaf becomes subject to a duty of 15 per cent. instead of 10.

A duty of 25 per cent., instead of 10, is applied to: Unexposed sensitised photographic paper, cloth, plates and film (other than cinematograph film) and spools therefor.

Printers' ink, varnishes, and some similar items are expressly excluded from articles in the group comprising: Paints and colours, prepared and manufactured (including ready-mixed or in paste form), to which a 20 per cent. duty is applied.

Death of Mr. E. T. Scott

By tragic accident, Mr. E. T. Scott, editor of the "Manchester Guardian" and son of the late Mr. C. P. Scott, was drowned in Lake Windermere, off Bowness, on Friday afternoon. Mr. Scott was with his son Richard in a small sailing boat which capsized, his son being saved.

Mr. Edward Taylor Scott, who was 48 years of age, was the younger son of Mr. C. P. Scott (the famous editor of the "Manchester Guardian," who died last New Year's Day at the age of 85).

Mr. Scott joined the staff of the "Manchester Guardian" under his father in 1911, and in 1926 was appointed chief leader writer. In 1929, when Mr. C. P. Scott resigned his position as editor—retaining that of governing director—he appointed his son to succeed him in the editorial chair.

Mr. E. T. Scott's brother, Mr. J. R. Scott, is governing director of the "Manchester Guardian" and "Manchester Evening News."

The inquest on Mr. Scott was held at Bowness on Monday, and the interment took place at the Manchester Crematorium on Tuesday morning.

Many and numerous have been the Press tributes paid and the messages of sympathy sent, these coming not only from the British Isles, but also from foreign countries.

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Binders' Overseers' Dinner

Another Successful and Enjoyable Gathering

Another great day in the annals of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association falls to be recorded. On Saturday, at the Holborn Restaurant, the members, with their ladies, held their twenty-eighth annual dinner; and although the numbers attending did not reach the very high figure of last year, there was no lessening in enthusiastic desire to make the function as successful and enjoyable as possible to all concerned. Plainly the efforts of the officers of the Association to irradiate good fellowship became contagious. In this endeavour none was more conspicuous than Mr. Harry Young (the president) who presided in a genial but businesslike fashion. To Miss Beatrice Bryan (the daughter of Mr. Robert Bryan, the popular general secretary) fell the task of presenting a bouquet to Mrs. Young, who charmingly supported her husband in the ceremony of receiving the guests. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Mr. J. A. Gouldbourne (the chief steward) who was kept away by illness. The fact that this year more time was given to things of a lighter vein in the way of a cabaret, dancing and music, had the effect of reducing the length of the speeches.

Amongst those present supporting the chairman were: Messrs. P. H. Paton (vice-president), F. S. Hayes (technical representative), R. B. Simpson and A. H. Wilson (president and secretary, P.M.&.O.A.), W. Bullett (secretary, Electrotypers' and Stereotypers Overseers), F. J. Body, Harry Budd, A. J. Cannon, A. R. Carbery, E. A. Clifford (the Association's hon. solicitor), Arthur Cox, F. C. Cribb (financial secretary), T. J. Deen, J. E. Dixon, G. F. Elbra, J. A. Esler, J. Fleming, C. H. Gillett, C. F. Gould, F. J. Hess, Maurice Hunt, Tom Hunt, J. T. Hi cock, C. Lees, W. H. Lyon, A. T. Peake, J. J. Rawlings, B. J. Sansom, A. M. Taylor, A. C. Ware, S. J. Wills and Robert Bryan (general secretary).

Toast of the Association

The loyal toast having been duly honoured, the chairman, in submitting "The Association," said that any who knew their organisation would agree that during its twenty-eight years of existence it had done excellent work, and that it was making steady progress both in the way of enlarging its membership and, what was probably more important still, increasing its financial strength. The Association was formed, he continued, to give the opportunity for men holding executive positions in the bookbinding and warehouse sections of the printing trade to come together for social intercourse and to enable them to discuss the many technical and business problems with which they were confronted. The Association had also another important section, and that was to organise that great benevolent spirit so necessary in this world in order to help those unfortunate enough to fall on bad times. Proceeding, Mr. Young said that they were indebted in a large degree to the keen work and interest of the various officers of the Association since its inception, and also to its pioneers. Many of these were no longer with them, but he was happy to say they still had the co-operation and assistance of some of them. These early pioneers put the right spirit into the Association, and it was up to them to foster and follow their example. He was glad to see so many of the early pioneers of the Association present that evening. Amongst those especially mentioned were Mr. J. Dixon and Mr. J. Fleming. Others whom he referred to as having done fine work for the Association were Messrs. A. E. Walters, J. A. Esler, Maurice Hunt, Arthur Cox, and J. Wills (the father of the Association), whilst amongst their honorary members the names of Mr. J. Goodall and Mr. F. J. Hess stood out prominently. Concluding, Mr. Young said that whilst they had men of the calibre of Messrs. Bryan, Cribb and Hayes, their Association would not suffer, but would go on to increase in usefulness and power. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Ladies and Visitors" was proposed in a humorous speech by Mr. Maurice Hunt, who expressed his great regret that during his presidency last year he was compelled to leave London and go to Norfolk. That removal had almost made him feel a visitor amongst them. The Association had always been very pleased to welcome its guests; and the presence of the ladies—since they were first invited to their annual function—had given especial joy. Amongst their visitors that evening were Mr. E. A. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bullett.

Mr. A. H. Wilson (general secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers Association), in responding, remarked that the Binders' Association and his own organisation had many things in common. Both associations had done and were doing good work, and both brought their members together not only for social intercourse, but to discuss the many problems that faced them in their lives as printers. He brought greetings from the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association to the Binders' Association, and concluded by wishing Mr. Young a successful year of office. (Cheers.)

President and Vice-President

Mr. E. A. Clifford, in submitting "The President and Vice-President," recalled the fact that for a great many years he had not been able to attend the annual function, and expressed pleasure that this year he was able to see his way to be present. (Cheers.) In humorous vein the speaker said he could well imagine that the Association never had two better-looking gentlemen to occupy the positions of president and vice-president than Mr. Young and Mr. Paton. It should be the principal aim of both occupants of these offices to further the best interests of the Association, and in the gentlemen named he was sure they had selected persons likely to serve the highest welfare of the Association. (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with musical honours, Mr. Young and Mr. Paton briefly acknowledged the expressions of goodwill.

The toast of the stewards—Messrs. J. A. Gouldbourne, W. H. Lyon, J. A. Esler, C. H. Gillett, F. G. Setter, A. T. Peake and F. S. Hayes—was given by Mr. Robert Bryan, who said they all deeply regretted the illness of Mr. Gouldbourne and hoped for his speedy recovery.

A reply to the toast was made by Mr. W. Lyon.

A pleasing little ceremony was performed by Mr. Harry Young who, in a few well-chosen words, handed to the retiring president, Mr. Maurice Hunt, a past president's badge.

During the dinner an excellent selection of music was rendered by Albert Nelson's "Victory" Orchestra, whilst the speeches were interspersed by songs from Miss Emily Gardner and Mr. Charles Coborn, who, an old-time favourite in his 79th year, gave several of his popular songs of years ago, including "The Man that Broke the Bank" and "Two Lovely Black Eyes."

A special feature of the evening's attractions was a rollicking and clever cabaret performance given by Eric Ross and his "Dazzle" Cabaret. Dancing followed until a late hour.

COMPOSING-ROOM EFFICIENCY.—"Efficiency in the Composing Room To-day" is the title of a recent piece of publicity matter issued by the Monotype Corporation Ltd.—a neat and modern-looking booklet. The text provides an analysis in two parts: "A—Making the composing room pay its way—Seven facts that every printer should realise;" and "B—Making the composing room work to expand the business—Five important points on winning new orders." Forceful presentation is given to the claims of the "Monotype" upon the attention of the printer who is seeking to increase the efficiency of his composing department. The pamphlet has been set entirely in Monotype material, and is itself an interesting study in typography.

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Law for Printers and Publishers

By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

"An extremely useful book of reference . . . The range of subjects dealt with is very comprehensive, and a full and lucid explanation of the law with regard to many of the difficult problems that are met with by printing employers is given . . . **Master printers who procure a copy of the book will undoubtedly feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the authors for the thoroughness with which they have tackled and carried through successfully an arduous task.**"
—*Circular of the London Master Printers Association.*

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Typophily

By HOLBROOK JACKSON*

Book-collecting needs no defence; but those who are impelled to uphold the cause take a delight in wielding utilitarian arguments. They like to think of bibliophily as a useful hobby; just as philatelists defend stamp-collecting on the ground that it is a first aid to geography. Such arguments are admirable for those who are not content with doing a thing because they get pleasure out of it. Yet bibliophily should be extolled for the protection it has so freely given to literature, if for no other reason. Book-collectors are defenders of the literary faith. What would have become of many of the classics if there had been no book-mad anchorites in the middle ages, or if the scholar princes of the cinquecento had not competed with each other in the splendour of their libraries?

If literature has been enriched by these devoted collectors, it is because they had a passionate affection for books as such. It is true that books then were regarded as the shrines rather than the receptacles of the written word, and therefore worthy of opulent decoration. Yet a book to the true collector, then as now, was a thing in itself. Collectors were so true to this faith that some of them would look upon the reading of a rare volume as desecration. There are those who do not hesitate to class such enthusiasts among the demented; and yet without such fierce and excluding affections, many more of the fine books of times past would have been destroyed by the carelessness of scholars or worn out by casual readers who might have seen nothing in the printed page but the ideas of an author.

It is for such reasons that I would defend the jealous care of the bibliophile and even the miserliness of the bibliomane. But there is another kind of collector who is perhaps even more important than the Paladin of rarities. It is he who loves a fair page for its own sake, who regards typography as the ritual of literature, and who is exalted by the beauty of print and all those materials and devices which give to a book beauty of form. These typophiles are also defenders of the faith. They are not only preserving from destruction some of the loveliest of human creations, they are preserving the spirit which inspired those creations. They have realised a new truth, only half apprehended by bibliophiles in the past, that a book, apart from its contents, can be as definite a work of art as a picture or a statue.

What better occupation for the collector than the assembling of little libraries which illustrate the developments and permutations of this admirable craft? Not, let me hasten to say, the formation of collections which exhibit the evolution of printing from, say, the fourteen hundreds to the nineteen hundreds. That would be too tedious a task even if one's purse were deep enough. Such inclusive exhibitions are for the State to undertake, not for the private individual; and it is doubtful whether they are as interesting or even as valuable as the lesser spurts and digressions, each of which reveals characteristics and excellences or even eccentricities of its own. There is nothing so tiresome as the thought of a continuous evolution, especially of books. How much more charming it is to believe that a number of adventurous and imaginative bookmen have created little constellations of their own, like the apparently autonomous star clusters that sparkle in the night.

I am reminded of such things by reading through the Catalogue which it is my privilege to introduce to you, for in the surprising contexts of this collection of typographical works and examples of distinguished and curious printing, one seems to realise that Gutenberg and Caxton, and other fathers of printing, were but early navigators in an illimitable sea and that between their time and ours there have been typographical adventurers innumerable, and the treasures left by the later are not less precious than those of the earlier explorers. One learns also that it is not alone the heroic printers of the past whose stories are so good to read. Equally exciting are the records of the gentlemen adventurers, dainty amateurs like Horace Walpole, Sir Egerton Brydges, and Dr. Daniel, who are too fastidious to be satisfied with the productions of the professional printer but must needs establish their own presses and print their favourite works for the delectation of themselves and their friends. And, finally, one is reminded once again that our own land has produced collectable printers like John Baskerville of Birmingham and the Foulis brothers of Glasgow, whose books are the typographical counterpart of the literature of the century of patrician elegance.

But the collector of works illustrating the art of printing will not confine his attention to either the curious specimens of the amateur or the splendours of the master-craftsman. Interesting printing is not always fine printing, and fine printing is not solely the product of the private or the personal presses. In the various nonages of typography there is instruction and entertainment, and even the commerce of printing has many renowned achievements to its credit. Nor is the credit of good and distinguished printing due entirely to the printer. Publishers have played their part, and the examples of Jacob Tonson or of Bernard Lintot, Moxon or of Pickering, have perhaps done more for printing than printers have always been inclined to admit. And in our own day the influence of the typographer, as distinct from the printer, has given a new distinction not only to books but to advertisements.

It is the pleasure of the collector who is not merely a hoarder of books to sort out all these tendencies and to show their differences and relationships, or to sort them out merely for his own delight and to gather around him those books which approximate most closely to his own conception of what a book should be. And some will find enjoyment not so much in tracking down the various characteristics of printing, be it fine or curious, healthy or degenerate; they will want to seek out the methods of these achievements. They will assemble printers' specimen books, histories of typography, treatises showing the descent of printing from script or letters carved in stone; they will be curious about the confessions of printers, what adventures they have had, what difficulties they have surmounted, and how they have squared technique and vision. And they are fortunate, for the typographical seas are as yet inadequately charted, so that the collector may go forth not only in a spirit of adventure, but with high hope, for treasures of typography and typographical history still abound in places accessible to those who have no desire to interfere with the sport of the plutocratic bibliophile.

*An essay forming an introduction to "A Catalogue for Typophiles," just issued by the well known London booksellers, Messrs. Dulau and Co., Ltd., of 32, Old Bond Street, W.1. The catalogue, priced at 1s., is tastefully printed by Messrs. R. & R. Clark, Ltd., of Edinburgh, a brief historical note about whom is included.

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To obtain a true flesh colour it is well to work as follows: First, the necessary quantity of snow white or silver white is prepared for printing, and then a light yellow lake is mixed with chrome yellow in the proportion of 3 to 1, separately. This last mixture is gradually added to the white, noting the effect of each addition and discontinuing when the shade appears satisfactory. Finally, all is enlivened with a dash of blue lake and light varnish. This method has been employed by many printers with good results.

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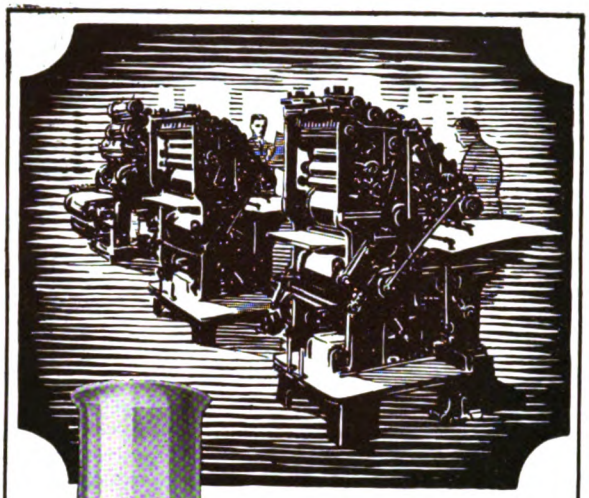
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Lithographic Section

The Chemistry of Lithography

Acids, Pastes, Starches, etc.

By CHARLES HARRAP

In previous articles references have been made to carbolic acid and to cresylic acid, both of which require fuller descriptions.

Carbolic Acid

Carbolic acid is well known as a deadly poison, its particular character being that it coagulates albumen, much in the same way that the white of egg is coagulated by boiling the egg. As most living things are dependent upon the jelly-like form of albumen being maintained, the action of carbolic acid upon albumen must mean destruction to its vitality. The obvious conception of naming it an acid arises from the fact that it "burns" animal tissue and "burns" the ends of nerves when applied to skin, especially in the case of human beings. Many users of carbolic acid have had sufficient evidences of this burning sensation, so like the action of strong acids. It may be added that strong caustic potash and caustic soda destroy the skin of human beings, and they are alkalis. The use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant is based on this same property of destroying germs by coagulating them; the main difficulty in this case is the hard tough integument of some germs which resists the carbolic acid for an appreciable time.

Carbolic acid very seldom occurs in Nature. It is part of the products obtained in the distillation of wood or coal. It is contained in tar, and by various reactions it is ultimately extracted. It is produced as crystals, readily soluble in water. It has a greater specific gravity than water, viz., 1·09 at 0° C. It melts at 42° C. (107° F.) and boils at 183° C. (361° F.) and is represented by the formula C_6H OH. In construction it has a resemblance to benzene, C_6H_6, in which one atom of H is replaced by the molecule OH.

It is, therefore, phenol, phenyl alcohol, phenic acid, or coal tar creosote, and is a secondary aromatic alcohol. Secondary alcohols by oxidation produce ketones: such as acetone and benzophenone. Carbolic acid dissolves in the alkalis and forms phenates, such as sodium and potassium phenates, sometimes known also as carbolates.

With a little reservation it may be accepted that alcohols are closely akin to acids. There are sufficient compounds of alcohols and alkalis to bear out this assumption.

Carbolic Acid Derivatives

Carbolic acid dissolved in sulphuric acid and then treated with nitric acid results in the production of picric acid, which is used in dyeing.

Salicylic acid can be obtained by reactions upon pure phenol. It is a valuable antiseptic used in foods and medicines.

Some phenol derivatives fused with caustic potash will produce pyrogallol, $C_6H_6O_3$; and hydroquinone, C_6H_4 $(OH)_2$, is one of the benzine compounds.

Carbolic acid is prepared by some disinfectant makers in two forms, one soluble in water and the other soluble in turpentine. Although it is well known as a disinfectant, carbolic acid is not necessarily the strongest in all cases. There is another form known as Izal, which is much less poisonous to human beings, but destroys some of the hardest germs more quickly. Izal can be used satisfactorily in planography. Thymol, too, is a stronger disinfectant than carbolic acid, but is not so adaptable for printers.

In previous articles the usefulness of carbolic acid in turpentine and gum arabic have been dealt with, and it should be particularly noted that the amount used must be very small, e.g., in a pint of gum arabic five or six drops of carbolic acid are sufficient. In paste and glue it can be used in small quantities as an antidote for fungus. Any excessive use of it leads to the destruction of vegetable or animal matter to an appreciable extent. Nevertheless, when used thoughtfully it is distinctly beneficial. It has a very piercing or penetrating effect, and when added to turpentine gives it a greater power to go through masses of dried ink and break them up. It can be used to wash out copper-plate engravings and old originals on stone or plate; in the latter, if used several times in succession it may nearly destroy the work. Transfer ink is strengthened by adding a little common creosote, and set-offs can be made more permanent by using some carbolic acid with the set-off powder. Oils become thinner and more penetrating by the addition of carbolic acid, just in the same way that camphorated oil "soaks in" better than plain olive oil. A few sprinklings of carbolic acid in the lithographer's damp book will prevent its going mouldy.

Cresylic Acid

This "acid" is very similar to carbolic acid; but, whereas carbolic acid is the portion which will crystallise, cresylic acid is the mixture of cresols which does not crystallise from the distillation of coal tar. These cresols are indicated by the formula C_7H_8O (made up by C_6H_4, OH and CH_3) and they are collectively known as cresyl alcohol, cresylic phenol, or oxytoluene. One of the three cresols, mixed with caustic potash, makes salicylic acid, $C_7H_6O_3$. Another, fused with caustic potash, yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid. The third, fused with caustic potash, produces para-oxy-benzoic acid. This last is understood to occur in decomposed albumen and tyrosin. In this connection it may be mentioned that toluene is methyl benzene, $C_6H{\cdot}CH_3$; and xylene (xylol) is dimethyl benzene, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$.

This digression is intended to draw attention to the importance of benzene, and to the close relations of benzene, carbolic acid, cresylic acid and alcohols.

Cresylic acid is generally sold as a brown liquid. It is quite suitable for adding to turpentine or transfer ink for the same purposes as the addition of carbolic acid, and is much less expensive. It is in every way quite as effective as carbolic acid, and has been thoroughly proved in lithographic treatment. In practically all the uses and advantages of carbolic acid, cresylic acid is equally effective.

Paste and Starch

In both lithography and bookbinding and its various branches of mounting, case-making and the like, there is

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a considerable use of paste. Paste is an inclusive word and may mean flour or starch paste or any form of mucilage—yet may not include such a mucilage as is extracted from linseed in the crushing method of obtaining linseed oil. Lithographers use both flour and starch in the making of transfer paper.

The chief constituent of wheat grains is starch, and therefore all the wheat-flour—and barley and rye flour—is starch in its natural form, and has a composition of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, represented by the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is therefore similar in elemental composition to both dextrin and cellulose. But physically as well as chemically they differ so much that it would not be satisfactory to use them for the same purposes in the printing trade processes. Starch is different from sugar, although the compositions of sugars as expressed in their formulæ appear to be, as it were, two molecules of starch with a molecule of water added, e.g., cane sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and arabin $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ (including its water of crystallisation), whilst the actual sugar of gum arabic, arabinose, has almost the same formula as starch, being short of one atom of carbon, thus, $C_5H_{10}O_5$. These comparisons show that actual formulæ do not really express the physical features of materials. As a direct example, starch, when heated up to 150° C. (262° F.) is converted into dextrin, or grape sugar, or British gum, having distinctly different uses and applications—yet the formulæ of these are identical.

So far, the starch here dealt with is the original natural product as in flour. The manufactured starch is the same material dissolved, treated with caustic soda, filtered and allowed to deposit; so that the finished article is just pure starch, stripped of its fibrous connections.

Flour is therefore the natural starch and albuminous matter of wheat, barley or rye, milled into small particles. Flour is miscible with cold water; but as the definite granules of starch are enclosed in a fine envelope, they do not burst in cold water. By boiling, or the addition of boiling water, the granules burst and the whole mixture becomes an even mass suitable for transfer paper coating or as an adhesive. When made up in quantities as an adhesive, there should be added a few drops of carbolic acid or Izal to each quart. In a less effective way a few cloves mixed in will help to preserve it and give it a pleasant odour.

In the use of flour paste for transfer paper it has no chemical purpose to fulfil; it is simply used as a surface sizing on the paper to fill up the grain of the paper to prevent the transfer ink being absorbed by the paper, and to obtain an even surface.

In like manner some papers are "filled" with starch, to give evenness. The starch is introduced in the loading vat, and when the damp web passes between the hot rollers the starch bursts and forms an even mass. This occurs simultaneously with the melting of the rosin size in the paper, and therefore tends to bind the fibres of the paper and ultimately to prevent the absorption of the ink.

The presence of starch can always be proved by making the object—paper or other—sufficiently moist, so that a drop of iodine may be placed on it. The starch becomes blue. Dextrin is not affected by iodine.

Dextrin

Dextrin, grape sugar, or British gum, is a white solid. It has the same formula as starch, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is formed by heating starch to about 150° C., 262° F., or by a momentary action of dilute sulphuric acid on starch, the action being neutralised by adding pure calcium carbonate. It is a useful adhesive and is very largely employed for envelopes, labels, wrappers, etc. When acted on by acids it is converted into maltose, and finally into glucose. It has a flat sugary taste.

The term dextrin conveys no special meaning as a chemical, or as any particular product of an organism. The word simply implies that when polarised light is seen through it, the light is turned to the right. This is in opposition to lævulose (fructose or fruit sugar), which turns the plane of polarised light to the left. Many chemicals have the affixes dextro and some lævo; but chemically these mean little or nothing; they are only distinguishing names to show which chemical is intended.

Much dextrin has been made from potatoes, as they are largely composed of starch. Dextrin is not suitable for many of the purposes of starch.

Starch is generally a very inactive body; it is just a neutral colloid or jelly, which sets smooth and does not absorb transfer or printing inks. It absorbs water and becomes adhesive. It also absorbs many colouring matters and is therefore used in the manufacture of pigments.

To test gum arabic to see that it is not dextrin or other gum resin, make a cold water solution of it, then add a few drops of oxalic acid, which should precipitate clouds of calcium and potassium oxalate, which does not occur with the other gums. Further, ferric chloride gives a similar result. Gums which do not readily and wholly dissolve are Australian gums and gum tragacanth.

Arrowroot

The flour or starch called arrowroot is from the rhizome—the thick bulbous root—of the maranta plant, which was used by Indians to palliate wounds from



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poisoned arrows. It is a fine, and expensive, starch, which has been used for transfer-paper coating. There is, however, nothing special about it which warrants its use for the purpose.

Plaster of Paris

Plaster of paris is gypsum, or calcium sulphate, with two molecules of "water of crystallisation," represented by the formula $CaSO_4$, 2 H_2O; but to form the plaster itself one molecule of water is dried out. By this method, when the plaster has water added, it absorbs a molecule and sets. For use on transfer paper, however, it is not wanted to set, therefore the adding of water is continued with vigorous stirring until the "setting" stage has been overcome, and results in a fine powdery mixture.

Gypsum is found in most calcareous rocks in the world; but as it was introduced from the heavy natural deposits at Montmartre it became known as plaster of paris. It is very insoluble and contributes largely to the hardness of drinking water. As used for transfer-paper composition, it acts simply as a fine inactive dust, and as such it makes it easier for the composition to leave the paper.

Talc

French chalk is another "French" application to a powder commonly used in France for dusting wigs, and in boots to assist in getting tight boots on. It is neither French nor chalk. Chalk is calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, but talc is a hydrous silicate of magnesia containing silica 62%, magnesia 33%, water 5%, and sometimes some iron and some alumina. Talc occurs amongst the granite rocks, and is very inactive. In fact, it is a perfect resist to nitric acid; so much so that talc alone is necessary for etching when dusted on printing ink. It is of similar resistance to acids and alkalis as glass and is only attacked by the silica and fluorine acids. Used in transfer-paper composition, it has no chemical action, but only as a fine dust, and giving a very smooth surface.

Flake White

Flake white is white lead, and, chemically, is the basic carbonate of lead, $Pb(OH)_2$ $2PbCO_3$. As used in transfer-paper composition, it acts simply as a very fine smooth powder, with extraordinary covering power. Its tiny flakes are generally no more than 1/3,000 of an inch across. As a chemical it is but weak, and is readily attacked. Its reactions and uses as a pigment form part of the extensive chemistry of pigments and printing inks, and the discussion of them must be omitted in the present article. In transfer-paper composition it is inactive so far as transfer inks are concerned. It is a strong drier. As a resist it is quite out of place, as every acid decomposes a carbonate—and flake white is no exception.

Sponges

Sponges are often considered as unsanitary articles in domestic use. It is the users of them who make them unsanitary because they misunderstand them. The sponge itself is mostly silica, and when strongly magnified the structure can be seen, built up of small needles of silica interwoven. These sponges are therefore inorganic. In some very delicate sponges there are some fibres which almost approach the organic character of silk. By comparison sponges resemble coral, in being the houses in which the animalculæ live, and the canals through the sponge are simply channels for water from which these creatures draw their food.

A clean sponge is as clean as a glass test-tube and they can be kept absolutely clean, by soaking in weak acetic acid or vinegar. Sponges kept clean can be used for all purposes in lithography; but for convenience it is better to have several in use for different purposes. The most destructive chemical for sponge is hydrofluosilicic acid or hydrofluoric acid. Sulphuric acid may attack them. Strong alkalis attack them and form sodium and potassium silicates.

Hydrofluoric Acid

Hydrofluoric acid, HF, is a colourless liquid the fumes of which are very injurious. Strong acid must be kept in platinum bottles; weaker acid, in guttapercha bottles. Dry glass is not attacked by it, but a trace of water sets up an action which decomposes it into compounds of fluorine with silicon, sodium and calcium. It is this action which takes place when photo-negatives are stripped from glass after immersion in hydrofluoric acid. And for cleaning a collotype film from the glass, this acid acts in the same way.

Hydrofluosilicic Acid

By dissolving silica in hydrofluoric acid the strong hydrofluosilicic acid, $H_2Si\ F_6$, is formed, which can be used for the same purposes as the above HF. Strong acid emits dangerous fumes. These acids can be used for etching glass.

Gamboge

Gamboge, used as a colouring matter in transfer paper compositions to show which side is coated, is a gum resin from the tree garcinia, of Siam and India. It is soluble in water and alcohol. It is composed of 3 parts resin and 1 part gum. With nitric acid it forms picric and oxalic acids. Its imported shape in cylindrical sticks is due to its being dried in bamboo canes. It has no chemical activity in transfer papers.

Rouge

Rouge, as used for polishing copper plates, etc., is usually sulphate of iron, $FeSO_4$, or oxalate of iron, FeC_2O_4. As it is simply an abrasive powder it can be imitated by mixtures of talc, with other materials such as safflower powder. The latter is the "face powder."

Tripoli

Tripoli powder consists of pulverised diatoms found in the earth in Tripoli, Germany, etc., and largely used for polishing metals.

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Twelve months' figures of 1,664 large companies were examined, and it was found that 313 had increased their profits, while 139 showed a decline of less than 10 per cent. on the previous year's profits.

In view of the fall in prices, it is presumed they maintained the volume of turnover and the number of customers.

Of these 452, no fewer than 311 were concerns which advertise.

"This seems to be a clear indication," says the Association, "that businesses which have the courage to keep up or increase their advertising in times of depression stand more than twice as good a chance of keeping up or increasing their profits as those which do not."

A CHRISTMAS card posted in South Africa in December, 1905, was delivered a few days ago to an address at Myddleton Road, Bowes Park, London.

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Testing Lithographic Colours

Mr. Theodore C. Dorl, superintendent of the U.S. Printing and Lithographing Company, Cincinnati, contributed a paper on the above subject to the recent Conference of Technical Experts in the Printing Industry held in New York. In the course of it he said:—

When judging the degree of light permanency of colours, it is important that the yellow discoloration of paper due to light exposure be taken into consideration. With the increase of transparency of the printing ink, this discoloration becomes stronger, and when reflected from the paper through the ink, has a disastrous effect on the brightness of a tint or any other delicate shade. This may be exemplified by comparing the effect of concentrated madder lake with a tint of same colour. The former is quite permanent, while its tint under similar test will show decided discoloration. . . . Coated paper is better in this respect, since the opaque mineral constituents of the coating protect the paper fibre.

As the time of exposure required to produce a certain degree of fading varies according to the inverse square of the distance from the lamp, more speedy results can be obtained by placing the test specimen in as close a proximity as possible to the source of radiation. A conventional practice, where a great number of tests must be made simultaneously, is to place the test pieces at a distance of about 10 inches. With fairly good ventilation, the temperature of the test pieces during exposure to the mercury vapour lamp will not likely exceed 95 deg. Fahr.

Investigators of colours used for textile fabrics contend that the cellulose of the fabric is to a large extent responsible for the poor light resistance shown by certain dyes. The ultra-violet radiation stimulates an appetite for oxygen in the cellulose of the fabric, and in consequence takes this from the dye, which results in the fading of the latter. There is every reason to believe that in the fading of lithographic inks similar tendencies are exhibited by the cellulose of the paper, but perhaps in a less pronounced manner.

New Four-Colour Offset Press

A new four-colour offset press has been built by the Harris-Seybold-Potter Company for a lithographic firm in San Francisco, and Mr. Stephen H. Horgan writes enthusiastically of it in the "Inland Printer."

He has seen some of the sheets produced, and he says "they are a delight to the eye. Such register!" Mr. Horgan proceeds: "When I was a photo-lithographer—1874 to 1884—all shades in colour printing were drawn on a rough-grained stone where any out-of-register did not show. I made the first half-tone in 1880, but of course I never thought this could be applied to seven-colour printing, which was the least number of colours used in those days. But here is a press that prints at an average speed of 3,500 an hour a sheet of labels with much stronger colour effects in four printings than we could get in seven or more; and when half-tone is used the dots can be printed on top of each other or between each other, besides being as sharp as if they were printed typographically."

The lithographer who has installed this press, Mr. Louis Traung, says: "In my more than fifty years' experience as a lithographer this is one of the smoothest-running pieces of machinery I have seen in operation. Though it has 13,000 parts, every part is easy of access. Of course the press alone would not do this work unless the plates were grained to run an edition of 250,000 impressions. The paper must be just right, and the wet inks used take the right amount when they are superimposed."

It was found that the old scraper type of transfer press would not do to get the four sets of colour plates to register on each other to .001 inch when printed; neither would the photo-composing machine. Mr. Traung has therefore adopted the principle of hydraulic pressure, so that there is no distortion of the plate or slipping of the paper transfers. It has proved to meet the most exacting needs.

This hydraulic transfer method perfected by Mr. Traung, which he will allow all lithographers to use, is a vital item in the operation of the press.

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Photo-Engravers and Photogravure

Field Very Limited at Present

" It would really seem as though photogravure cannot be run on a small scale; it must be either a big thing or nothing . . . . it is no use the photo-engraver attempting to do photogravure printing on a small scale, and it is equally futile to make plates or cylinders for the trade." This is the conclusion reached by Mr. William Gamble, writing on " The Photo-Engravers' Attitude to Photogravure " in the " Process Engraver's Monthly."

" The increasing output of photogravure and its undoubted popularity," he writes, " is causing many photo-engravers who have not so far added a department for this process to their business to ask themselves whether they are really doing the right thing in standing aside and seeing this class of work flow past them. But the doubt crosses their mind as to whether it is possible for any firm now to start gravure in a small way, for a beginning, when they would have to face the competition of big organisations which have made a speciality of photogravure on a large scale."

Expensive Machinery

" It is quite well understood by now that gravure plant is expensive and needs to be fully occupied to enable the business to pay. The long runs demanded for journals, catalogues and national publicity matter necessitate more and more costly machines and an increasingly expensive staff. How, then, can the medium-sized photo-engraving house face such a prospect? It is not a case where one can start in a small way, as in the early days of the photo-engraving business, and gradually build up whilst all the time making a decent competence. Some expensive gravure printing machinery must be laid down at the start and there must be a rather long waiting period during which this machinery will not be paying interest on the capital invested let alone making any profit. Another point to remember is that gravure machinery cannot be installed in any odd corner of possibly cramped and inconvenient existing works; therefore, it may mean building or renting extra premises, so it becomes a question of finding capital, and afterwards more and more capital, with not much return on it in the early years. There must have been an immense amount of capital sunk beyond recovery by even the most successful photogravure firms in building up their business. Added to the financial and mechanical difficulties there is the serious factor of the human element —the scarcity of really skilled labour. . . . "

Making Plates or Cylinders

" The prospect for the photo-engraver who may have thought of setting up a photogravure department is certainly not encouraging, from what he hears of past failures and difficulties, but he may ask whether it would be possible to start by making plates or cylinders without embarking on photogravure printing on a large scale. He has all the studio equipment for making the negatives and positives, and thinks that a very few additions to his metal-printing and etching department would be required to deal with photogravure plates or small size cylinders."

After indicating suitable additions to equipment and arrangements with regard to personnel, Mr. Gamble proceeds: " So far things will seem to plan out very nicely, but then comes the problem how to proof the plates. It cannot be done on a hand press, such as the old-fashioned copperplate press, for the simple reason that the plates cannot be wiped in the old-fashioned copperplate way with canvas and rags aided by a block of whiting and a final wipe with the palm of the hand. The photogravure ink does not lend itself to such treatment, and if the ordinary copperplate ink is used it is found that the plate is too shallow to hold it against the wiping. The employment of a hand ' doctor,' something like a squeegee in appearance, has been tried, but does not wipe clean enough and there is a liability to scratch the plate. It is not possible to buy a proofing press that is much less expensive than one completely equipped for printing. Thus, it becomes necessary to instal a photogravure printing press, and the smallest size will cost about £400 to £500 by the time it is installed and provided with power."

Mr. Gamble goes on to indicate practical conditions, relating to size of plate and length of run, which drive the gravure printer to install larger and larger machines in the realisation that " it must be either a big thing or nothing."

Gravure Proofing Machine Wanted

Mr. Gamble proceeds: " I can imagine my readers asking another question: if it is not possible to engage on a small scale in photogravure printing, cannot a photo-engraver confine himself to making plates or cylinders for firms who want to print, but do not care to do the engraving? Certainly he can make plates, and with a little more equipment make cylinders, but the trouble is that he has no means of proofing his work. If he sends it in without proofing there is the chance that the printer, who is possibly inexperienced in photogravure printing, may not be able to get satisfactory results, so the plate goes back for re-touching. The engraver has to work blindly, through being unable to take proofs, and probably a dispute arises with the printer, who may refuse to pay for the work done.

" One is forced to the conclusion that it is no use the photo-engraver attempting to do photogravure printing on a small scale, and it is equally futile to make plates or cylinders for the trade until it is possible to get a proofing machine that will take any size plate or cylinder and yield a proof under similar conditions of inking and wiping as will be met with when the plate is put on the machine. It is for the machine makers to construct such a machine if they want to realise their claim that printers can instal machines for photogravure printing and obtain plates from the engraving houses just as readily as in ordering blocks for letterpress printing. So far such a proofing machine is not in sight, and it seems likely to be a difficult problem to construct one."

Forged Security Printing

Dangerous Technical Skill

The technical progress of the printing and allied trades has brought untold benefit to the world. Like all other good things, however, the resources developed are capable of being turned to wrong uses. The art of the forger provides a case in point.

" The art of printing and photography has been perfected to such an extent in recent years," writes the City editor of the " Daily Express," " that forgeries of securities and notes have been developed on an international scale hitherto undreamt of. The Kreuger bond forgeries, and other forgeries of notes on the Continent, have awakened every Treasury to a realisation of the serious danger inherent in the situation. Not only are the dangers great, but the maintenance of large staffs to inspect notes in circulation is proving very costly.

" Partly in consequence of the extensive forgeries of notes of small denomination on the Continent last year, Germany has reverted to the issue of silver coins to a considerable extent. Indeed, in 1931 she was the largest buyer of silver for coinage purposes: 25,000,000 ounces were used, and there have been subsequent substantial purchases.

" The authorities believe that the fear of forgery in connection with note issues will drive many countries back to silver currency, although it will be only as a token coinage. They predict within a few years a boom in silver."

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Lithographic Trade Review

Notes and News

FROM inquiries made in lithographic circles we gather that trade is a shade better than it was a month ago, although it is not quite so good as it was this time last year. A good deal of short time is being worked, and this applies to many of the biggest establishments. So far as the future trend of business is concerned, opinions are more optimistic than in past months.

* * *

BUSINESS amongst process workers and lithographic artists does not present any change from a month ago, and much unemployment is being experienced in both branches.

* * *

WITH regard to the process engraving section of the industry, we understand that tariffs and the recent reduction in wages have had no notable effect, although there exists a more optimistic feeling amongst manufacturers. Six months ago the Dutch manufacturers of process blocks, it is pointed out, were doing a considerable amount of British trade and they had then little unemployment. To-day, however, the tariff and the devaluation of gold have seriously affected them, and their unemployment is steadily increasing. The benefit to the British engraver that was hoped for from the tariff does not appear to have as yet materialised.

* * *

THE members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, along with other unions in the printing industry, have suffered considerably from unemployment during the past year. Something like £21,000 has been paid out to members in unemployment and levy benefits during the last twelve months. What makes the position even worse is the fact that there seems to be no alleviation of the position as the months come and go.

* * *

IN the current quarterly report of the Society—which, by the way, is the first to be signed since Mr. F. F. Boaler took over the general secretaryship from Mr. Thomas Sproat—reference is made to the part played by the union in relieving the position brought about by what is described as the anti-social effects of rationalisation and the speeding-up processes. In drawing attention to this matter Mr. Boaler ventures the opinion that the employers do not seem to realise what the Society has done and is doing, to lighten the hardships which many of the new movements in industry have brought about. He points out that the Society at the moment of writing is maintaining 850 totally unemployed men, and in addition to that it has withdrawn from the industry 560 men, having placed them on superannuation. An interesting statement indicative of the burden the Society is carrying follows, in which it is stated "that out of the wages of the men who remain in work we are providing sustenance for nearly 20 per cent. of the men in the trade."

* * *

A MEETING of the committee of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was held last week, with Mrs. Nicholson presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of allocating votes for the next election. During the meeting Mrs. Nicholson was asked to stand for a second year as president.

* * *

A VETERAN lithographer passes with the death of Mr. Francis William Parr, of Nottingham. The deceased, who was 87 years of age, was a native of Redditch. He went to Nottingham in 1888, and he and his wife celebrated their diamond wedding there in June, 1926. Mr. Parr was at work until he was 66, being for many years with Messrs. John Howitt and Son, Alfred Street Mills, Nottingham, as foreman of their lithographic department.

* * *

WE have already mentioned the recent destruction, in the hostilities between Japan and China, of the Commercial Press, Shanghai. More detailed news is now to hand. The following is from the report of the "Manchester Guardian" Shanghai Correspondent. It is not surprising, he says, that the Japanese should have concentrated their attention upon the Commercial Press, a Cantonese owned and managed concern which was established in Shanghai more than a third of a century ago. The Commercial Press has always had the contract for publishing school text-books in China. It was actually the largest publishing concern in Asia, and was the most advanced of Chinese companies in the treatment of its labourers. The Commercial Press schools were famous throughout the country and for more than three decades it was the keystone of the Chinese educational movement. On the morning of Friday, January 28th, the heavy bombers of the Imperial Japanese Navy began dropping explosives on to and about the Commercial Press buildings. The losses suffered by the Press alone are tremendous, and many of the books and plates destroyed cannot be replaced. The Commercial Press had the largest lithographic plant in the Far East, and employed nearly three thousand people.

Camden Town Printers

Annual Concert

The annual concert organised by the committee of the Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society on behalf of the funds of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, was held on Tuesday of last week at the Palais de Danse, Tufnell Park.

The chair was taken by Mr. Frank Judge (of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.), who had accepted the position of president in succession to the late Mr. H. C. Bolton, who occupied the position with great advantage to the Society for many years. Associated with Mr. Judge was Mr. W. A. Perkins (past president), and among those who supported them were the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E. (secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation) and Mrs. Mortimer, Mr. Kenneth Bolton, Mr. H. S. Temple (secretary of the Association of Correctors of the Press) and Mrs. Temple, Mr. Councillor and Mrs. Greenacre, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Lansdown Bowles, and Mr. A. S. Robbins. A telegram was received from Mr. F. P. Lewingdon (member of council of the Printers' Pension Corporation), who has been seriously ill but is now in the convalescent stage, wishing the concert success and promising a donation.

There was a large attendance, and the audience thoroughly appreciated the fare provided by Stanley James's London Entertainers, "The Melodies," whose programme was augmented by excellent items given by Madame Juanita Jones (solo piano), Mr. Froude Perkins (baritone), and Mr. Albert Edwards (juggling and dancing).

Tribute to the late Mr. Bolton

The president, at the start of the proceedings, made touching reference to the services rendered to the Society and a number of good causes by his predecessor in office (Mr. H. C. Bolton), and the audience stood in silence as a token of respect.

Mr. W. A. Perkins, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Judge, also referred to the loss the Society had suffered by the passing of Mr. H. C. Bolton, with whom he had been associated annually in the chair at those concerts over a long period. He was glad to be able to announce that Mr. Judge had consented not only to be president this year but to continue in the office as long as they cared to ask him and while he was capable. Their new president had, in spite of the times, been very successful in his appeal for funds, and he (the speaker) had also managed to secure about his normal list to augment the fund, with the result that the committee would be able to hand to the Printers' Pension Corporation, as a result of that evening's effort, over £100.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman seconded the vote of thanks, which was supported by Mr. Joseph Mortimer, who voiced the gratitude of his council to Mr. Judge for taking up the work so long carried on by the late president.

Musical honours having been accorded, Mr. Judge replied, expressing the pleasure it gave him to be able to assist the good work of the Corporation.

The arrangements were made in a most satisfactory manner by the committee, of which Mr. C. A. Geleit is chairman, Mr. H. Smith hon. secretary, and Mr. S. Withers, asst. hon. secretary. Mr. Jack Wakeham was an efficient musical director.

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British Printers' Annual Congress

Arrangements for Llandudno

For the annual congress of the British Federation of Master Printers—which takes place at Llandudno, North Wales, from Saturday, June 11th, to Wednesday, the 15th—the programmes for the business sessions are now practically complete.

Costing and Technology

At the first business session on the Monday morning, costing and technical subjects will be dealt with. Mr. William L. Bemrose, who is chairman of both the Costing and Technical Committees of the Federation, will review the work of the year of both committees.

Mr. J. Arthur Dixon, of Newport, Isle of Wight, will give an address from his own experience of the operation of the Costing System.

The subject of "Production Records," which the Young Master Printers have very largely made their own, will be debated. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh will introduce the subject, and addresses will be given by Mr. Edmund Arnold, chairman of the Federation Y.M.P. Committee, and Mr. P. J. W. Kilpatrick, vice-chairman.

On the technical side the subject of "Set-off" will be opened by Mr. J. A. Stembridge, a past president of the Federation, and Dr. G. L. Riddell, technical director of the Printing Industry Research Association.

Printers' Salesmanship

The afternoon session on the Monday will be devoted to the subject of publicity and selling, and Mr. Alfred Langley, chairman of the Federation Publicity and Selling Committee, will review the work of the past year.

The subject of "How to Create a Demand for Printing" will be opened by Mr. Arthur Chadwick, founder of the British Direct Mail Advertising Association, and Mr. J. Perry, of Adams Bros. and Shardlow, Ltd.

Mr. M. C. Badcock will open the subject of "The Printer's Own Advertising," and Mr. W. H. Sessions will be a second speaker.

The annual general meeting of the Federation will take place on Wednesday morning, when Mr. E. H. Dennis will be proposed as president in succession to Mr. Harold G. Clarke, and Mr. B. Guy Harrison will be proposed as vice-president.

The social functions in connection with the congress include a reception and dance on the Saturday evening by the Midland Alliance, who will be the hosts of the Federation, a social gathering on the Pier on Saturday afternoon, and a concert in the evening, a visit to Caernarvon Castle on Tuesday afternoon, and a supper-ball and whist drive on Tuesday evening.

Young Master Printers' Programme

As usual, a special programme has been arranged for the Young Master Printers, who will dine together on the Sunday evening. The agenda of the business session will include a review of the year's work by the chairman of the Federation Y.M.P. Committee, Mr. Edmund Arnold, a discussion of "Production Records," and an address on "Industrial Psychology" by Mr. A. Stephenson, B.Sc., superintendent of investigations of the Institute of Industrial Psychology.

On the Wednesday morning arrangements will be made for members of the Federation Congress to proceed by special train to Liverpool, where the Federation will be responsible for the programme of the closing general session of the Advertising Convention. Lord Leverhulme, president of the Advertising Association, will preside at this meeting. One of the speakers will be Mr. John Crowlesmith, and the second speaker is likely to be a well-known national advertiser. The members of the Federation Congress will accompany the members of the Advertisng Convention to Port Sunlight, where they will be entertained to lunch by Lord Leverhulme, and will visit the Port Sunlight works.

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Federation of Master Printers

Various Topics Discussed

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Council of the British Federation of Master Printers reports were presented by the various committees and many interesting items of business were dealt with.

Derating of Factories

On the subject of de-rating of factory premises it was stated that the Rating Authorities were proposing, on the strength of one or two recent decisions in the courts, to take various types of industrial works off the special de-rating list, contending that, if the public has access to any part of a works to buy, the premises become a retail shop in the sense of the statute governing the matter. If such a position were upheld in the higher courts the result would be that the de-rating concession granted to factories would be lost to the whole of the printing industry. The Federation were watching the position carefully.

Safety Guards on Machines

The report of the Technical Committee showed that the subject of safety guards on machines used in the printing industry had been receiving sustained attention, and particular types of guards were specially mentioned as being proved satisfactory.

The Young Master Printers in the report of their committee, showed that they had been making the matter of production records a special quest of their own. Certain results had been obtained and a test of a wider field was to be made in the month of October from which useful results for costing purposes were to be anticipated.

The Council congratulated the Federation president on his having received an invitation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to serve on the Board of Referees appointed to deal with appeals on questions of depreciation, surtax, etc., arising under the Finance Acts (Income Tax).

Printers and Advertising

The scheme for the advertising of advertising, which is being prepared by the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising and certain newspapers, was reported on and the Council decided to give it support.

Mr. Alfred Langley was nominated to act on a panel of judges in connection with the publicity campaign for the use of better stationery, which was being organised in conjunction with the "Daily Telegraph."

Nomination of Officers

The Council agreed unanimously to nominate the following office-bearers of the Federation for the year 1932-33 for election at the annual general meeting in June, namely: President, E. H. Dennis; vice-president, B. Guy Harrison; honorary treasurer, Edward Unwin; and assistant hon. treasurer, W. B. Wykes.

The Council unanimously agreed to nominate for election as vice-chairman at the annual meeting of the Joint Industrial Council in July Mr. James McQuitty, of Belfast, whose spade work for the formation of the Council is well known. This was considered a recognition of Mr. McQuitty's work which had been rather long delayed.

ADVERTISING, said Mr. E. W. Barney at a meeting of the Publicity Club of London, was very similar to an endowment insurance policy. One had to have just enough to pay the first premium, then the rest would come by increased profits, then in the fulness of time all the premiums would be redeemed.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES & CO., LTD., have never been able to give their large Sample Cabinet so extensive a distribution as they could wish: it was only possible to send out a limited number of these costly sets of samples. They have therefore just designed a smaller box—one which they will be able to send out in greater numbers. It contains all their chief papers and is available on request.

Printers and Insurance

S.-E. London M.P.A. Annual Meeting

At the annual general meeting of the South-East London Master Printers' Association, held on Tuesday of last week at the Bridge House Restaurant, London Bridge, Mr. A. J. Bonwick, the president presided, supported by Miss G. V. Woodman, Mr. F. Mason, hon. secretary, and other officers of the Association, L.M.P.A. headquarters being represented by Mr. W. F. Willsher. Following the annual meeting there was a lecture by Mr. S. J. Baker on "Printers' Insurance Problems," which evoked keen attention, the audience appreciating that the question is one of great importance to every printer.

The minutes of the previous annual general meeting were approved, and the secretary then read his report. The period, he said, had been one of the worst their trade had ever known. The only consolation was that their trade had not been the greatest sufferer. The Association had, however, not experienced any slump as regards regular attendances at meetings. Mr. Mason went on to indicate the scope the season's addresses had covered and the success attending them. He expressed special appreciation to their president, who had been very active despite the fact that his year of office followed a most strenuous time as president of the Federation. Their Association was grateful and proud of him. Mr. Mason also expressed his thanks to the assistant secretary, the vice-presidents and other officers for their help during the past year.

The treasurer's report, which showed a small credit balance, was then given by Mr. H. H. Norman, and both his and the secretary's report were adopted.

Mr. E. C. Keliher Elected President

The next item was the important one of electing a president for the ensuing year. Mr. Bonwick, retiring president, proposed that Mr. E. C. Keliher be elected to that position. As they knew, he said, Mr. Keliher had offered his help to him (Mr. Bonwick) when he was elected president last year, and he was much obliged to that gentleman for the work he had done. He was quite certain they would be doing the right thing in electing him to the presidency. Not only was Mr. Keliher a son of a very worthy father, but he was taking a great and increasing part in the work of the publicity and selling side of their industry. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Chambers and carried unanimously.

The retiring president, after congratulating the new president, placed upon him the presidential badge of office and wished him a happy and successful year.

Mr. Keliher said it was a very great honour to be elected president of a trade association as separate from a sports association. Referring to Mr. Bonwick's accepting the presidency of their Association immediately after holding similar office as president of the Federation, Mr. Keliher said that in football language Mr. Bonwick had come from the first division down to the third division, while they had been lifted from the third to the first division. It made it particularly difficult for succeeding presidents, following the steps of so great a man in the printing industry. However, he was relying very much upon the support of the members of the South-East Association, and particularly their energetic and strenuous secretaries, Mr. Mason and his assistant, Mr. A. G. Jackson.

Mr. Norman then proposed the election of Mr. E. H. Crosskey and Mr. C. Errington as vice-presidents. They could rely upon both of them, he said, to fulfil the traditions set up by such men as Mr. Bonwick. Mr. Mason seconded this proposition, and it was carried. Mr. Errington made a brief response on behalf of his colleague and himself.

Mr. Bonwick next proposed that they again elect Mr. Mason as hon. secretary. They owed a great debt to Mr. Mason year by year, and without him their Association would not be so virile as it was. Mr. J. Brigenshaw seconded, and the members were unanimous. Mr. Mason thanked the members, and in doing so proposed that they again elect Mr. Jackson as his assistant; he publicly thanked him for his assistance. Mr. H. J. Wright seconded this proposal and it was carried without dissent.

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Mr. Brigenshaw then proposed the re-election of Mr. H. H. Norman as treasurer. Mr. J. Griffiths seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

The Association's committee was re-elected en bloc, as also were the representatives on the Federation Council. The committee consists of Messrs. J. G. Berry, E. H. Crosskey, A. Edwards, C. Errington, J. J. Millington, H. J. Wright, and Miss G. V. Woodman; and the representatives on the Federation Council are Messrs. A. J. Bonwick, F. Mason, J. Griffiths, and J. Brigenshaw.

Mr. Brigenshaw then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring president. Mr. Bonwick had been head of the Federation the previous year, and it had seemed somewhat ridiculous to suggest that he should become president of their Association immediately following; Mr. Bonwick, however, sportsman that he was, had accepted and carried out the duties of the office with great dignity, charm and capability. It was only what they expected from such a man.

The members present then accorded their retiring president thanks and appreciation in no uncertain manner.

Mr. Bonwick, in responding, said he believed that whatever position they occupied in the printing industry they should all try to contribute to the common pool of their knowledge and interest. He thought if some of the large printers in their area would take an interest in the work of their Association it would be to the benefit of the Association and themselves.

Insurance : Importance and Difficulty

This concluded the business of the evening and Mr. Bonwick next introduced Mr. S. J. Baker, saying that insurance was of supreme importance to the printing industry, but it was beset with a great many pitfalls, and unless they kept their insurances up to date and went over their policies with meticulous care, they would be making many and very grave mistakes. Mr. Baker was not a stranger. He had been a member of the Federation Council for six years, a moving spirit in the affairs of the South Wales Alliance and the Cardiff Association, particularly in connection with costing, and also he had been a member of the original Costing Committee.

Mr. Baker began with an historical review of the history of insurances, touching on marine insurances, life insurances, and then coming to fire insurances. Printers' problems, he said, were no different from those of any other industry. Proceeding to deal comprehensively with the subject, he explained the contract of fire insurance, the course of the contract and the subject matter of the contract, and indicated those entitled to insure and those not entitled to insure. Mr. Baker next gave a brief resumé of the classification of insurances, and explained what perils can be insured against, and how the claim must be established to prove the loss by fire. There was then a careful explanation of the accepted perils which are usually included in the straightforward fire insurance policy, and he pointed out that there was a danger in printing works of explosions, which were not covered by ordinary fire policies. Any printer, he said, using steam pressure should give that matter his careful attention, because during the last six months he (Mr. Baker) had had two cases to deal with where explosions had occurred and in neither case was the insured covered in his ordinary fire insurance policy. In one case, however, the insurance company made an ex gratia payment of £250.

The lecturer then went on to deal fully with the procedure to be adopted immediately after the outbreak of a fire right up to the point of the usual form of settlement. Whilst not dealing with the question of consequential loss. Mr. Baker impressed upon those present the importance of that subject, saying it was one which required very careful attention by every printer. He explained the meaning of the "average" clause when inserted in a policy, and also drew attention to such clauses as those relating to goods held on trust, and explained the position of customers' property whilst stored upon the premises of the printer.

In answer to a question by Mr. Mason the speaker read out a subsidiary survey of the reinstatement memorandum, and an interesting discussion ensued. Throughout his address Mr. Baker used interesting concrete examples to drive home the facts he was dealing with, and his explanations were clear and understandable.

In the subsequent discussion, which centred mainly around reinstatement, Mr. Bonwick said he believed entirely and absolutely in that policy. He had always found that any claim he put to the insurance companies was met not only in the spirit, but to the full amount they claimed. He knew the replacement policy had its disadvantages, but he felt that such a policy was a sound policy. Mr. Bonwick quoted many examples.

Mr. Brigenshaw bore out Mr. Bonwick's statement of fair treatment by insurance companies, and put a question regarding goods being delivered, to which Mr. Baker replied that if they employed by contract carters to deliver their goods, there should be no question that the carter was responsible until such time as he made delivery to the customer. In his opinion, in the absence of any such agreement, until the goods had been delivered they would be treated under the head of "goods manufactured, or unmanufactured," and the carriers would be liable. Others participating in the discussion were Messrs. Norman, Millington, and Griffiths.

On the proposition of Mr. Griffiths, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for his "invaluable and interesting" address, Mr. Mason seconding.

Mr. Baker, in making a brief reply, said that the printing industry was one of the best organised in the country.

Trade Union Matters

The executive council of the Typographical Association is inviting branches to send in nominations for the purpose of electing a second Parliamentary candidate, as provided for by rule. Each branch is entitled to send in a nomination by May 23rd.

As the result of a ballot of the members of the Newcastle and District branch of the Typographical Association, the benevolent fund is to be discontinued, and the subscriptions of sick, unemployed, and superannuated members are to be paid from the general fund. The branch contributions are to be increased by 1d. per week for all fully employed members. It has also been decided to make a levy of 1d. per hour by members (other than apprentices) on all overtime worked, so that a fund may be formed to assist unemployed members who are on reduced or suspended benefit. No payments are to be made from this fund during the first twelve months. The proposal that all members employed temporarily be paid 1d. per hour above the stab. rate in lieu of holiday pay has also been carried, but this has not yet been sanctioned by the Executive Council.

Several matters of national importance to the printing trade are on the agenda for the biennial conference of the National News Guild (which comprises the newspaper members of the Typographical Association), to be held at Manchester on Saturday next.

The Oldest T.A. Superannuitant.—Mr. Edward Riley, of Shipley, Bradford, who has just celebrated his 90th birthday, is probably the oldest superannuated member of the Typographical Association. He was placed on the superannuated list in October, 1911, and it is noteworthy that his son, Mr. T. E. Riley, is now also a superannuated member of the Association.



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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 6d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 10½d., 13s. 1½d.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 95, 94½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 11s. 6d., 12s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 6d., 5½ p.c. deb. 92; Associated Newspapers 22s. 6d., 23s. 3d., def. (5s.), 16s., 15s. 10½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d., 18s. 6d.; Buff Book 19s. 3d., defd. (1s.) 7d.; R. W. Crabtree pref. (10s.) 5s. 9¾d., 5s. 4½d.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. deb. 103; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 10s., 10s. 1½d., 8 p.c. pref. 26s. 3d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6 p.c. deb. 103; John Dickinson 30s. 9d., 4½ p.c. 1st mort. deb. 93; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 7½d., 12s.; Hazell, Watson and Viney 5 p.c. cum. pref. (£10) 7¼; Illustrated London News deb. 4 p.c. 60½; Illustrated Newspapers 3s., 2s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 7s. 3d., 7s.; Industrial Newspapers 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 7s. 9d.; International Linotype 55; Irish Times 5½ p.c. (1st) pref. (£5) 52, 57½; Kelly's Directories ord. 31s. 3d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 9d., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 21s., 21s. 6d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 105½, 106½; Lamson Paragon 16s. 6d., 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 4½d.; Linotype B deb. 76½; London Express Newspaper 35s., 34s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d., 18s. 10½d.; G. Newnes (10s.) 17s., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 6d., 16s. 7½d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 9d., 10s. 3d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 93½, 92¾; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 4½d., 5s. 1½d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s., 6½ p.c. deb. 96, 7 p.c. B deb. 98; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 9d., 23s.; R. Tuck 12s.; Waterlow and Sons 4 p.c. pref. (cum.) 12s. 6d.; Weldons prefd. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 12s. 3d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 11s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons 18s., 18s. 6d.

Dividends and Reports

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—Report states in the past it has been a frequent recommendation to the board that a reserve should be established against the income tax ultimately payable on the annual profit. It happens this year that the company's sterling revenue has benefited considerably by the unexpected rise in the exchange value of the dollar, so that a reserve of the kind suggested can be created without serious loss of income to shareholders. The directors have accordingly set aside £8,573 towards the income tax payable in respect of the current year's income. After deducting this, and also £10,613 for income tax paid to April 5th, 1932, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3 per cent., making 5½ per cent. for the year (against 6½ per cent.), leaving £319 to be carried forward.

New Companies

CLARENDON PARK PRESS, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; printers, bookbinders, lithographers, poster and show-card writers and makers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. Reader and G. H. C. Stanley. Secretary: P. J. Lea, 80, Church Lane, Smethwick, Staffs.

MACKLEY AND BUNN, LTD.—Capital £1,200, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, bookbinders, stationers, paper merchants, die stampers and rulers now carried on at 7, Orford Hill, Norwich, as "Mackley and Bunn." Private company. Permanent directors: W. C. Mackley (16, Trinity Street, Norwich), D. B. Minns, and A. E. Seaman.

INVESTORS SATURDAY POST, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors and general publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Rutherford, and J. W. Pummell. Registered office: 13 and 14, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

LYNTON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £800, in £1 shares (150 10 per cent. preference and 650 ordinary); to acquire the business of a printer, engraver, etc., carried on by E. W. Middleton, at 16, Lynton Road, Acton, W. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. V. P. Middleton (16, Lynton Road, Acton, W.3) and E. W. Middleton (managing director.)

STANDARD ADVERTISING TAPE CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, shippers, exporters and importers of and dealers in ribbons, tapes, braids, bands, elastic, string, twine, cord, rope and tying, fastening, and wrapping materials and apparatus of all kinds for advertising purposes, etc. Private company. Directors: J. van Spyk, J. E. Ammann, K. Flubacher and S. Im-Obersteg. Registered office: 7, New Icknield Way, Letchworth, Herts.

WILLIE BOXES, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of boxes in mill, straw and cardboard, wood and paper, etc. Private company. Subscribers: N. Bronkhorst and Mrs. E. Leverson. Solicitor: F. J. Rutledge, 16/17, Devonshire Square, E.C.

STEVENSON AND JONES, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to acquire patents relating to paper containers and carton cases, to enter into agreements with and grant licences to dairy companies, milk vendors and all other users of paper containers and carton cases for the purchase sale and distribution thereof, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Stevenson, Sir Thos. G. Jones, K.B.E., and R. P. J. Richards. Solicitors: Nicholas and Evans, 84, Queen Street, Cardiff.

LE MESSAGER DE LONDRES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Directors: H. C. C. MacLeod and C. N. Coupland. Registered office: 35, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.

PRODUCTIVE ADVERTISING, LTD.—Capital £500, in 425 preferred and 75 ordinary shares of £1 each; advertising and publicity agents, contractors, billposters, printers, publishers, designers, stationers and booksellers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Jacob Bader, Louis Balmuth and Joseph Strang. Registered office: 109, West Green Road, Tottenham, N.15.

DOMINION PRESS BUREAU, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; editorial publicity, postal publicity and any other forms of advertising service, advertising contractors, journalists, printers and publishers, manufacturers of illuminated and other signs, etc. Private company. Directors: A. H. Christenson, W. E. S. Salt and G. Spence. Registered office: 33, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

NEWS PRESS SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £100, in 5s. shares; newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Beresford-Webb and C. F. U. Fisher.

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Increases of Capital

DERBY DAILY TELEGRAPH, LTD. (Carmelite House, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £35,000 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £25,000.

OCEAN ADVERTISERS, LTD. (Great James Street, W.C.1).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,000 beyond the registered capital of £500. The additional capital is divided into 900 ordinary shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each.

Mortgages and Charges

A. W. PENROSE AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in machinery, apparatus and appliances used in connection with photography, etching, etc., 109, Farringdon Road, E.C.1).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,500 on or before March 23rd, 1931, of mortgage and instrument of charge under Land Transfer Acts, both dated August 10th, 1914, and registered August 13th, 1914.

F. G. TROWBRIDGE, LTD. (stationers, etc., The Arcade, Bognor).—Particulars filed of £3,600 debentures authorised April 2nd, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

JAMES NISBET AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc., 22, Berners Street, W.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £10,900 on April 1st, 1932, of debentures, authorised June 7th, 1917, and registered July 4th, 1917, securing not more than £11,000. The remaining £100 not having been issued has been cancelled.

BRASH BROS., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., South Street, Cockermouth).—Satisfaction in full on March 29th, 1932, of debentures dated March 29th, 1899, and registered May 18th, 1917, securing £7,500.

H. HOWES AND CO., LTD. (in liquidation), (stationers, etc., 4, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2).—Satisfaction in full on February 13th, 1932, of charge dated July 16th, 1932, and registered July 21st, 1931. (According to the register of mortgages, the charge registered July 21st, 1931, originally secured all moneys owing by E. D. Basden as receiver to bankers.)

GLOUCESTER GALLERIES, LTD. (fine art publishers, etc., 12, Cumberland Street, St. Pauls, Bristol).—Satisfaction to the extext of £500 on March 31st, 1932, of first series of debentures authorised April 28th, 1923, and registered May 5th, 1923.

Receiver Appointed or Released

BRITISH PAPIER MACHE, LTD. (Nettlefold Works, Nettlefold Place, West Norwood, S.E.).—A. G. Mortimer, of 189, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, ceased to act as receiver and manager on February 23rd, 1932.

THE Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House Justice Room on Monday, sentenced Percival Charles Cleaver, of Cannon Street, to three months' imprisonment in the second division. The summons was at the instance of the Solicitor to the Board of Trade for having, between February, 1930, and February, 1931, being an undischarged bankrupt, obtained credit to the extent of £10 and upwards from J. and B. Dobson, Ltd., printers, etc., Peartree Street, E.C., without informing them of his bankruptcy.

Newspaper's Contempt of Court

A fine of £50 and an order to pay the costs of proceedings for contempt of court was made on Monday against Mr. George Robinson, editor of the "Lincolnshire Standard," by a King's Bench Divisional Court. The matter came up on a complaint made by two men under remand on November 7th, 1931, but since convicted and sentenced at Birmingham Assizes.

The complaint was that the "Lincolnshire Standard" published something which was calculated to prejudice the men's trial.

On behalf of the paper it was admitted that what was published amounted to a contempt, but it was urged that the publication was due to a mistake, that everything published was true, that the statements made were admissible in evidence, and that no harm had been done.

Lord Hewart, giving judgment, said that what was published amounted to a contempt of Court. Nobody suggested that there had been intention to prejudice a pending trial, but it could not be denied that what was published was calculated to do so.

LINOTYPES are now operated aboard twenty-eight naval vessels and six ocean liners, and two other liners now being built will be Linotype equipped. Ocean liners with Linotypes in their floating print shops are the Aquitania, Berengaria and Mauretania of the Cunard line; Belgenland of the Red Star line; St. Louis of the Hamburg-American line, and Mariposa of the Matson line. Two other Matson liners now being built—the Monterey and the Lurline—will be Linotype equipped. In the United States navy Linotypes are operated aboard the Altair, Argonne, Arizone, Arkansas, Augusta, California, Canopus, Chicago, Colorado, Holland, Houston, Indianapolis, Lexington, Maryland, Melville, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, Northampton, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Saratoga, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Whitney. The Jeanne d'Arc, French naval school ship, also operates a Linotype.

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Country News

BIRMINGHAM

A TEAM representing Messrs. Kenrick and Jefferson, West Bromwich, are winners of the Birmingham Gazette Cup awarded for the championship of the Birmingham Printing House Billiards League. The Birmingham "Evening Despatch" team won the shield presented by Sir Charles Hyde, proprietor of the "Birmingham Post," for the snooker championship.

CORNWALL

To the General Purposes Committee of the Cornwall County Council the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has sent a list of advertisements in the county which they consider disfiguring, this including a London newspaper's sign at Land's End which was stated to cover practically the whole of the wall of a house. A photograph of the advertisement was exhibited to the Committee, the chairman of which, Mr. A. Browning Lyne, himself a newspaper editor and proprietor, remarked that it disfigured the general view as people approached the place. It was unanimously decided to take steps for the removal of the announcement, and the Committee asked the police to prepare a schedule of all similar advertisements throughout the county with a view to the Committee's inspecting them and deciding which should be removed.

LEEDS

MR. W. S. MANEY, president of the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association, in his address to the members at the annual meeting, referred to the help which members received from the Federation of Master Printers, particularly in respect of legal and technical difficulties. Mr. Harry Wood, the treasurer, presented a satisfactory financial statement. Mr. Maney was re-elected president, and Mr. Wood will again serve as vice-president and hon. treasurer, entering upon his twentieth successive year of office in the latter capacity.

LEICESTER

A VALUED member of the Leicester and London printing trade has passed by the death last week of Mr. Paul G. McLees. Mr. McLees went to Leicester from London, retaining his membership of the London Society of Compositors, and was vice-president of the Leicester Typographical Association for several years, becoming president in July, 1928. Mr. McLees was a member of the Midland Group of branches of the Typographical Association, and the Leicester representative at many national conferences. He was also connected with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE Newcastle branch of the Co-operative Printing Society reports sales for the half-year at £153,951, an increase on the previous corresponding period of £5,530. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on share capital, and bonus of 2½ per cent. on capital, labour and trade. Mr. William Straker has been re-elected chairman of the Newcastle directorate, and the two retiring members, Mr. W. Westwood and Mr. M. Hodgson, have also been re-elected.

READING

THE new premises of the Berkshire Printing Company are now nearing completion on the Oxford Road, to which the business will be transferred from the works at present situate in King's Road, Reading. The building is up-to-date in style with a plentiful supply of windows. There is also to be seen in Reading the framework of the new printing works of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which are being erected in Elgar Road.

SHEFFIELD

AT the funeral last week of the late Mr. J. Hadlington, of Sheffield, for 26 years an employee of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph," the mourners included Mr. D. C. Leng (director), Mr. R. L. Battersby (stereo department manager), Mr. C. Waller (circulation department), Mr. J. Goulson (chief engineer); the stereo department was also represented by Messrs. E. Mason, G. Smith, G. Stead, C. Skelton, who acted as bearers, also J. Curtice, S. Fisher, L. Simpson, H. Watkinson, H. Hurst.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2499 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

AS WORKS (or DEPUTY) MANAGER or LETTERPRESS OVERSEER.—Advertiser, 35, practical machinist, now assistant manager large works, seeks change; all-round experience of general work, half-tone and colour, also litho, ruling and binding; London district preferred; excellent refs. as to personal character and ability.—Box 15631.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

MACHINERY WANTED

GUILLOTINE, Power Model, about 42 in. Wanted. Full details, lowest price, Stolzenberg, 210, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15632

FOR SALE

S.-E. LONDON. Conveniently situate and well arranged light

FACTORY PREMISES

comprising 3 span building of one floor about 5,360 ft. super; another building about 52 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.; and other premises, together with Office accommodation, about 16 rooms, with adequate sanitary fittings and conveniences for large staff. Owners moving to larger premises £5,500 Freehold, wood working and spraying plants included. Adjacent to goods yard, entry from wide road. Other accommodation available if required. For fuller details apply Victor W. Hindwood, Auctioneer, Blackheath Village, S.E.3. 'Phone: Lee Green 3747. 15633

Provincial Printers' Readers

Presentations to National Officials

The tenth National Council meeting of the Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers took place on Saturday at the reading room, A.C.P., Gough Square, E.C.4, with the national president, Mr. H. A. Glynn (Manchester) in the chair. A number of district secretaries and delegates were present from various centres.

At the close of business the chairman, on behalf of the whole membership of the Guild, made a presentation of an English barometer in burr walnut case to the national secretary, Mr. W. E. Fursland (Tonbridge) as a token of appreciation for services rendered since the inauguration of the organisation in 1923. The gift was accompanied by a cheque. A further presentation of a cheque was made to the national treasurer, Mr. A. F. Stone (Tonbridge). Eulogies expressive of members' obligation for the constructive labours of the two officials for the past nine years were forthcoming from many delegates, and the recipients suitably returned thanks.

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Quick-Ref. Service Index

BLOCKMAKERS

AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (3 Lines)
AVERYS (SERVICES) LTD

DATE BLOCKS

"OXFORD" Series of
DATE BLOCKS
WIDDOWSON & Co., LEICESTER.

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VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 184

LONDON: MAY 5, 1932

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 425)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 184

LONDON : MAY 5, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

CONDITIONS are not improving as yet, and in the main printers are finding business quiet. So are the advertising agents whose function it is to prepare the plans for schemes and campaigns which always hold a big interest for the Press and occasionally contain some encouragement for the printer.

* * *

Budget Disappointment

THE hopes that a fresh spurt would be given to trade by the Budget announcement have not materialised up to now, though perhaps it is a little early to look for improvement. At the same time it must be remembered that events were said to be waiting on the Budget. Perhaps there were expectations which, through not being realised, have led to disappointment. It should be enough in the circumstances to have our minds settled as to where we stand and what sort of conditions we have to face. That has been done, and once again it has been demonstrated that we shall be well advised to accept current conditions as normal and proceed with our routine of sales-making, order-getting and business-building on that basis.

* * *

Papers and Tariffs

THE paper people do not appear to be overwhelmed by their good tariff fortune now that it has come their way. Perhaps it was expected so confidently as to have been robbed of the element of surprise. Possibly in the case of some classes of paper there was no need at all for the help of any tariff wall against imports unless the protective duty had been levelled against Dominion products. Fine papers, which comprise the higher-class grades of business and stationery papers, have never needed protection, except in a few isolated instances. If through the application of a duty we are enabled to check the tendency of some systems stationers to look abroad for what they could almost certainly obtain from home sources, that will be so much to the good. The section which has least to gain from tariffs is that concerned with esparto paper-making. Here it is a problem of exports more than imports for there is virtually no imported competition against esparto papers, which are essentially a British monopoly, if such a word is permissible. As every printer knows and appreciates, there is nothing to equal well-made esparto paper of good quality, so far as printing capacity is concerned. Nor, relatively, is there any paper so cheap. From another point of view there is no class of paper we make which should hold equal possibilities for developing a world-wide export trade. Unfortunately the esparto paper-makers are operating under extreme difficulty, mainly because

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	410
Change of L.M.P.A. Secretary ...	410
Managers and Overseers Make Merry—	
The P.M. & O.A. Dinner	412
Letter to Editor	414
Hand-Made Paper-Making	416
International Book Fair	416
Central London Master Printers ...	418
Imported Process Blocks—	
Enquiry *re* Marking	418
Printing from Linoleum	418
Waterlow Appeal Case Ends ...	420
Mr. Clarke Addresses Bristol Printers	420
Australian Notes	422
New Inventions	424
Stationers Visit Stratford-on-Avon ...	427
Copper and Zinc Half-Tones ...	427
New Northern Evening Paper ...	427
North-Eastern Master Printers ...	427
Country News	428
Trade Notes	429
Commercial Review	430

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their raw material is outside their control. If esparto grass grew abundantly or could be cultivated on British territory, near home, it would be possible to create and supply an international demand for our esparto papers.

* * *

Menace of Quack Printing

WE had an opportunity of seeing a demonstration the other day purporting to show the simplicity of producing printed matter by a printing process adapted to amateur use. We have seen these things before, and we have seen demonstrations of office printing machinery, arranged for the benefit of users who think it cheaper to do their own printing. So far as we can see, it amounts to this: printers are being caused to sell their ship by acceding to lower standards of quality with a view to cheapness. They are, with very great subtlety, being brought to fall to the belief that there are very cheap, quick and simple methods, processes and equipments for doing what has been and is being done in the proper practical manner by a process of orderly evolution. The printer is offered quack means of committing business suicide by being asked to countenance cheap-jack standards which, once established, will serve to clinch the argument that if those standards are good enough there is no reason to go to printers when the customer can attain similar standards himself.

Change of L.M.P.A. Secretary

Mr. William Whyte, for many years secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, retired on Saturday. It was in 1917 that Mr. Whyte joined the staff of the L.M.P.A., serving first as assistant secretary to Major Fordyce Birch, whom he succeeded as secretary in 1921. The good wishes of all who have been associated with him will go with Mr. Whyte in his retirement.

Mr. E. G. Baker, for many years an assistant secretary of the Association, has been appointed as Mr. Whyte's successor in the secretaryship. Mr. Baker has somewhat specialised, we understand, in labour matters affecting the Association, and has supervised the work of the three Trade Sections of the L.M.P.A., namely the Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders, the Trade Lithographers, and the Copperplate Engravers, Printers, Die Sinkers, Relief Engravers and Relief Stampers. He has the good wishes of the many London printers of his acquaintance as he enters upon a position of greater responsibility.

Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the British Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. F. H. Bisset, secretary, are finding many calls upon their time in connection with the annual meetings of the Alliances. Amongst coming gatherings which both will attend are the annual meeting of the East Anglian Alliance at Cambridge on May 11th, and those of the North-Eastern Alliance and the North-Western Alliance towards the end of the month.

Personalia

H.M. The King has sent a donation of £50, and the Prince of Wales one of £10, in response to the appeal made on behalf of the Newspaper Press Fund by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who will be chairman of the sixty-ninth anniversary dinner in connection with the fund on May 12th.

Mr. Stanley Morison adds to his valuable contributions to craft literature by his book " The English Newspaper " just published by the Cambridge University Press. Based on his recent Sandars lectures at Cambridge, this work appears likely to stand as a classic in its particular field, namely the typographic and other physical features of this country's newspapers from the seventeenth century to the twentieth.

Mr. John Sidney King, the chairman of Greater London's Greater Press, who recently underwent a serious operation, is, we are pleased to report, rapidly recovering, and was able to leave the nursing home at the end of last week.

Mr. King, now fifty-six years old, is a past president of the Newspaper Society, the present hon. secretary of the Middlesex Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and joint managing director of King and Hutchings, Ltd.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is attending meetings at Amsterdam this week-end of the administrative council of the International Bureau of Federations of Master Printers.

Miss G. V. Woodman, the managing director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., is sailing for a trip to Canada and the United States at the end of this week. Miss Woodman expects to be away until about the middle of June.

Mr. Frank Colebrook is receiving many congratulations, in which we very heartily join, on the occasion of an anniversary which occurs this week. Born May 6th, 1862, the indefatigable F. C. becomes, as he would put it, " 70 years young " on May 6th, 1932. May he get younger every day during the latter half of his first century!

Mr. Colebrook, by the way, was the anonymous expert who was consulted by the Bradford Corporation Finance Committee when the setting up of a municipal printing works was recently in question. On the basis of the figures he adduced, the Corporation decided to " turn down " the municipal printing proposal.

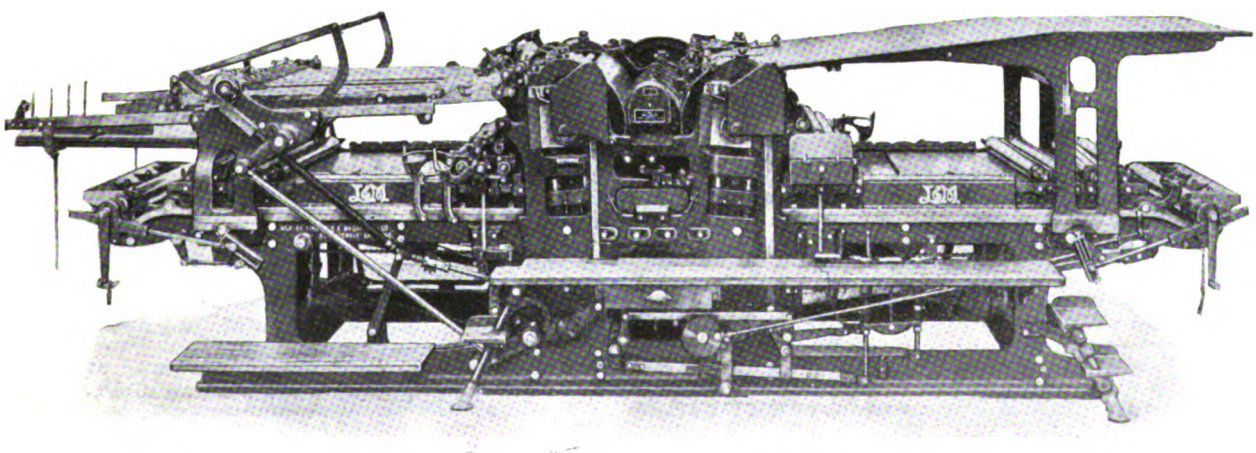
Mr. G. Delgado, of Messrs. G. Delgado, Ltd., printers and publishers, has been invited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to join the Board of Referees as a representative of the stationery interests.

Mr. James Crawford, who is secretary of the northern districts of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, was on Saturday elected president of the Scottish Trades Union Congress.

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Managers and Overseers Make Merry

The P.M. & O.A. Dinner

Practical printing trade executives from all parts of the country joined their London confrères for a gala evening in London on Saturday. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, at which a company of nearly 500, comprising members, their ladies and friends, gathered at the Holborn Restaurant. The success with which the arrangements were carried through and the widespread support which was accorded to the function, testified to the continued vitality of the Association and to the important place which it holds in the trade.

The proceedings commenced with a reception in the Throne Room, where the guests were received by Mr. R. B. Simpson (president) and Mrs. Simpson, supported by Mr. M. J. Odell (vice-president) and Mrs. Odell. Dinner was served in the King's Hall, where those accompanying the president and Mrs. and Miss Simpson at the top table included the Rev. Herbert Dunnico, J.P. (late Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons) and Mrs. Dunnico, Mr. F. H. Bisset (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. A. T. Walters (immediate past-president of the Association) and Mrs. Walters and Mr. F. T. Walters, and Mr. Paul Storr (the Association's solicitor). Also amongst those present were many representatives of the provincial Centres of the Association, representatives of other organisations in the trade, in addition to a very fine representation of the London membership. At the heads of tables were Messrs. M. J. Odell (vice-president), A. H. Wilson (general secretary), R. H. Berry, G. Phillips, W. H. Gill, R. Condliff, A. Shepherd, F. E. Baker, W. R. Oxbrow and A. E. Brades. The stewards, to whom, with the general secretary and other officers, much of the success of the function was due, were Messrs. Baker, Brades, Cohen, Condliff, Oxbrow, Shepherd and A. T. Walters.

Rev. Herbert Dunnico on "The Association"

The speech-making began with the toast of "The Association," proposed in able and entertaining fashion by the Rev. Herbert Dunnico. After telling several amusing stories, Mr. Dunnico proceeded to say he felt honoured and privileged to be asked to propose the premier toast. He was, for several reasons, glad to move this toast, one being that they had as their president for the current year one whom he had been proud to call his personal friend for the last seventeen or eighteen years. (Applause.) He congratulated them on their powers of discrimination as shown by their choice, because their president was a man who did not put his goods into his window, but carried a well-balanced mind and above-the-ordinary ability under a very modest garb and very retiring disposition.

Continuing, Mr. Dunnico said he had read through their objects and one or two annual reports, and he came to the conclusion that the Association stood for two things. In the first place, their motto was "Defence and not defiance." We had had too much defiance in the world; that was why we were suffering as we were to-day. He believed their Association had realised that only by co-operation, only by combined effort, could they hope to be successful. Because of that, he congratulated their Association on not being one that was seeking purely selfish ends, and on being one that did really understand that the good of one was the good of all, and the good of all was the good of each. (Applause.)

Proceeding to speak of the benevolent objects of the Association, Mr. Dunnico said that he had always felt as a public man that almost nine-tenths of the anxious care and worry that marred the lives of human beings was not due to actual misfortune, but due to potential misfortune. He thought it a magnificent thing that their Association should make it one of its primary objects to assist its less fortunate members.

Mr. Dunnico closed with an appeal for optimism. This little country of ours, he said—the centre of the greatest Empire the world had ever seen, and, with all its faults, the best Empire the world had ever seen—had weathered many a storm. It had passed through times of difficulty, times quite as difficult as, if not more difficult than, those of to-day; and it had come through with clearer vision and stronger determination. He believed this country would emerge from its present troubles to find that the best days were in the future and not in the past. Because he believed their Association was making its contribution towards keeping this country in the forefront of the world's progress, he asked them to rise and drink to "The Association." (Applause.)

Mr. R. B. Simpson Responds

The toast having been honoured with enthusiasm, response was made by Mr. R. B. Simpson, who thanked Mr. Dunnico for his eloquent speech. Undoubtedly, their Association had, he said, done splendid work in the past, and they could look back with every satisfaction on the years that were gone. There were many overseers to-day who could testify to some assistance, some advice, some favour they had received; and many an old member of their Association was thankful for comfort received in the evening of his days. They had had many successes, of which they were proud.

The members of their Association would know that since they met there last year they had had their first real set-back. But did not all men, all associations of men, have some reverse, pass through some serious crisis during their lives? It was then that the testing-time came. They were proud to say that night that their Association had carried through. (Hear, hear.) They were more optimistic, more enthusiastic and more determined than ever that their Association should be successful in the issue that was set out. During the past three or four months he had been privileged to visit certain of their Centres, and he had been very pleased indeed to see the enthusiasm and the interest, the renewed interest, in the work of their Association and the desire for co-operation between the provinces and London, so that they could go forward and take their place in the ranks of the foremost societies in their craft. They were proud of what they had done, but they had a lot of work to do yet. He therefore concluded by urging every member present that night to come and do his bit in the good old P.M.&O.A. (Applause.)

Mr. F. H. Bisset Gives "The Printing Trade"

The next toast, "The Printing Trade," was proposed in polished style by Mr. F. H. Bisset (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers), who spoke mostly in jocular vein. He referred to Mr. Naylor's statement at the last annual dinner to the effect that Noah was a printer. Mr. Bisset said he had made investigation into this remarkable statement, and on visiting the British Museum, the National Library in Edinburgh and the famous library at Oxford University, he had found, strangely enough, that there was indeed a legend—long since exploded, and now only accepted by a few credulous people—that Noah was a printer. They would know that Noah was a Glasgow man, and spoke the dialect of his district. There had been a rumour that Noah was operating an illicit printing press, so the City Fathers sent a deputation to investigate the matter. To their question "Art thou a printer?" Noah replied, in the patois, "I am no a printer!" And so the very vehemence of his denial served to fasten on him the legend still believed in by some simple people like Mr. Naylor. (Laughter.)

Proceeding, Mr. Bisset said they had the privilege of being connected with a most venerable craft and one of the most enduring industries of the world. Whilst food and clothing were necessities of existence, their craft met one of the primary necessities of life, using that term in its biggest and widest sense. Mr. Bisset referred eloquently to the services of printing to literature, but remarked that the same medium was used by the stunt Press to-day to bear its

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poisonous vapourings throughout the world; it was also employed by the man with the muck-rake. Thus history used the printing industry as one of the primary means towards her incalculable ends.

Alluding to the meagreness of economic reward, Mr. Bisset said that an acute famine for print ruled the land. There was no cure but more work, more orders, more food for the starved machines. But they must also have more scientific organisation, for employer, manager and operative craftsman alike. They must take long views, for some of them would live long enough to see a complete revolution in the basis of society. But printing would still be printing, until the nations strove no longer and all creatures were at rest. With a witty parody on well-known lines by Kipling, Mr. Bisset sketched the happy lot of the printer in the " Elysian " days to come. He concluded by making friendly reference to Mr. A. E. Holmes, whose name was coupled with the toast.

Mr. A. E. Holmes Responds

Mr. Holmes, in responding, remarked that he had noticed in Mr. Bisset's speech no indication that much was wrong with the printing trade at the present moment. He hoped that what little was wrong would be put right within a reasonable space of time, and that the amount of unemployment which was evident would disappear as quickly as it had been manifested, and that they would resume their position as one of the most prosperous industries in the Kingdom. He would like to think that the excellent conditions which had been built up during the past twenty or twenty-five years would not only be well maintained but would be improved as time went on. (Hear, hear.)

An industry which was always improving its technique and where machinery was facilitating production as in printing, entitled all those people connected with it, either as employers or as workmen and workwomen, to enjoy to the full the benefits that accrued. When responding for the printing trade, he was keeping his eye upon the advantages which might accrue to the members of the trades unions he represented, and at the same time he was very desirous that those who were engaged on the employers' side should be able to reap equal advantages with those that they employed. He thought they could say that the printing industry stood out more prominently than any other industry in the country as exhibiting an excellent understanding in all sections of the trade and between all parties concerned. Disputes, either as strikes or lock-outs, were exceedingly rare. And that was not because there were no difficulties to be overcome, but it was because the printing trade had put into operation, through its Joint Industrial Council, certain machinery which made it very difficult for the employers or for the men and women to enter into active disputes upon any question whatever.

The P.M.&O.A. did already occupy a position of considerable eminence in the printing industry. Their chairman was far too modest about the organisation which they were honouring that night. There was no matter concerning the printing industry but their Association was particularly interested in it, and was entitled to express an authoritative opinion upon it; and they could take it as a matter of fact—he might say from Mr. Bisset as well as from himself and the unions he represented—that they looked to them for great assistance in the future. They wished them further prosperity in the work they had undertaken. They hoped for their co-operation, and hoped that, with them, the printing trade would go on from success to success. (Applause.)

The Social Side

The general secretary, Mr. A. H. Wilson, said he believed it was a time-honoured custom for the general secretary to propose the toast of " The Ladies and Visitors." The ladies naturally came first, and he was sure every gentleman there delighted to see the ladies present, for without them with their bright faces and dresses their dinner would certainly be dull. In referrng to the visitors, he was going to depart from the usual method of naming every one. He felt that, as the evening was getting on, they would appreciate this attitude, as he was anxious for them to proceed with the dancing. He therefore asked them to charge their glasses and drink the toast of " The Ladies and Visitors," assuring them that the Association appreciated their presence and looked forward to having them with them again in the future.

Brief responses were made by Mr. Paul Storr and the following representatives of the Centres: Mr. James Poole (Liverpool), Mr. E. C. Balls (Manchester), Mr. B. Gomersal (Yorkshire), Mr. J. Milne (Birmingham), Mr. A. G. Call (North Midlands), Mr. F. J. Church (Leicester), and Mr. Stoneman (on behalf of West of England).

The toast of " The President " was proposed in complimentary terms by the vice-president, Mr. Odell, and was received with musical honours, Mr. Simpson briefly replying.

The last toast was " The Stewards," given by Mr. W. Hermon Gill, response being made by Mr. A. T. Walters.

The dinner was followed by dancing, which continued until a late hour. Mr. A. T. Walters was the able M.C., and music was supplied by Bradfield-Harris and his band. The concert earlier in the evening was provided by the " Gossips " Concert Party under the control of Harry Gibbs (humorist), whose fellow artistes were Kathleen Lennard (soprano) and Jackson Manley (baritone).

Letter to the Editor

Praise for Overseers

Sir,—It was good of Mr. Peake to take notice of my address to the South-West London Master Printers' Association. As he has done so, I should like to encroach upon your space with a brief reply.

Mr. Peake has agreed with me that in the two instances I cite, the overseer who evades the answer, and the ignorant bully, we have not satisfactory men. The incidents I quote were actual, and cast no reflections on overseers in general, but serve to show two attitudes which are not helpful and can be very conducive to inefficiency.

As to the black-coated gentleman's hectoring and superior air, Mr. Peake makes a strong point here, and I am in full agreement with him when he states that there should be courtesy and respect from the office to the departmental overseers. In my address I was dealing with the viewpoint of office to customer and not from office to factory, therefore the question of approach to overseers did not arise.

I should like to draw Mr. Peake's attention to a statement he has evidently missed which says, concerning special treatment to your customers, " do not be afraid to call in outside men such as departmental heads." Departmental heads in most printers' factories are the overseers; and if I had thought they were not men of " decent education " and, incidentally, of special technical ability, I should have refrained from making this suggestion.

Thank you, Mr. Peake. You see I have nothing to withdraw. Perhaps some day I may have opportunity to speak of the loyalty and service which we get from our overseers, and to mention the many occasions when they have saved the situation when things have been going awry.

Yours, etc.,
J. H. Quinn.

April 30th, 1932.

DURING the past nine months 240,000 printed copies of Scripture leaflets have been supplied by the Religious Tract Society to Russian refugees and exiles in twenty-two different countries. £20,000 is needed this year to carry on the work.

THE Publicity Club of Edinburgh held its second annual general meeting last week in Edinburgh. The Club was reported to be in a healthy state. Sir Edmund Findlay, Bt., the retiring president, was presented with a gold fountain pen as a token of appreciation from the Club for his services since its foundation, and Mr. R. M. Baird was elected president for the ensuing year.

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Hand-Made Paper-Making

An Eynsford Demonstration in America

Miss Winifred Bird, manager of the Eynsford Paper Mill, Kent, recently returned from a visit to the United States, where she went with the object of giving practical demonstrations of the making of paper by hand.

Miss Bird took with her equipment from Eynsford Mill, where paper-making by hand has been in continuous operation since 1699. It is interesting to recall that a similar equipment to that which Miss Bird took to America formed an exhibit in the Lord Mayor's Show in London in 1929.



MISS WINIFRED BIRD DEMONSTRATES PAPER-MAKING

which, as was pointed out at the time, was the first occasion in history that paper was made in the streets of London.

In the course of her demonstrations in America Miss Bird illustrated such important and interesting steps in the process of paper-making as the beating of the rag stock and the formation of a hand-made sheet by the vatman. The special visit to the States was undertaken for the purpose of explaining to visitors the fine points of this ancient craft.

In reference to the visit, the "Paper Trade Journal," New York, observed: "Miss Bird's mission is as an exponent of the practical use of hand-made papers, not only from the standpoint of their valuable contribution to the beautifying and preservation of 'the art preservative,' but the everyday use of such papers to afford a durable and lasting medium for the recording of important documents and historical data, which must be preserved for posterity."

The illustration herewith is reproduced by courtesy of the Kentish District Times Co., Ltd., and shows Miss Bird giving a demonstration of hand-made paper making.

THE "Clarion," under the title of the "New Clarion," will resume publication as a weekly on June 9th. Its new owners are the Clarion Press, Ltd., and its price will be 2d.

International Book Fair

The British Section

At Florence (Italy) on Saturday there was opened the fourth international Book Fair, and among the seven foreign nations exhibiting is Great Britain. On her stand are some four thousand volumes by thirty-eight of our most prominent publishers. The fact that Britain is exhibiting after her abstention in 1928, is a cause for satisfaction to both organisers and book lovers, who remember Britain's ten-thousand-volume section at the 1925 Fair.

The Fair takes place in the Fine Arts Exhibition building in the Parterre garden, says the "Publishers' Circular," writing before the event. The British section will occupy the central hall of one of the two garden pavilions. The French section will also be housed in a separate pavilion, the display of books is expected to be very choice but small, representative of only one or two of the principal Paris publishers. The Italian section, naturally the largest and most important, will occupy all the first floor of the Exhibition building. It will be fully representative of the Italian book trade in every part of the country.

Printing Exhibits

The ground floor of the main building will be given over to an interesting historical show of printing past and present, with working models of early wooden hand-presses and modern machinery. There will be reconstructions of Italian printing works in the 16th and 17th centuries; and an exhibition of modern Italian engraving covering the last half-century.

At the end of the month there is to be an "Antique Book Week." A collection of over 100 specimens of incunabula, rare editions and illuminated missals and codices are being sent to Florence from antiquarian dealers in every part of Europe. They will be on view for a few days, and will then be sold by public auction, each item separately. An illustrated catalogue of this unique exhibition is being prepared by the Book Fair Committee.

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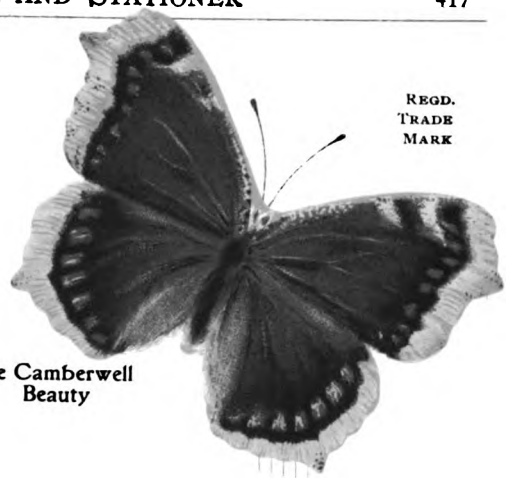
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By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale News agents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, L.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

"An extremely useful book of reference . . . The range of subjects dealt with is very comprehensive, and a full and lucid explanation of the law with regard to many of the difficult problems that are met with by printing employers is given . . . **Master printers who procure a copy of the book will undoubtedly feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the authors for the thoroughness with which they have tackled and carried through successfully an arduous task.**"
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Central London Master Printers

Officers Re-elected

What was regarded as a satisfactory year's activities was reviewed at the annual meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association, held at L.M.P.A. headquarters last Thursday afternoon. The president, Lieut.-Col. B. L. Hooper, presided, supported by Mr. H. Basil Cahusac (a vice-president), Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P. (hon. treasurer), Mr. Percy W. Ryde, and Mr. W. J. Boyle (secretary).



LT.-COL. B. L. HOOPER

The Year's Work

After reading the minutes of the last annual general meeting, which were approved, the secretary read the annual report. This recalled the monthly lectures organised by the Association during the past session, and also put on record the doings of the Young Master Printers of the district, who are organising helpful visits to factories, etc., and are planning to extend their athletic programme during the summer.

Col. Hooper, in commending the report to the meeting, commented on the success of the Association's lectures, and said that although these formed the more spectacular part of their activities, a great deal of valuable work was put in by a large number of their members at various council meetings, and meetings of the Federation and other organisations.

The report having been accepted, Mr. Crowlesmith moved the adoption of the balance sheet for the year just ended. This showed a substantial credit balance and was regarded as very satisfactory, the proposition being unanimously carried.

The Elections

The next business being the election of officers, Mr. Ryde very cordially proposed the re-election of Lieut.-Col. Hooper as president for a second year. The proposition was unanimously endorsed, and Col. Hooper briefly responded.

The Association's three vice-presidents, Sir Cecil Harrison, K.B.E., Mr. B. Guy Harrison and Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, were re-elected, and Mr. O. G. Poulson was elected as a fourth.

The meeting also cordially re-elected Mr. Crowlesmith as hon. treasurer, Mr. Boyle as secretary, Mr. A. J. Hubbard as hon. assistant secretary, and Mr. C. Clifford Bliss, Chartered Accountant, as hon. auditor.

The existing executive committee was re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Poulson, now a vice-president.

The Association's representatives on the L.M.P.A. Council were also re-elected.

The President Thanked

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Crowlesmith moved that the Association's best thanks be accorded to their president, Col. Hooper. He emphasised Col. Hooper's many activities, mentioning his work for the Federation Publicity and Selling Committee, also his services as vice-president of the L.M.P.A. "I want you to know" he said to Col. Hooper, "that your men in this Association do appreciate the work you are doing for us and for the trade generally."

Mr. Poulson seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried; and a brief response by Col. Hooper brought the meeting to a close.

DAVID HENRY SATCHWELL, aged 47, a printer, of Abingdon-on-Thames, was remanded for eight days when charged at Sutton Police Court last week with uttering several letters demanding money with menaces from an unnamed prosecutor.

Imported Process Blocks

Enquiry re Marking

"Printing blocks produced by photo process engraving" are included amongst goods of various classes which are to be considered at an early date with reference to the question of marking under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. At a date yet to be fixed, the Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an enquiry at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, as to whether such imported goods should be required to bear an indication of origin.

The formal notice reads as follows:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Subsection (4) of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, the Board of Trade give notice that, in pursuance of an application received by them for the making of an Order-in-Council to require imported printing blocks, produced by photo process engraving, whether mounted or not, to bear an indication of origin, they have made a reference to the Standing Committee appointed by them under the Act in respect thereof.

"Attention is called to the fact that, while, under the provisions of the above Act, the Committee must in every case referred to them consider whether the goods should bear an indication of origin at the time of sale or exposure for sale, they may also, at their discretion, consider and report upon the question whether such goods should bear an indication of origin at the time of importation.

"Representatives of any interests substantially affected by the application who desire to be heard in opposition at the Public Enquiry, which will be held later by the Committee, should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, as early as possible, and in any case not later than May 28th, 1932."

Printing from Linoleum

Making and Using Cuts

Linoleum supplies the printer with a material for blocks useful for many kinds of printing, including poster work. Linoleum consists of a mixture of waste cork and thick linseed oil to which a jute textile gives the required support, so that the combination is not unlike a thick piece of leather.

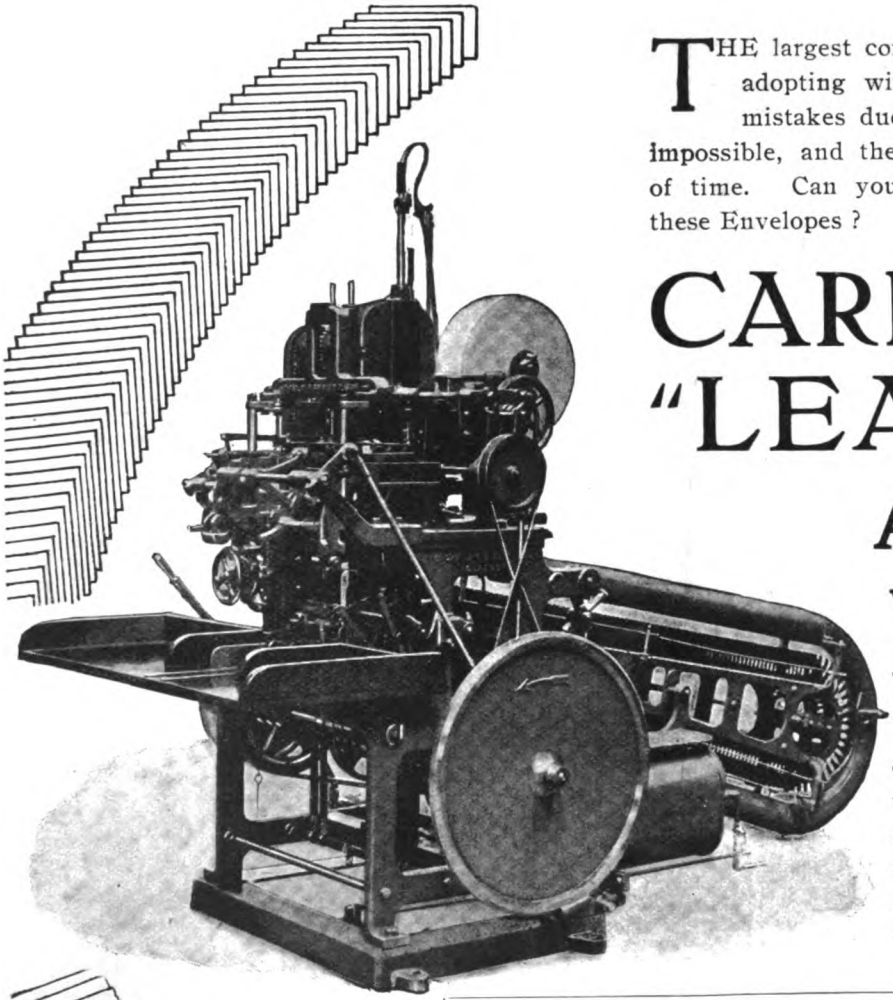
Large surfaces and drawings with thick lines—says a writer in "Papyrus" (Paris)—can be well printed with linoleum which has the advantage of being easily cut with a knife or gouge. These blocks must be firmly fixed on a support so as to have the normal height of type. Usually the linoleum is glued on a block of wood. To do this, the coat of varnish on the back must be pumiced with a little water as far as the textile. The linoleum can also be nailed in the ordinary way, in the case of a suitable block; if not, the following method will answer. The wooden block is covered at short intervals with little tacks, the heads of which are cut off with a nipper, leaving a length of about one-twelfth inch; the linoleum is then fixed with the planer. Glueing or nailing on wood is recommended only for small blocks, say, about the size of the hand, because wood easily gets warped. In the case of large plates it is better to work with a metal base.

There is no particular difficulty in printing, as linoleum takes the ink and lays it well. Making-ready should be effected only with tissue paper as a thicker paper would show in flat prints. Very little make-ready should be done on the furniture, to avoid wrinkles in the printing of large surfaces where the margin is small.

For printing posters, unsized papers and without gloss are the best. To print on glazed paper the linoleum should be polished with pumice stone and water before engraving or cutting. With a rough paper the ink must be liquid, and for glazed paper firmer, because then less ink is used.

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY

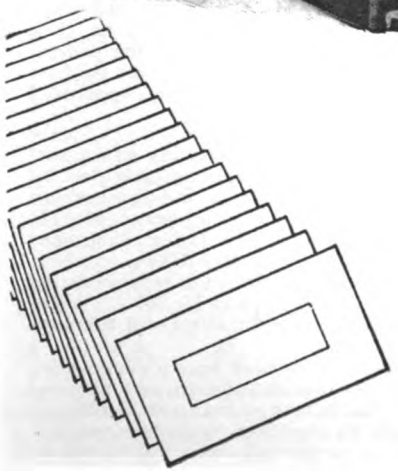


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Waterlow Appeal Case Ends

Printers to Pay £610,392 plus Costs

The House of Lords on Thursday, by a majority judgment of three to two allowed the appeal of the Banco de Portugal and dismissed the appeal of Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in the action which the bank brought to recover damages arising out of the issue of a number of Portuguese bank notes. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Atkin, and Lord Macmillan held—Lord Warrington of Clyffe and Lord Russell of Killowen dissenting—that the bank was entitled to receive £610,392. The bank was allowed costs in all three courts in which the case has been heard—King's Bench, Court of Appeal, and House of Lords. Since the hearings began, in November, 1930, there have been forty-three days' litigation, involving costs which will probably exceed £100,000.

Victims of Fraud

It will be remembered that the bank's case against Messrs. Waterlow and Sons was that they acted negligently in printing Portuguese bank notes as the result of orders forged by a man named Marang, and in delivering them to Marang, who put them into circulation. The notes were withdrawn and honoured by the bank, who claimed in respect of the consequent loss. The original claim of the bank was for over one million pounds, but this was reduced to £627,183.

Mr. Justice Wright, in the King's Bench Division, gave judgment for the bank for £569,421. Messrs. Waterlow appealed, and by a majority the Court of Appeal reduced the £569,412 damages awarded by Mr. Justice Wright to £300,000, on the ground that if the bank had acted reasonably they would have obtained from Messrs. Waterlow means of distinguishing good notes from bad within five days of the discovery of the fraud.

Difficult Question of Damages

In giving judgment, the Lord Chancellor said that no suggestion had been made, or could be made, against the honesty of Messrs. Waterlow. They were, just as much as the bank was, victims of Marang's fraud. The bank ordered Messrs. Waterlow to print 600,000 notes of a face value of 500 escudos. An escudo being worth 2½d., each note was worth, approximately, a £5 note.

Lord Atkin gave judgment to the same effect as Lord Sankey. The contention, he said, that the bank, when it issued good notes to the face value of over 100,000,000 escudos in return for no consideration, suffered no damage but the cost of printing had found favour with more than one judicial personage for whose opinions he had unfeigned respect. But the result of that contention was sufficiently striking. He could not see the way to decide the case for Messrs. Waterlow without reversing a number of authorities which had governed our commercial law from earliest times.

Lord Warrington, dissenting, considered that the loss to the bank was confined to the cost of procuring the necessary paper and of printing the necessary notes. In his view, therefore, the bank's appeal should be dismissed with costs and the appeal of Messrs. Waterlow allowed with costs.

Lord Russell's view was that the action of the bank in doing what it did affected it by the incurring of an obligation and not by the parting with anything. He differed as to the measure of damage, and agreed that the loss to the bank was confined to the expense of procuring the necessary paper and of printing the necessary number of notes.

As stated, final judgment was given for the bank, with costs, by a majority decision of three to two.

An Unfortunate Case

This split-vote decision brings to an unsatisfactory end a most unfortunate case. The closing years of the life of the late Sir William Waterlow, formerly Lord Mayor of London, were shadowed by this litigation, and many believe that it was largely the cause of his death. He strenuously denied the allegation of negligence brought against him and his firm, and exerted great personal efforts in the course of his investigation of the matter.

In January, 1931, Messrs. Waterlow issued to their shareholders a statement that, whatever the ultimate outcome of the proceedings in the courts, the resources of the company were ample to meet any eventuality, and that the efficient conduct of the business would be in no way restricted or impaired.

Mr. H. G. Clarke Addresses Bristol Printers

Association's Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Bristol Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association was held at the Grand Hotel, the proceedings, which were preceded by a lunch, being attended by Mr. H. G. Clarke, of Leamington, the president of the National Federation.

Mr. G. H. Holloway, in introducing Mr. Clarke, said the British Federation of Master Printers was fortunate in the gentlemen who had given their time and service to the craft, and the line of splendid presidents had been worthily upheld by the present holder of that office, Mr. H. G. Clarke.

A Model Organisation

Mr. Clarke said it was a real pleasure to him to come to the West Country because he was born at Gloucester and began his working life as a "printer's devil" at Cheltenham. Whilst he took the office of president of the Federation with diffidence, he was heartily glad he had done so, because it had widened his outlook and he had learned much. The craft in which they were engaged ranked high in commerce, and their organisation was a model for any industry. Their Joint Industrial Council had done much to foster the kindly relations enjoyed in the trade to-day. Having referred to the value of the Costing System, the speaker urged his hearers to attend the annual congress of the Federation at Llandudno early in June, for from his knowledge of the work of the Federation during the last eleven months he was prouder of it than ever. He could say it was "our" Federation; it belonged to all of them; its work was not spectacular, and the aim was to build up the Federation upon terms of mutual trust. Mr. Clarke, then went on to refer to other features of the work of the Federation, including that of the Publicity and Selling Committee, saying that they should all get a knowledge of advertising method and practice, as they should be the super-salesmen of the world by the printed word. Bristol could trust the Federation to do its best for both employer and employed in the industry. (Applause.)

Officers Elected

The ordinary business of the annual meeting was transacted, including the passing of the accounts presented by the hon. treasurer, Mr. E. G. Hayward, and the election of officers, committee, etc., for the ensuing year. Mr. H. Rankin was elected president; Mr. F. H. Baber, chairman; Mr. H. J. Lee, vice-chairman; and Mr. Hayward, hon. treasurer. Mr. Fred T. Love was re-elected as representative to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Mr. F. G. White as representative to the Ministry of Labour Local Employment Committee.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Holloway hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Clarke for his attendance and address, and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Holloway for his two years' service as president, upon the proposition of Mr. F. H. Baber.

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Australian Notes

Commonwealth Printing Trade Commended—Six Publications Banned by Post Office—Death of Mr. B. Hoare—Company Dividends —New Registrations

AUSTRALIAN printing has been acclaimed by the film trade as being on a level with the best printing produced in other countries. The Renwick Pride Pty. Ltd., did some colour photogravure work for the United Artists' Organisation and specimens of the work were commended as being fully equal to the finest pictorial posters executed overseas, and indicating a high standard of achievement in Australian printing technique. Another example of high-grade printing has been afforded by a pictorial calendar issued by Osboldstone and Co. Pty. Ltd., with a coloured engraving of a gorgeous flowering gum tree.

* * *

MR. EDWARD UNWIN, JNR., managing director of Unwin Bros. Ltd., of London, who has been visiting his three brothers in New Zealand, has been impressed with the proficiency of Australian printers and he is bringing samples home for the London School of Printing. Mr. Unwin said that he had been astonished by the fine three-colour work done by Australian printing firms. It compared favourably, he added, with anything in the world.

* * *

ON the ground that they were issued by or on behalf of, or in the interests of, an unlawful association, certain revolutionary publications have been banned by the Australian Post Office, the Federal Government issuing instructions to all post offices throughout the Commonwealth to prevent their transmission. The publications are:—"The Workers' Weekly," "The Red Leader," "The Working Woman," "The Pan-Pacific Worker," "The Young Worker," and "The Soviets To-day." Commenting on the matter, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Fenton) said that his department and that of the Attorney-General had been considering the obligations imposed on the postal department by the Crimes Act of the Commonwealth in relation to transmission through the post office of various publications. The bodies with which the publications named were associated were all more or less actively engaged in propaganda advocating the overthrow of Government by violence or other means. It was clearly, therefore, the duty of the Post Office, Mr. Fenton added, to carry out the provisions of the law, and refuse to permit postal transmission.

* * *

THE death occurred recently at his home in Melbourne of Mr. Benjamin Hoare, at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. Hoare went to Australia from England and began his newspaper career in 1857. After holding numerous newspaper positions he began in 1890 his long association with the Melbourne "Age." He remained with that paper as a leader-writer till 1922.

* * *

EDWARDS DUNLOP AND CO., LTD., called two extraordinary general meetings of shareholders for March 14th and March 31st, to consider a return of capital to the extent of £207,355. The directors stated that the return of capital proposed would in no way hamper the company as regards its financial strength and ability to prosecute its business throughout Australia with its customary vigour. Two main causes for the surplus funds were a lessened demand for printing machinery usually sold on long terms, and the fact that a larger percentage of the goods purchased by the company is now made in Australia. Directors with approval of shareholders would pay interest at 5 per cent. per annum on capital to be returned from the end of the financial year, April 30th, until the date the return was actually made. Capital to be returned would receive its quota of any final dividend for year to April 30th, which the company might pay on or about July 15th.

AN interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared by the Cumberland Paper Board Mills, Ltd., of Sydney, on all preference shares. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on ordinary shares. Arrears of dividend on third preference shares, amounting to 4 per cent., were also paid, less the statutory deduction.

* * *

NEW Australian company registrations include the Exchange Press Pty. Ltd., which, with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, was formed to acquire the business carried on by E.P. Printing and Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., at Melbourne; also Henry and Cantwell, Ltd., capital £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business known as Henry and Cantwell, and to carry on as printers, engravers, publishers, etc. The permanent director is Mr. H. A. Henry.

New British Patents

Applications

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Phythian, T. E. Printing-plate clamping devices, etc. 10,759.

Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Paper containers. 10,342.

Jackson, L. Mellersh- (Goss Printing Press Co.). Folding and collecting mechanisms. 10,891.

Schnellpressenfabrik Akt.-Ges., Heidelberg. Platen printing presses. 10,816.

Specifications Published

1931

Addressograph Co. Sheet-feeding apparatus. 370,673.

Berk and Kaulen Chemische Ges., Dr. Process for photochemical production of aluminium printing formes. 370,608.

Browning, W. H., and Hare and Son, Ltd., C. H. Loose-leaf binders. 370,522.

Mond, A. L. (Smithe Machine Co., Inc., F. L.). Envelope-making mechanism. 370,674.

Complete Specification Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Krupp Akt.-Ges., F. Printing mechanism for cash registers and like accounting machines. 23,235.

THE new Planning Bill, at present before Parliament, will give urban districts the same power as is already possessed by the rural to guard themselves against disfigurement by poster. The second schedule of the Bill provides the right to "prohibit, regulate and control advertisements."

PRINTING machinery imported into Australia in the seven months ended January last, was valued at £19,025, a very small figure compared with the £95,732 registered in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A HUMAN-INTEREST story which, it is stated, "puts into one narrative the experience of scores of small printers, as told to our representatives, or written to us in spontaneous letters," is effectively set forth by the latest piece of direct-mail publicity matter issued by the Monotype Corporation, Ltd. In the form of a four-page quarto folder, this bears on its front page a large half-tone picture showing a father and son conversing over a Monotype caster. The caption "'I was thinking of your future, my lad ——" runs right over to the second page and takes the reader straight into the heart of the conversation, in which the father explains how as a small printer he found his doubts about his being able to "afford the Monotype" overbalanced by his fears about being able to "afford to lack the Monotype." The manner in which rule borders and second and third colours are used in the front page is interesting, and the text provides a beautiful example of Monotype Goudy Modern type.

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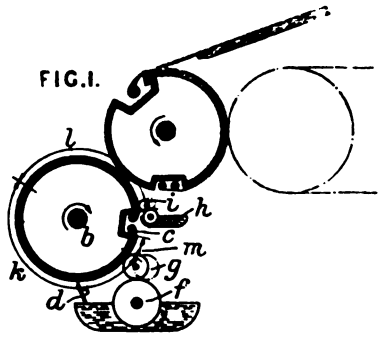
New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Rotary Intaglio Machines

An invention by Mr. K. Debus and Berliner Maschinbau Akt.-Ges. Vorm Schwartz-Kopp relates to rotary intaglio printing-machines having the printing-surface extending only partly around the circumference of the forme cylinder. Means are provided for moistening the printing-plate for a predetermined portion either in front of, or in front of and behind, the part serving as the printing-surface with

FIG.1.



an ink-dissolving or ink-diluting medium which permits a scraper being applied to the printing-plate on the parts of the printing-plate which are not inked. The printing-plate *c*, as shown in the Figure, clamped on the plate cylinder *b*, having an etched printing-surface *k* and blank parts *l* and *m*, is inked on the printing-surface by means of a roller *f* and an oscillating roller *g*. A duct *h* contains an ink-dissolving medium which is transferred to the printing-plate on the parts *l*, *m* by an oscillating roller *i*. A scraper *d* underneath the frame cylinder is only lifted from the cylinder during the passage of the gap in which the plate is clamped. Wicks, sprayers, or the like may be used instead of the roller *i*.—346,994.

Feeding Sheets, Etc.

A patent by Messrs. H. Macdonald and J. Fulton relates to feeding sheets to printing, punching, pressing, or like machines. The sheets are stacked in a tray A, Fig. 1, or

FIG.1.

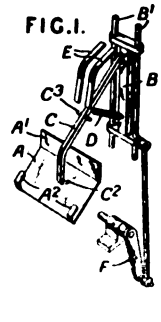
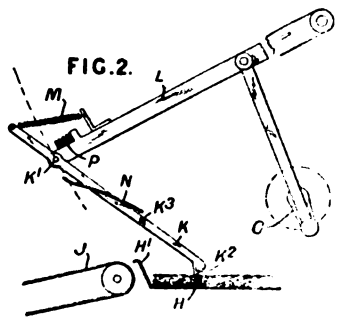


FIG.2.

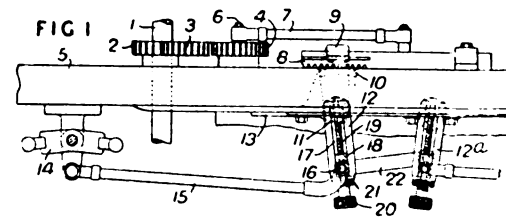


H, Fig. 2, having upturned edges A^1, H^1, and the top sheets of the pile are drawn against and over the edges A^1, H^1, by means of reciprocating wipers C or K preferably fitted with a resilient tip C^2 or K^2. The relay A, Fig. 1, is fitted with lugs A^2 to hold the stack, and the body of the tray is inclined at angle of 45° and the edge A^1 is vertical. The wiper C is pivoted to a crosshead B reciprocated on guides B^1 by means of a crank F, and the wiper is controlled by means of a spring D and roller projections C^2 which engage cam surfaces E which keep the wiper clear of the stack as it moves towards the pile during the downward motion of the crosshead. The mechanism is set to cause the pad C^2 to engage the middle of the top sheet, and as the crosshead moves upwards, the pad C^2 flexes the top sheet against the fence A^1 and the spring D causes the finger to follow the path of the sheet over the fence A^1. The separated sheet falls into a shoot or is taken up by a conveyer mechanism (not shown). The wiper K, Fig. 2, is pivoted to an oscillating arm L operated by a crank O, and the motion of the wiper K is controlled by a spring M, rollers K^3, and cam N. The pivot K^1 of the wiper K moves substantially parallel to the ledge H^1 while the top sheet is being moved over the ledge H^1 on to the conveyer band J. A spring buffer stop P assists to bring the rollers K^3 on to the upper side of the cam N during the downward motion of the arm L.—360,859.

Inking Apparatus

In this invention relating to ink-distributing mechanism for flat-bed printing-machines, means for vibrating the distributing-rollers comprises a crank 6 rotated from the cam-shaft 1, a rack 8 reciprocated by the crank, and a sector 10 meshing with the rack and operatively fast to a swinging arm 12 from which motion is transmitted to a vibrating-lever 14 through a pin 16 which is adjustable longitudinally of the arm 12. Motion is transmitted from the cam shaft 1, through gear wheels 2, 3, 4 mounted out-

FIG 1



side the side frames 5, to the crank 6 fast to the gear wheel 4, and a link 7 secured to the crank 6 reciprocates the rack 8, which is supported in guides 9 attached to the side frame 5. The toothed sector 10 is provided with a short vertical stud 11 supported in a fixed bracket 13 about which the arm 12 is rocked by the sector. The arm 12 actuates the vibrator-lever 14 through a link 15, which is pivotally connected to the arm 12 by a pin 16 adjustable along a slot 17 to enable the amplitude of motion imparted to the link 15 to be varied from zero upward. The pin 16 may be secured to a nut 18 guided in the slot 17 and adapted to traverse the latter by means of a screw 19 which can be rotated by a knurled head 20 and secured in any position by a lock-nut 21. In the case of a two-colour machine the slotted arm 12 may be connected by a link 22 to a second arm 12a by which the vibrator-lever of the second inking-mechanism is operated. The patentees are Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Mr. F. Spence.—360,037.

Embossing Designs

In this invention, by Mr. P. M. S. Schlochoff, designs are produced on sheet material having a base of cellulose acetate or other cellulose derivative by applying the material by means of a roller to the surface of a glass plate provided with a design comprising two or more depths of engraving, a solvent of the cellulose material being interposed between the sheet and the plate. The surface of the glass plate may be initially smooth or rough, and the design may be formed by cutting, or by coating the plate with a resist, removing parts of the resist, and etching, the opera-

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tion being repeated to provide the different depths required Alternatively, the engraving may be produced by sand-blasting, employing a resist or stencils, or by applying a layer of glue which is allowed to set, and, when stripped off, pulls away parts of the glass. The plate covered with the sheet material is heated to accelerate the evaporation of the solvent and to dry the material, which is then peeled off the plate. Liquid colour may be spread on the material by a polishing action so as to sink into the design and produce shades of colour corresponding to the tones of the engraving.—359,072.

Advertising Association Convention

A Comprehensive Programme

For the eighth annual convention of the Advertising Association, to be held this year at Liverpool from June 11th-15th, a full programme of social and business events has been arranged for the five days' stay at the great Port of Liverpool on the banks of the Mersey.

The social round will begin on Saturday, and arrangements are being made for a golf competition between sides representative of the Advertising Association and Liverpool golfers. In the evening there will be the inaugural reception and dance at the Adelphi Hotel. On Sunday the delegates will visit Southport.

The business sessions begin Monday morning with the Opening General Session, followed by a Manufacturers' Luncheon and Manufacturers' Session, and in the afternoon there will be the Newspaper Management and the Direct Mail Advertising Sessions. In the evening a tour of the city will be followed by a civic reception, when the Lord Mayor will welcome the delegates at the Town Hall. An exhibition of original posters and a collection of books on art in advertising will be on view during the evening.

Tuesday morning will be devoted to the annual meeting of the Clubs' Council, a General Session organised by the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, and a Press Representatives' Session. At noon there will be a Clubs' Executives' Luncheon on board the liners "Georgic" and "Carinthia." The three sessions in the afternoon will be the Clubs' Executives', the Advertising Agents', and the Poster Advertising, and in the evening the Association holds its official banquet at the Adelphi Hotel.

Wednesday morning brings the Advertising Association Council Meeting, and a general session organised by the British Federation of Master Printers. (A deputation of printers is to proceed from the F.M.P. Congress at Llandudno on Wednesday morning to attend this session.) In the afternoon the delegates are to be entertained to luncheon at Port Sunlight, the works of Lever Bros., Ltd., after which they will have the opportunity of inspecting the works, including the up-to-date printing section. The Convention closes with the Retailers' Session.

The Port of Liverpool, which has for decades blazoned the name of British products throughout the world, forms a suitable setting for the Convention.

AT the Newspaper Society's annual dinner at the Hotel Victoria on Tuesday night, Mr. R. N. Burgess, president, was in the chair, and proprietors and other representatives attended from newspapers throughout the country. Lord MacMillan, Mr. A. Browning Lyne and Lt.-Col. E. F. Lawson were amongst the speakers.

THE next business meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London will be held on Tuesday next, May 10th, at Bridge House Restaurant, London Bridge. Mr. John Gloag, director of Messrs. Pritchard, Wood and Partners, will speak on the subject of "What Advertising Agents Expect from a Printer." Refreshments are served at 6 30 p.m.; meeting begins at 7 p.m.

THE funeral took place on Tuesday at Streatham Cemetery of Mr. Thomas Marsh, who was for 28 years in the electrical department of the "News-Chronicle" and "Daily News." The funeral was attended by a large number of Mr. Marsh's colleagues.

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Stationers at Stratford-on-Avon

Shakespeare Birthday Celebrations

A representative party of the Worshipful Company of Stationers paid a visit to Stratford-on-Avon in connection with the Shakespeare birthday celebrations. The Stationers' party comprised Mr. John H. Williams (Master), Mr. Percy Greenaway (City Sheriff and Alderman, Upper Warden), Mr. John W. Davy (Underwarden), Alderman Sidney J. Sandle, Sir William Baddeley (former Lord Mayor), Mr. Henry D. Truscott, Mr. Robert Adlard, Mr. Charles F. Clay, Mr. Edward Unwin, Sir Edgar Waterlow, Mr. Herbert A. Cox, Mr. Ralph Metchim, Major Huck (headmaster of the Stationers' College), Mr. J. R. Riddell, Mr. Sidney Hodgson and Mr. Hodgson, jun., Mr. Reginald Rivington, M.A., LL.B., Major Tritton, Major Brackenbury, and Mr. William Poulten (beadle to the Company and clerk to the Publishers' Association). There were also a number of ladies.

The party sat down to lunch (by invitation of Captain Jaggard) at the Falcon Hotel, and afterwards took tea at Rose Bank.

The Master mentioned that Captain Jaggard had been invited to deliver the first lecture of the session, next October, at the Stationers' Hall monthly literary luncheon, and that his topic would be upon the early Jaggards and their pioneer services to English literature.

Copper and Zinc Half-Tones

New Method of Preserving Hardness

Every printer is aware of the troubles that arise from the bad wearing of blocks in the course of a run of considerable length. When this happens it results in hurried and worried conversations between printer and block-maker ending in the thought on both sides that the other fellow is inefficient somewhere.

There is a well-known firm of engravers which has given to this problem careful consideration and experiment, with a view to eliminating the degradation of the temper of the metal resulting from the method commonly employed of "burning-in" the acid resisting enamel on the surface of the plate over a series of powerful gas jets by which the heat is directed from the bottom of the plate all through the substance of the metal until it reaches the thin coating of enamel on what is afterwards the printing surface of the plate.

A visit to the works of Messrs. Knighton and Cutts, Ltd., where the advantages of their method was demonstrated to us, gave convincing proof of the care with which details of their production are thought out.

We were shown plates "burned-in" over gas jets which, when dropped on an iron slab, had lost all the "ring" associated with the pure metal delivered from the manufacturers. Plates were then prepared of the same subjects which were then placed in an electrically heated oven of special design in which the heat rays are directed from above on to the enamel which requires hardening, whereby the heating affects only the top surface and the mass of the metal is not subject to the intense flame which alters its original composition when treated over gas. When the metal thus treated is withdrawn and sounded on an iron slab or submitted to usual tests, it is found that its essential qualities are exactly the same as that of the remainder of the sheet that has not been subjected to heat.

Messrs. Knighton and Cutts claim that their plates have a harder wearing and therefore a better printing quality than was possible in the old method of gas heating, and this of course is also of advantage where the master plate has to stand the test of moulding for electros or stereos, and in the printing of colour plates this is also a factor of great importance. These claims seem so self-evident that we commend them to the notice of our printing friends.

New Northern Evening Paper

A new evening newspaper which is being planned for the Tyneside—it is said to be part of a big North of England newspaper scheme—has been registered as the "North Times." Arrangements for its production are reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. Temporary offices in Newcastle-on-Tyne will be used while endeavour is made to secure more suitable central premises. Mr. Daniel Polson, who was editor of the "Newcastle Evening Chronicle" till he resigned to take up a similar position with the "Newcastle Evening World," which is now merged with the former paper, is understood to be interested in the projected enterprise.

North-Eastern Master Printers

A meeting of the executive committee of the North-Eastern Alliance of Master Printers was held at Durham last Thursday, when Mr. J. C. Dresser, the president, presided over a good attendance.

Reports of Federation meetings were submitted by the president, and by the vice-president (Mr. J. Thornton), Mr. C. F. Bowes, Mr. H. W. Thomas, Mr. T. M. Appleyard and Mr. M. F. Reid. Mr. K. Boyne reported on the local Y.M.P. group. A considerable amount of correspondence was dealt with, and the meeting which commenced at 2.45 was not finished until 6.30. Among other business transacted was the consideration of the financial statement, presented by the hon. treasurer, Mr. Walter Doig; the arrangements for the Alliance annual meeting; the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, and the election of representatives to the various Federation committees, etc.

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Country News

ABERDEEN

MR. THEODORE WATT presided at the annual presentation of prizes in connection with the printers' evening classes at Aberdeen. Mr. P. McGee, Convenor of the Continuation Classes Committee, proposed the votes of thanks and Mrs. John Milne presented the prizes. The prize list is as follows: English—Henry Allan, Angus Lemon, Gilbert Leslie and Logie Still; drawing—William Rennie; hand composition—William Laws (Park prize), Leslie Smart (Park prize), George Robertson, Henry Allan (Park prize), David Rutherford and John Morrison; letterpress machining—Ronald Stephen and George Torpen. Two new features were introduced during the session—a class in art and one in book-printing. Both these classes were enthusiastically taken up and promise to be of much practical value.

BIRMINGHAM

THE Birmingham Education Committee, in a report to the City Council, state that it is proposed to undertake as soon as possible the erection of a new School of Printing at an estimated cost of £27,480. The School of Art Sub-Committee include in a report to the Education Committee an interesting statement on the Printing School by Mr. G. W. Jones, head of the Dolphin Press, London. He states that the school has deservedly won the high reputation it has gained wherever interest is taken in the work of technical education for printing. He adds: "Alike for style, design and excellence of execution, in each department, including attention to the finer and smaller details which show craft mastery and affection, as well as knowledge, its work leaves nothing to be desired."

CARDIFF

How many Cardiff people—asks the "Western Mail," in protesting against the sending of printing contracts outside the city—appreciate the important place the printing industry occupies in the city? It will surprise them, no doubt, to learn that, approximately, £238,000 is paid in wages annually to the technical and administrative staffs and operatives in the printing trade in Cardiff, and that, in addition, the local printing firms pay about £18,000 in local rates, £4,300 for electricity, and £2,100 for gas every year. These figures are exclusive of the substantial sums paid for ancillary services by those employed in the manufacture, storage, and handling of paper and printing material. It will, therefore, be seen that Cardiff is an important centre of the printing trade, and everything should be done to assist those engaged in it to withstand the effects of the general slump in trade.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

THE annual meeting of the Gloucestershire Master Printers' Association was held at Urch's Restaurant, Gloucester. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Smart, the president, the chair was taken by Mr. William Bellows. Apologies were received from Mr. E. J. Burrow (Cheltenham) and Mr. Bailey (Dursley). The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. G. H. Bland, who also, as treasurer, submitted the accounts, which showed a small balance in hand after all liabilities had been met. Upon the proposition of Mr. H. Harmer the officers were re-elected *en bloc*. The representatives elected to the South-Western Alliance were Messrs. G. H. Bland, H. W. Jennings, and W. H. Wheeler. The members of the Gloucestershire District Committee of the J.I.C. were all re-elected. The routine business of the meeting having been finished, the company adjourned for tea, after which Mr. G. F. Jones, the Alliance secretary, dealt with some outstanding matters of interest. There was a good discussion, Messrs. Bellows, Bland, Harmer, Wheeler, Bright, and Jennings taking part. Mr. J. L. Milligan, the president of the Alliance, was unavoidably detained in Bristol and could not be present at the meeting.

KEIGHLEY

MR. DANIEL HOWCROFT OGDEN, who died on Saturday, April 30th, at his home, 25, Drake Street, Keighley, Yorkshire, in his 71st year, was for many years a partner in the firm of Ogden and Shuttleworth, Ltd., printers and bookbinders, Russell Street, Keighley. He was one of the oldest printers in the district.

LEEDS

THE town of Leeds has decided to advertise itself and its trade facilities, and the printing trade is to benefit accordingly. The Development Committee intends to distribute 50,000 copies of a brochure—25,000 to be in English, 14,000 in German, 8,000 in French, and 3,000 in Italian. These brochures are now being printed. An adhesive poster stamp to be affixed to correspondence has also been approved. It will carry the slogan: "Make it in Leeds for Markets in Britain," and will be 2½ x 1¾ in. in size. No fewer than 100,000 stamps will be distributed to Leeds firms. Foreign press advertising is also to take a part in the campaign, and it is hoped that public subscriptions for the purpose will reach £1,000, which with a similar amount from the City Council will make a total of £2,000.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FOR having attempted to break open the printing works and wholesale paper warehouse of R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Clavering Place, Newcastle, John Thomas Simpson, a Gateshead man, was last week sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The prisoner, when arrested, struck two policemen several times, knocking one off an embankment on to the roadway six feet below.

SOMERSET

THE annual meeting of the Somerset Master Printers' Association was held at the Bekynton Café, Wells, under the shadow of the ancient Cathedral, on Saturday. Mr. Stephen Murray presided at the outset of the proceedings and referred to the great loss the Association had sustained since its last annual meeting by the death of Mr. Edwin Pearce, one of the founders of the Association and a past president. Touching upon the present outlook in the trade Mr. Murray said he thought it would have been far better if printers had come to some arrangement about prices, because all the cutting that had taken place had not produced more work. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the secretary (Mr. J. S. Murray), and the statement of accounts was presented by the hon. treasurer (Mr. W. N. Palmer), and both were adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. S Murray; vice-president, Mr. Cuthbert Lane; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. N. Palmer; hon. secretary, Mr. J. S. Murray. Messrs. Murray, Lane, and Glover were appointed representatives to the South-Western Alliance. It was resolved to see if arrangements could be made for an exhibition of Somerset printing to take place during the Somerset Week shortly to be held at Bath. Mr. J. L. Milligan, president of the South-Western Alliance in the course of an interesting address, strongly urged all to make use of the services the organisation could render them, especially emphasising the value and instructiveness of the free check estimates that could be obtained. Hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Roy Clare for the splendid arrangements made for the meeting and the other part of the programme, which included tea, a visit to the Cathedral and the Museum by the ladies, and a visit to the wonderful Wookey Hole Caves by the whole party. The pleasure of the visits to the Cathedral and the caves was greatly enhanced by the fact that Mr. H. C. Balch, M.A., the well-known antiquary and explorer, accompanied the visitors and gave lucid and interesting explanations of the wonderful sights.

KIPLING WOODCUT.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling at one time was, like R. L. Stevenson, fond of cutting wood blocks. A book of unusual interest containing on the front fly-leaf an original impression of what is claimed to be the first wood block ever executed by Kipling is being offered for sale in a London bookshop. The little block was cut in 1898, and pictures a camel and a tiny windmill and tree.

MR. J. H. BUCKLEY, printer, of Wellington Street, Leeds, who died at Leeds last week, was prominent as a Freemason.

THE first English newspaper at Mallorca, which has many European residents, has been published with the title "The Palma Daily Post."

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Trade Notes

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—At the general meeting of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., held in London on Tuesday, the report and accounts were adopted, and a special resolution was passed, on a poll, increasing the capital to £8,750,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new 6½ per cent. first preference shares of £1 each. The increase of capital was also approved, on a poll, at a separate meeting of preference shareholders. The profit for the year amounted to £620,533, compared with £681,731 for 1930. Lord Camrose, the chairman, referred to tariff policy and urged the removal of newsprint from the free list.

UNITED NEWSPAPERS' shareholders were told by the chairman on Tuesday that the company has now become a holding company, owning a 50 per cent. interest in News Chronicle, Ltd., and the controlling interest in Provincial Newspapers, Ltd. Both these companies, he said, continued to do well in existing circumstances.

PROSPECTUSES appeared yesterday (Wednesday), and lists will open to-day, for the anticipated issue of debentures and preference shares of the Metal Box Company, box-makers, printers, etc.

ODHAMS PRESS have taken a controlling interest in the printing concern of Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London. The latter company will retain their newspaper distributing business and also the provincial printing branches. Odhams have also taken over the premises in La Belle Sauvage formerly occupied by Cassell and Co.

MESSRS. MORRISON AND GIBB, LTD., printers and bookbinders, have just removed their London office to Country Life Buildings, 17-21, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Their printing works are at Tanfield, Edinburgh.

THE Huntingdon Association of Master Printers is holding its annual meeting this (Thursday) evening.

UNDER the leadership of Mr. J. H. C. Hubner, a company of Young Master Printers paid an instructive visit to Odhams Press on Tuesday, the outing being one of the items on the programme arranged by the London Master Printers' Association.

GIFT TRADING.—The question of coupon and free gift trading was considered at the half-yearly conference of the Scottish Federation of Wholesale Confectioners' Associations held at Edinburgh last week. The hon. secretary explained that a Bill known as the Anti-Coupon Bill had been introduced in Parliament, and had received its first reading, and that 200 members of Parliament had signified their approval of the measure. The Federation expressed its condemnation of the coupon and free gift schemes, and agreed to give its support in influencing the public opinion in making the Bill a success.

BOOKBINDING CLOTH FOR CANADA.—A firm of wholesale dealers in paper and bookbinders' supplies at Toronto desire to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, either on a purchasing or consignment basis, in Eastern Canada. (Ref. No. 743, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.)

SCHOOL MATERIALS FOR EGYPT.—The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Royal School of Engineering, Giza, Egypt, is calling for tenders to be presented in Giza by June 9th, 1932, for the supply of the following materials: Drawing instruments, boxes of artists' colours, artists' brushes, note books, drawing ink, drawing pins, pen holders, drawing paper, blueprint paper, foolscap, charcoal, etc., pencil and ink erasers, pencils, note books, etc., etc. Further particulars of this call for tenders have been communicated by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. Firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture can obtain the further particulars of this call for tenders, together with particulars of the Department's Special Register service of information, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number B.X.7319 should be quoted.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 9s. 3d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 13s., 12s. 10½d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 94 ; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 94¾, 94; Amalgamated Press ord (10s.) 12s. 1½d., 11s. 7½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 9d., 17s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. deb. 89½, 90¾ ; Associated Newspapers 21s. 4½d. xd, def. (5s.) 14s. 6d., 15s., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d. xd ; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 3d. ; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 8s. 9d., 9s. 1½d., 8 p.c. pref. 25s. 7½d., 25s. 9d. ; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 104½ ; Thos. De La Rue 4s. 9d., 5s. ; J. Dickinson 31s. 6d., 31s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. 1st pref. stk. 97; Hutchinson 7 p.c. 1st pref. 9s. 7½d. ; Industrial Newspapers 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 7s. 9d., 8s. 3d. ; International Linotype 51¼; Kelly's Directories 6 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 9d., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 6d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 106½ ; Lamson Paragon 15s. ; London Express 33s. 9d., 34s. ; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 4½d. ; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 92 ; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s., 5s. 10½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 1½d., 7½ p.c. "A" pref. 16s. 3d., 6½ p.c. deb. 98, 7 p.c. "B" deb. 98, 96 ; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 9d. ; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 21s. 6d., 22s. 9d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. ; R. Tuck 12s. 1½d., 11s. 10½d. ; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 9d., 2s. ; Waterlow and Sons def. 13s. 9d., prefd. 15s., 4 p.c. pref. (cum.) 13s. 9d. ; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 11s. 7½d., 12s. 1½d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 12s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons 18s.

Dividends and Reports

AMALGAMATED PRESS.—According to the accounts for the year ended February 29th last the net profits of Amalgamated Press for that year fell from £716,507 in 1930-31 to £600,240. The dividend on the £4,500,000 of preference share capital took £315,000, and the interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares absorbed £60,000. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making the total for the year 11 per cent. (against 15 per cent.). In addition, £150,000 (against £200,000) is to be added to general reserve, making the fund £750,000, and the "carry-forward" will then show little change at £149,408 (against £146,167).

ODHAMS PRESS.—Net profits of Odhams Press, Ltd., for 1931, after providing £83,107 (against £69,921) for depreciation, were £276,272, or £15,004 in excess of those for 1930. The balance brought into the accounts from the previous year was £79,890, making available £356,162. After meeting directors' and management share of profit amounting to £27,627 (against £26,127), providing for new issue and establishment expenses, £34,575 (against nil), for income tax, £25,910, and reserving £5,811 for depreciation of trustee securities, it is proposed to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares of 12½ per cent. (against 17½ per cent.) ; to place £40,000 to development reserve account (against £29,438 placed to general reserve) ; and to carry forward £80,271. The report states that the business continues to be well maintained, and the directors contemplate the payment in October next of an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares in respect of the current year.

LONG ACRE PRESS.—Net profit for 1931 £84,416 ; dividend of 8 per cent. on ordinary for 1930 out of balance brought forward from that year, dividend of 14 per cent. on ordinary for year 1931, to reserve £49,033. (Controlled by Odhams Press.)

INVERESK PAPER CO.—The accounts of Inveresk Paper Co., show that gross profits from the Inveresk Mill amounted to £25,715, which is increased to £61,293 by dividends and interest. After allowing for interest, income tax and general expenses, and adding amount brought in, there remains £87,985 to be carried forward. The results show an improvement on the previous year, when the net profit was only £118. The earnings of the newspaper companies in which the company is interested have been affectedl by the general depression, and no revenue was received during the year from that source. Investments in and loans to subsidiary and associated companies stand in the balance-sheet at £5,253,446, but the auditors state that the depreciation thereon largely exceeds the credit balance on the reserve account of £1,277,215. The report states that a general revaluation of assets will be necessary as a basis for an ultimate scheme of reorganisation which has been delayed owing to the general trade and financial depression.

New Companies

KEYNSHAM PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares ; papermakers, paper sack manufacturers, cutters and dealers, makers of and dealers in pulp and the materials used in the manufacture of paper, dealers in timber and wood or other fibre, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers : F. G. Robinson and N. G. Gibson. Solicitor : H. N. Gwynn, 3, All Saints Court, Bristol.

JAMES W. BELL, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of James W. Bell, 45, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, and to carry on the business of printers, bookbinders, stationers, sellers of leather and fancy goods and advertising novelties, etc. Private company. Directors : J. Wilfred Bell and J. William Bell. Registered office : 45, Renfrew Street, Glasgow.

DEANSON (WALSALL), LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of a rotary, commercial and general printer, paper merchant and book manufacturer carried on by W. Dean at Bott Lane, Walsall, as "Dean and Son." Private company. Directors : Wilfred Dean, Wm. Dean and W. V. King. Solicitor : A. F. Griffin, The Bridge, Walsall.

J. A. SANDERSON AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares ; printers, publishers, bookbinders, stationers, ticket, showcard and poster writers, sign writers, etc. Private company. Subscribers : J. A. Sanderson (first director, 9, Watson Walk, Sheffield), J. A. F. Sanderson and L. W. Sanderson.

CHEVERTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares: manufacturers of and dealers in paper goods of all kinds, printers, bookbinders, die sinkers, engravers, wholesale and retail manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. Directors : Mary P. Cheverton and C. R. Sturgess. Registered office : 120, City Road, E.C.1.

W. HARPER, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares ; newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, journalists, stationers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company.

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Directors: P. H. Barker and W. G. Harper. Solicitors: Barlow, Barker and Co., 1, Princess Street, Manchester.

WALLETS (SOUTHPORT), LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; pencil wallet and penholder manufacturers, pencil manufacturers, importers, general agents, boxmakers, manufacturing and wholesale stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. P. Nicholls and J. E. Whiteley. Registered office: Euclid Works, Bradley Street, Queen's Road, Southport.

ALFRED OLIVER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 76, Newman Street, W.1, as Alfred Oliver and Co.; to adopt an agreement with Alice M. Ibeson, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of music, journals, magazines, books, newspapers and other literary or musical works and undertakings, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. A. M. Ibeson and C. B. Ibeson. Registered office: 76, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1.

SOUTH ESSEX PUBLISHERS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; newspaper, magazine, book and periodical proprietors and publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: B. K. Maycock, F. E. Coucher and T. Barradell. Registered office: 479, London Road, Southend-on-Sea.

PSYCHIC PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in 2,000 shares of £1 and 10,000 shares of 1s. each; to collect information respecting psychic demonstrations, the occult, theosophy, psychic phenomena and kindred sciences, including psycho-therapeutics and similar objects; to print and publish books, pamphlets, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. Barbanell and H. A. E. Tomkins. Registered office: 166 and 168, Bishopsgate, E.C.

TUDOR ART AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 900 ordinary shares of £1 and 400 founders' shares of 5s. each; to acquire all the freehold and leasehold premises, goodwill and effects (except book debts) of the business of Art Agency and Publishers now carried on by W. J. A. Rogers at Lincoln Chambers, Portsmouth Street, London. Private company. Directors: W. J. A. Rogers and W. H. Cobb. Registered office: Lincoln Chambers, Portsmouth Street, W.C.2.

HYDE AND CO. (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. W. Maynard, trading as Hyde and Co., and to carry on the business of ink and sealing wax manufacturers carried on by the said company at 25, St. Bride Street, E.C. Private company. Subscribers: H. W. Maynard (permanent governing director) and B. H. A. Maynard. Solicitors: Bridge, Halligey and Charles, 27, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.

Increases of Capital

W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, London).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £10,000 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £60,000.

ALLEN, STRONG AND CO., LTD. (paper-makers and merchants, etc., Upper Thames Street, E.C.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £10,000 beyond the registered capital of £17,500. The additional capital is divided into 10,000 6 per cent. first cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each.

A.B.C. PRESS, LTD. (Bath).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,200 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £300.

HARRINGTON JACKSON, LTD. (Advertising agents, etc., Carlton House, S.W.1.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,000 beyond the registered capital of £2,100. The additional capital is divided into 1,000 preference shares of £1 each, ranking with existing preference share.

Mortgages and Charges

ODHAMS' PROPERTIES, LTD.—Particulars have been filed of debenture stock for £700,000 and premium of 2½ per cent., authorised March 10th, 1932, and covered by trust deed dated April 14th, 1932, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: Benefit of a licence granted by M. L. Publishing and Copyright Co., Ltd., to Long Acre Press Ltd., for the publication of the "People," subject to the payment of royalties and performance and observance of covenants contained therein, 500 fully paid preference and 40,000 fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each in M. L. Publishing and Copyright Co., Ltd., leasehold premises in Wilson Street, Arne Street, and Castle Street, Long Acre, W.C., and Manchester (subject to prior deeds), and company's general assets, including uncalled capital (if any). The trustees are: Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, K.C., and Joseph Gardner.

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printing and stationery contractors, etc., 6A, Suffolk Lane, London, E.C.4.)—Issue on April 15th, 1932, of £1 000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

WHITEFRIARS PRESS, LTD. (printers, etc., 26, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on December 31st, 1931, of mortgage debenture dated December 8th, 1925, and registered December 11th, 1925.

HENRY HILL, LTD. (printers, etc., 11, John Street, Bristol.)—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised April 14th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

A. MEGSON AND CO. (LEEDS), LTD. (printers, etc., Compton Road, Leeds.)—Debenture dated April 7th, 1932, to secure £1,500 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: H. F. Estates, Ltd., Grove Clothing Works, Claypit Lane, Leeds.

BAYLEY AND BRADLEY, LTD. (printers, etc., Henblas Street, Wrexham.)—Issue on April 6th, 1932, of £400 and on April 23rd, 1932, of £300 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

R. H. STEVENS AND CO., LTD. (typefounders, etc., 89, Southwark Street, S.E.)—Debenture dated April 14th, 1932, to secure £2,600, charged on the company's property, present and future, including any uncalled capital. Holder: R. H. Stevens, 7, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham.

PERCY JONES (TWINLOCK), LTD. (manufacturers of ledgers, etc., Twinlock Works, Beckenham.)—Mortgage on Twinlock Works, Beckenham, with fixtures dated April 9th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Midland Bank, Ltd.

PERCY JONES (TWINLOCK), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on April 9th, 1932, of mortgage dated May 30th, 1921, and debenture dated March 31st, 1927, and registered June 13th, 1921, and April 5th, 1927, respectively. (According to the register of mortgages, the mortgage and debenture registered June 13th, 1921, and April 5th, 1927, originally secured all moneys due to bank.)

ED. J. BURROW AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc., Imperial House, Cheltenham).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures, authorised April 18th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future,

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including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. (The above debentures rank *pari passu* with debentures issued September 10th, 1922, and March 15th, 1924, subject to two mortgages dated May 23rd, 1919, and July 22nd, 1930.)

DUDLEY AND CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., 451, Holloway Road, N.).—Particulars filed of £15,000 debentures, authorised April 15th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

DUDLEY AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £12,000 on December 31st, 1931, of debentures authorised November 16th, 1925, and registered November 30th, 1925. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered November 30th, 1925, originally secured £40,000.)

INSETS, LTD. (advertising contractors, etc., 44, Bedford Row, W.C.).—Particulars filed of £1,250 debentures, authorised April 15th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £500.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS, LTD. (postal publicity services, 37, 37A and 38, Clerkenwell Green, E.C.).—Debenture dated April 12th, 1932, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. G. Routley, 83, Grasmere Road, Purley, Surrey.

FREDK. JOHNSON AND CO., LTD. (paper merchants, stationers, etc., 202, Upper Thames Street, E.C.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £7,850 on April 5th, 1932, of debentures authorised June 26th, 1928, and a debenture dated August 15th, 1928, and registered August 20th, 1928.

FREDK. JOHNSON AND CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £7,425 debentures, authorised April 5th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

ADHERENT TISSUE CO., LTD. (mounting tissue, photographic mounts, etc., Northumberland Place, Edmonton, N.8).—Two debentures dated April 1st and 16th, 1932, to secure £200 and £50 respectively, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Akron, Ltd., 579c, High Road, Tottenham, N.17.

Receiver Appointed or Released

SIDNEY REEVE SERVICES, LTD. (printers, paper merchants, manufacturing stationers, etc., 7, Fisher Street, W.C.)—E. J. Grande, C.A., of 141/3, Wool Exchange, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager on April 20th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated April 22nd, 1929, and transfer thereof and further charge dated July 28th, 1931.

WOOD AND SON (WOODTYPE SERIES), LTD. (4 and 5, Holborn Circus, E.C.)—A. Leonard, of 60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver and manager on April 18th, 1932.

HENRY GRAVES AND CO., LTD. (fine art publishers, etc., 182, Sloane Street, S.W.)—A. F. Newton, C.A., of 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.4, was appointed receiver on April 18th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated January 3rd, 1923,

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The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

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The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

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Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

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LARGE firm of wholesale letterpress Bookbinders in the South East of London require experienced FOREWOMAN to take entire charge of Women's Department.—Write, in first instance, giving particulars of experience, age and salary required, to Box 15635

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

Action Against Argus Press

In the High Court, Dublin, on Monday, an application for an interlocutory injunction was dismissed with costs in the case of Mr. Dan Breen, of Tipperary (a member of the Dail) against Mr. Stephen Gwynn, author and journalist, of Ballsbridge, Dublin, and the Argus Press, Limited, of London, and the Observer, Limited, of London, newspaper publishers. The action is for damages for alleged libel stated to have been published in the "Observer" in an article, on February 21st last.

Mr. Justice Hanna, giving judgment, said he was not satisfied that the plaintiff had shown in his affidavit that any results were going to follow by reason of the publication which could not be amply satisfied by such damages as might be given by a jury at the trial of the action.

MR. MATTHEW KENNY RYAN, who died at the steering wheel of his car on Sunday was the founder of the journal "Civil Engineering."

STANDARD SLUG-SETTING KEYBOARD.—An appliance for adapting Linotype and Intertype machines for the standard typewriter keyboard lay-out is proposed by Mr. Andrew Good, head of the Printing Department of the Union High School, Fullerton, California. By inserting an additional key, the forty-four typewriter keys, with a shift key, are made to operate the ninety channels of the magazine. Other shift keys are necessary for small caps, while the space bar is divided so as to operate the ordinary space bands, en and em quads. The keys are actuated by solenoids, fitted to the machine keyboard. When any key of the substituted keyboard is depressed the corresponding solenoid is energised and its plunger depresses a key of the machine keyboard. By means of the shift key each key of the substitute keyboard may be connected at will to either of two solenoids,

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

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AVERYS BLOCKMAKERS
DAY AND NIGHT
37-41 LOWER MARSH, WATERLOO, S.E.1
PHONE: HOP 4037 (5 Lines)
AVERYS SERVICES LTD

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

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FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co Ltd
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626
4 LINES
ARTISTS
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GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE
SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER
JOHNSON'S GOLD INK SPECIALISTS
Telephone CENTRAL 2231-2
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INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

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HAVE YOU SEEN THE POPULAR QUARTERLY
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PRINTERS' WIPERS

WASHED COLOURED RAGS
Light in weight free from Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, etc
per 31/- cwt.
A trial will convince you of our value
A. JOSEPH EARL STREET LONDON, S.E.1
A. B. Lynes. C. M. Lynes.
Telephone ; Hop 0361 (3 lines)

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STRIP, EDGE and CORNER GUMMING
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SHEET GUMMING and VARNISHING
(up to Quad Crown) to the Trade.
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COMPS LTD.
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Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1
SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST
for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 5, 1932.

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MAY 24 1932

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VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 185

LONDON : MAY 12, 1932

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PRICE THREEPENCE

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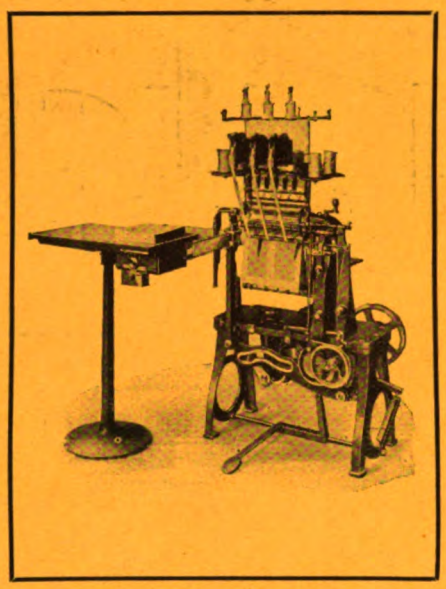
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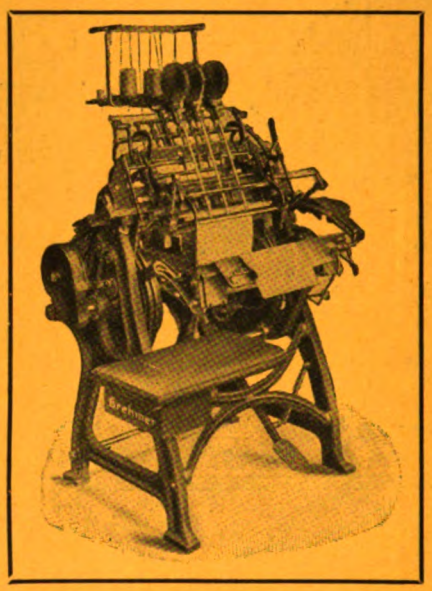
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FRY'S SERVICE IS AS GOOD AS FRY'S METAL

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IMPROVED FOUR-ARM
SEWING MACHINE

Is specially for sewing light letterpress work, and has been built to suit the demands of Bookbinders who prefer to use a machine which works with four feeding arms.

For Magazines, Novels, Hymn Books, etc. Specially suitable for "French" sewing. Also sews with tapes. Speed 60/70 sections per minute. Standard and interchangeable parts.

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SEWING MACHINE

Will sew any book from nearly 1" square up to 14" x 10". Run at over 80 sections per minute. Sew from one to six tapes and enable you to put four tapes into a 6-in. book. Sew thin and also thick sections. Sew "French" and through or over tapes. Sew tightly. Last a business lifetime. Also, the No. 38¼ has straight needles. Has tape loosening device. Has a silent drive. Is inexpensive to install. Is cheapest to run. Is easiest to operate. Uses up the whole of the spool of tape, and therefore is the machine for the modern bindery.

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 447)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 185

LONDON : MAY 12, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREPENCE

The World of Print To-day

Now we are almost within sight of the half-year's end, and we are most of us still talking of the bad start we have had compared with previous years. The danger is that while we are hoping for an improvement to come along, the auditors will be in reckoning up the result of six month's trade.

* * *

The Progressive Spirit

IT only goes to show once again that there is nothing to be gained by moaning about the slackness of trade and looking ahead optimistically to the promised turn in the tide. As like as not the next six months will be every bit as difficult as the first six months, and perhaps more so. Yet there will be some printers and allied houses busy just as there are some of them busy now. We know of process engravers who are putting in all possible hours and who are piling up record figures, and we know of printers who can afford to turn work down. Invariably we find that such establishments are controlled by very vigorous and well-informed managements, supported by an able team of enthusiastic young men who have had a thoroughly good training. There is no acceptance of any depression in business, but a faculty for finding out inquiries and making contact with most of the business that is moving. It is in keeping with the facts that these houses become popular and secure a great deal of gratis publicity and recommendation. Naturally they do their work well, usually well above the average, and that is perhaps why their number is not legion. All said and done, it is most difficult to establish a high quality standard ot production in the printing industry.

* * *

Costing and Accounting

COST-FINDING has a distance yet to go before it reaches a stage anywhere near perfection, and even before it dove-tails in with accounting or auditing. We are well aware of a claim that was made some time ago by a printer who said that his audit figures were in perfect agreement with his cost figures. No ordinary printer is endowed with the genius necessary to bring about a correct anticipation of balance sheet results in his cost and value of production records. And here, lest any printer reading these lines construes our meaning to be that cost-finding fails in its purpose let us say without delay that without the help of the Costing System there can be no progress toward the final coupling of costing with accounting. And for those who do work by the Federation Costing System let us say that there would be much more valuable progress and a nearer approach to foolproof record-

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Conference on Cost-Reduction ...	434
Personalia	434
Home Counties Master Printers— Annual Gatherings of the Alliance ...	436
Printers' Pension Corporation ...	438
New President, S.-W. London M.P.A.	442
Modern Ruling Equipment— By Jas. A. Esler	444
Master Bookbinders' Association— The Annual Meeting	446
Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders— Annual Meeting of L.M.P.A. Section ...	448
Binders' Overseers' Meeting ...	449
Printers' Managers and Overseers— Appeal for Printing Research	450
A Pitman Press Jubilee	451
Trade Notes	451
S.-W. London Master Printers ...	452
E. & N.-E. London Master Printers	452
The Late Mr. Geo. Wichmann ...	453
The Late Mr. H. Nickerson... ...	453
Commercial Review	454
Country News	455

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ing if their adoption and application of the System approximated more closely to the principles and recommended practice of the System. Then we should have actually ascertained rates and percentages actually applied, instead of average figures and abstract percentages being purloined from other people's findings.

* * *

Difficulty of Co-ordination

STILL, even with a strong determination to apply cost-finding, cost-recording and costing-out as these things should be done, it is immensely difficult to register the routine cost data with accountancy records. Mainly, we are inclined to think that so long as the principle of cost-finding is the recorded past, while the principle of accountancy is the recorded present, strict agreement can only come about by coincidence. Officially we may be told that while it is correct to say that cost-finding is an assembly of last year's figures, the results are tempered by intelligent anticipation of this year's possibilities. So far as that can go, so good, but whichever way we look at it, or however we try to reconcile opposing sets of figures, the fact will remain that job costs and charges are problematic, while the figures that get into ledgers, cash books, private ledgers and finally into the Profit and Loss account are positive and concrete.

* * *

A Complex Subject

IT calls for a fairly elaborate and costly system to keep a strictly accurate analysis of costs. There are spoiled jobs, make-ups, shortages, and the inseparable mysteries of print production. There are the quoted jobs (in the ascendancy in every establishment) which differ so largely in execution from anticipated hourage. There is the enormous difficulty of accurately controlling materials. There is the manipulation of dockets common to nine establishments out of ten. There is the stock carried for customers, and the possibilities of misconception connected therewith. All these factors contribute towards the introduction of elements of doubt in the figures recorded to demonstrate what is termed cost and value of production. Very obviously it would necessitate extremely painstaking analysis of the data recorded against every individual job to separate real from inflated or deflated cost and to make the result of every job tally with truth and what the auditor will reveal in the gross and the nett. The question is, how near, in a practical way, can an ordinary printer get to the sort of cost that tallies with auditing actualities?

Mr. W. P. Crozier was appointed editor of the "Manchester Guardian" on Friday, at a meeting of the newspaper's directors, in succession to Mr. E. T. Scott, who was recently drowned in Lake Windermere. Mr. Crozier has been for some years assistant editor of the paper. He joined the "Manchester Guardian" in 1903, since when he has been news editor, leader writer, assistant editor, and since 1921 a director of the company.

Conference on Cost-Reduction

There was a resumption, at a meeting held at 7 to 10, Old Bailey, on Tuesday, of the adjourned conference between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society on the one hand and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on the other hand for the purpose of discussing the possibility of reducing productive costs. After a further exchange of views the conference was adjourned until Monday, May 30th.

Personalia

Mr. W. Harrison, of the "Surrey Advertiser," Guildford, was last week elected president of the Newspaper Society. Mr. Samuel Storey, M.P., of the "Newcastle Journal," was appointed senior vice-president, from which position he will be eligible for elevation to the presidency next year.

Mr. W. P. Brotherton, of the "Burnley Express," has been re-elected president of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Newspaper Proprietors' Association with Mr. Gilbert Scott, of Rochdale, as vice-president.

Mr. Wm. Will, "Daily Dispatch," Manchester, presided at the annual meeting of the Press Association (Ltd.), held last week at the chief offices, Byron House, Fleet Street, London. Mr. Robert J. Webber, "Western Mail," Cardiff, was elected as chairman for the ensuing year by the Committee of Management at a subsequent meeting, and Mr. Edgar Grotrian, "Hull Daily Mail," as deputy chairman.

Mr. James Strong has been elected president of the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising, and the vice-presidents are Messrs. Lionel G. Jackson, R. J. Sykes, L. O. Johnson, and H. L. Mather.

Mr. A. L. Hitchin, F.R.P.S., a director of Messrs. Philipson and Son, Ltd., the process engravers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, lectured to the local Advertising Club last week, his subject being "Natural Colour Photography." From the commercial point of view, he said, colour photography had been a long series of blighted hopes. Mr. Hitchin has himself been a pioneer in this sphere of photography, and has gained high honours for his artistic photographs all the world over.

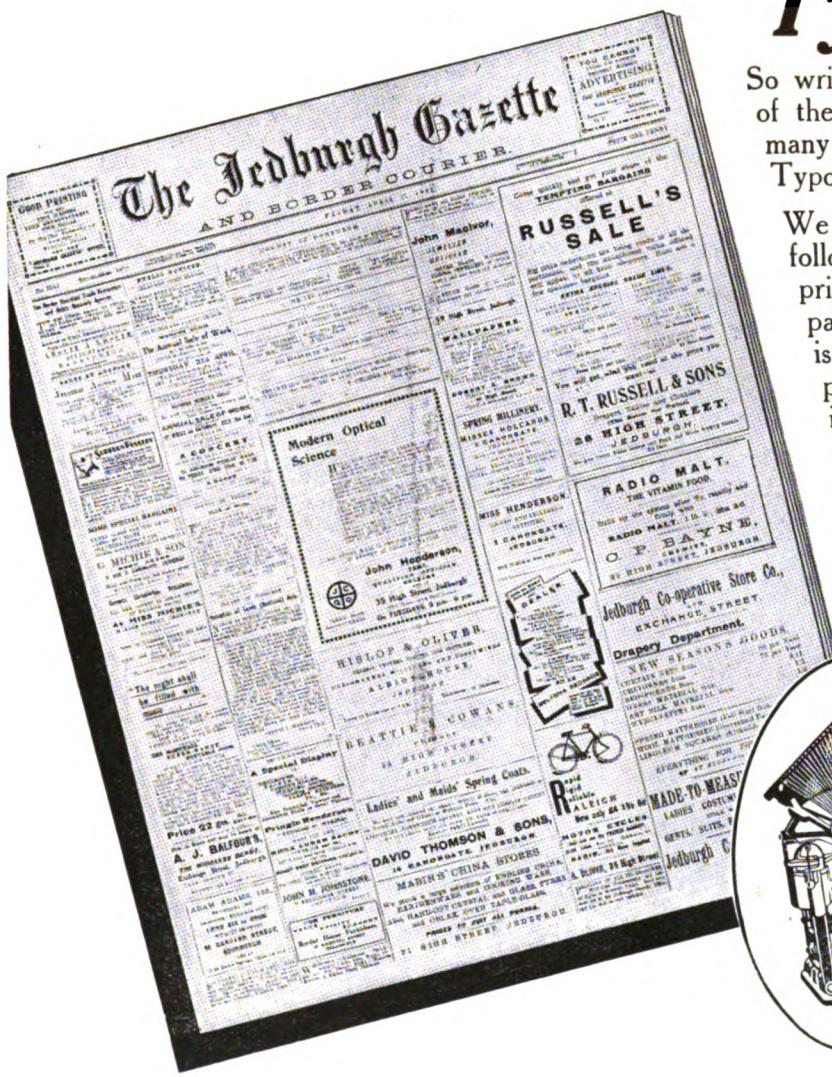
Mr. W. Thorning, stationer, of Salcombe, has been elected vice-chairman of the Kingsbridge and Salcombe Water Board.

Mr. B. Bennison has been appointed managing director of "Boxing," the control of which has been acquired by Mr. C. H. Douglas.

Mr. Norman French, the editor of the "Hardware Trade Journal," has been appointed editor of the "Timber Trades Journal" in succession to Mr. T. M. Sparks.

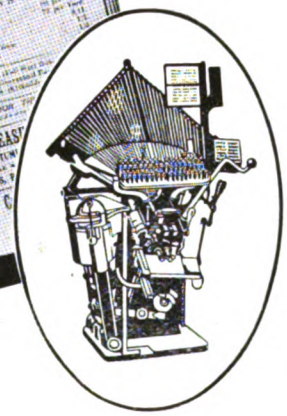
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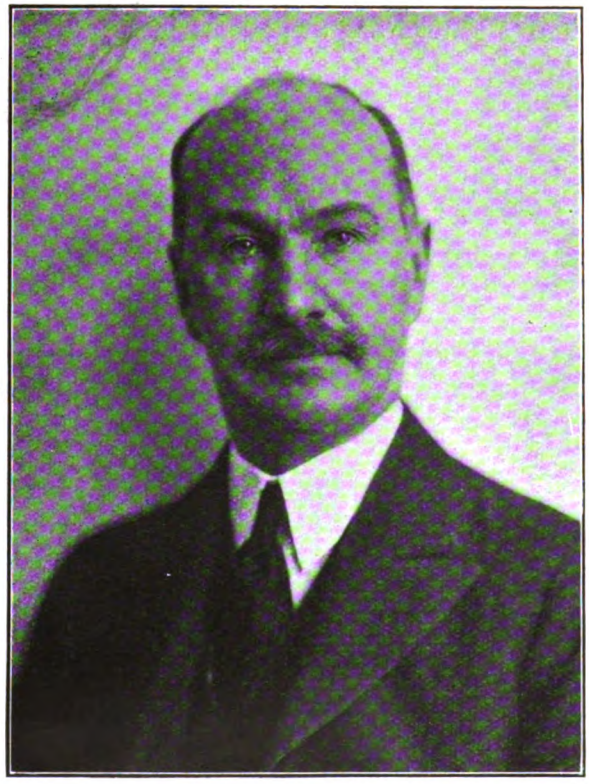
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Home Counties Master Printers

Annual Gatherings of the Alliance

The annual gatherings of the Home Counties Master Printers Alliance were held on Wednesday of last week at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, Piccadilly, the proceedings in each instance being followed with a great deal of interest by a fully representative attendance. Amongst those present in the course of the day were Sir Arthur Roberts, Messrs. W. Amison (retiring president), R. A. Austen-Leigh (president-elect), H. G. Clarke (president of the British Federation of Master Printers), A. J. Bonwick, V. G. Manning, Lt.-Col. R. F. Truscott, Dr. G. L. Riddell (Technical Director, Printing Industry Research Association), Messrs. E. H. Dennis (vice-president, British Federation of Master Printers), S. Hudson (vice-president of the Alliance), B. Guy Harrison (president, L.M.P.A.), J. Crowlesmith, F. H. Bisset (secretary, British Federation of Master Printers), L. J. Cumner (assistant secretary, British Federation of Master Printers), Horace Higgins (Spicers), S. F. Oxley, F. G. Hewitt, R. B. Fishenden, B. G. Briant and Percy D. Michael (secretary of the Alliance).



MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH

The day's proceedings commenced with an executive meeting in the morning, followed by the Alliance's annual luncheon, at which Mr. W. Amison presided. The meal was followed by a lengthy but interesting toast list, to which the speakers, whilst giving expression to the value of the Alliance, did not fail to use this festive interlude to indulge in appropriate wit and humour. During the course of the speeches many warm tributes were paid to Mr. Michael and his staff at Old Bailey for the assistance rendered to the members during the year.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh Gives "The Federation"

Proposing the toast, "The British Federation of Master Printers," Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh said that in addressing that audience it would ill become him to speak of the work of their British Federation, and the very valuable work it performed. For the rapidly increasing mass of work the Federation was doing on behalf of its members he could not withhold his tribute and admiration to their officers and the staff for the work they did. He was sure they were all aware of the Federation's great standing committees, Selling, Costing, etc. So important were the activities of the Federation and so valuable were its benefits that he regarded it as a grave disadvantage for any master printer not to belong to it. Mr. Clarke had been the skipper who had successfully chartered their craft during a difficult year, for their industry had experienced unexampled depression in trade during the last twelve months. Mr. Austen-Leigh paid a tribute to the good solid work done by the Home Counties' Alliance, and concluded by humorously referring to the action of Mr. Clarke, who, in the interests of economy, was curtailing the proceedings at Llandudno even to the extent of excluding the Sunday morning ceremony, amongst other things. (Laughter.) Mr. Austen-Leigh said he had great pleasure in associating with the toast the name of Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke Responds

Mr. H. G. Clarke, in responding, said he was glad of the opportunity of refuting the statements Mr. Austen-Leigh had humorously made about his intentions at Llandudno. Proceeding, Mr. Clarke said that, during his year of presidency, he had had excellent opportunities of judging its work. Frankly, he thought more of the Federation than ever. It was doing its work quietly and effectively. It endeavoured to smooth over difficulties and created none, and it had fully justified its existence. If any man merited the unmeasured confidence of the members, that man was Mr. F. H. Bisset. The J.I.C. had done and was doing excellent work, but he hoped they would not misunderstand him when he said that that was principally due to the part played by the Federation Council in its dissemination of a spirit of mutual understanding. After speaking eulogistically of the useful work of the various Federation committees, Mr. Clarke concluded by thanking every member of the Alliance for the loyalty shown to the Federation.

The Guests

The toast of "Our Guests" was given by Mr. S. Hudson, who especially referred to Mr. Clarke, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Bisset, Mr. R. B. Fishenden and Dr. Riddell. The speaker paid a tribute to each one of the gentlemen named, and went on to stress the value of the Federation. Such gatherings brought competitors together, with the result that they often became sincere friends.

Dr. Riddell, in replying, remarked that industrial and academic research were entirely different things. He then went on to explain how the services of the Printing Industry Research Association were rendered through the various channels and how the results were passed on to the member firms in the form most useful to them.

Mr. F. H. Bisset, who also responded, mentioned three outstanding things about the Alliance. First, its efficiency, thoroughness and good fellowship; secondly, the conference at Southsea; and third, that it had trained, educated and given to the Federation its organiser.

The Y.M.P. Group

"The H.C.M.P.A., Y.M.P. Group" was submitted by Mr. A. J. Bonwick, who said he gave that toast with the utmost pleasure and cordiality, because that Alliance recognised the great value of the Young Master Printers' movement. For the inception of the movement, the Federation

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and the Alliance owed a great debt to Mr. Harry Potts and their good secretary, Mr. Michael. The movement was now placed on a national basis.

Mr. V. G. Manning (immediate past chairman of the Home Counties Y.M.P. Group), who responded, spoke of the good fellowship which had accompanied the pioneers of the Y.M.P. movement, and the great changes that had come over industry during the last twenty years. The young master printer needed every encouragement, and it was up to him to learn all he could about the industry, the unions engaged in it and the Federation. The speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Bonwick for his efforts in placing the Y.M.P.'s movement on a national basis.

Toast of "The Alliance"

Mr. E. H. Dennis (vice-president of the British Federation of Master Printers) was entrusted with "The Home Counties' Master Printers' Alliance." The toast he had to propose was as important as any given previously, because it was a toast to themselves. Mr. Dennis went on to say that he had closely watched the activities of the Alliance during the past ten years, and, like his own, it had supplied to the Federation men of very high standing. He gave that toast, coupled with the name of their president, and he hoped that, during his (Mr. Dennis') year as president of the Federation, he would receive from the Home Counties' Alliance, the same support as the members had given to the present president. His (Mr. Dennis') year of office looked like being a strenuous one, but he would strive his utmost to live up to the example and tradition set by his predecessors. He assured them that he required all the help they could give him.

Mr. W. Amison, in responding, said he had been delighted, during his year as president of the Alliance, at the keen interest shown by the executive and the members in the work of their organisation. He had also been struck by the friendliness that prevailed. During the past year the work in the local Associations had probably been greater than in most previous years. The appointment of Mr. Harry Potts as organiser of the Federation had given great satisfaction. The costing campaign during the year had resulted in twelve installations and sixteen revisions. After dealing with other work of the Alliance during the past year, Mr. Amison said he thought the toast of "The Home Counties" would not be complete without reference to the splendid work of their secretary, Mr. Michael. He closed by thanking his vice-presidents and other office-bearers who had assisted him during his year of office.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh Elected President

The annual meeting of the Home Counties' Master Printers' Alliance was held later in the afternoon, the retiring president (Mr. W. Amison) being in the chair.

The annual report of the executive, presented to the members, bore eloquent testimony to the useful activities performed by the Alliance during the year.

Mr. A. J. Bonwick (hon. treasurer) submitted the financial statement.

Mr. G. R. Turner (East Kent Association) proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, which was seconded by Mr. H. G. Whittington.

Mr. Amison tendered thanks to all who had supported him during his year of office, and then proposed the election of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh to the office of president of the Alliance for the following year. The proposition was seconded by Mr. S. F. Oxley and very cordially agreed to.

Mr. Amison then invested his successor with the presidential collar and badge of office, and, in doing so, remarked on the fine record of work done by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh for the industry.

In returning thanks, Mr. Austen-Leigh proposed that Mr. S. Hudson be elected as the senior vice-president. This was seconded by Mr. Coaten and cordially agreed to.

Mr. Hudson, returning thanks, proposed Mr. F. G. Hewitt as junior vice-president. Mr. E. G. Murdoch seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. A. J. Bonwick was unanimously re-elected hon. treasurer.

Other matters dealt with included consideration of the members' subscription for next year, the members' contributions to the Master Printers' Benevolent Fund, and the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Printers' Pension Corporation

Annual Meeting and Awards

The annual meeting of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation was held at the Connaught Rooms on Saturday afternoon, when Lord Ebbisham presided over a full attendance of subscribers.

The annual report and balance sheet disclosed the fact that the institution had not escaped some of the effects of the economic blizzard, the revenue from donations being considerably smaller than previously, while the Council had been compelled to reduce by one-half the number of pensions offered at the recent annual election.

The Trade's Generosity

The spirit of the trade which has been accountable for the immense success of the work of the Corporation over more than a century was still manifest, and, although there was understandable regret at the present position, a determination was displayed to assist the Council in their endeavour to maintain the usefulness of the institution at the highest possible level. Criticism came only from one quarter, and the chairman found no difficulty in countering it to the entire satisfaction of the meeting.

The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. Couchman (chairman of the London Society of Compositors), Mr. R. A. Lucas (of H.M.S.O., Harrow), and other speakers to various resolutions were all unanimous in their support of the Council and in praise of the beneficent work accomplished.

Thanks to the Council (for whom Mr. C. W. Iveson, the chairman, replied), to Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E. (the secretary), and to Lord Ebbisham for presiding were accorded with much enthusiasm.

A Flag Day

It emerged that the Joint Auxiliaries Conference, a body which represents the various auxiliaries of the Corporation, is contemplating arranging a "flag day" as one means of augmenting the funds of the Institution.

The report, for the year 1931, reflects the state of trade during the past year. However, generous response has been made by the trade, and the Council were enabled to make provision for two hundred pensioners upon the funds in four successive years. The four funds of the Corporation, the Pension, Almshouse, Orphan, and War Orphan funds, together now expend benefits amounting to £46,119 to 1,904 recipients annually. Mention is made in the report of the successful annual festival held last year, when H.R.H. Prince George presided, and thanks are expressed to contributors, auxiliaries, and the numerous local collectors and helpers, without whom the Corporation's activities would be restricted. Satisfaction is expressed at the new premises now occupied by the staff at Hanover House, 73-78, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Mr. F. G. McCorquodale, Mr. W. A. Clowes, Viscount Burnham, and Lord Ebbisham were appointed trustees, and Mr. W. A. Clowes treasurer. There followed the reappointment of eight members of the council; of Lord Ebbisham and the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, J.P., as trade auditors, of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., as public accountants; and of Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E., as secretary.

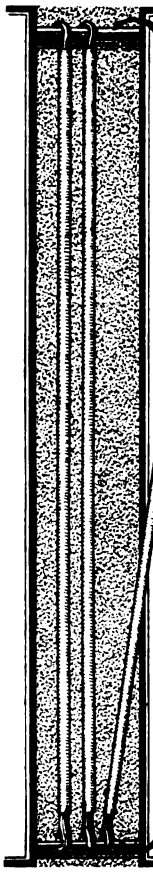
The result of the ballot of the subscribers upon the question of increasing the life and annual subscription was as follows: For the resolution, 115,888; against, 10,334; majority in favour, 105,554.

Successful Candidates

The following are the candidates receiving awards:—

Charles James Drummond Memorial Pension (£35), Edward Jeffery; Major the Hon. J. J. Astor Pension, No. 2 (£30), Henry J. Bullett; Lord Camrose Pension, No. 3 (£30), George Hart; Sir Gomer Berry Pension, No. 4 (£30), John L. Scorgie; Cecil B. Harmsworth Pension, No. 2 (£30), George H. T. Freeman; Usher-Walker Pension, No. 3 (£30), James Hall; Lord Wakefield Pension, No. 2 (£30), Jane May; Harry Lloyd Pension, No. 3 (£30), William Frank C. Page; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Pension, No. 1 (£30), Harry Simpson; "The Times" Pension, No. 2 (£30), Henry M. Haybittle; "Observer" Pension, No. 2 (£30), Percy C. Robbins; "Daily Mail," "Evening News" and "Sunday Dispatch" Pension, No. 10 (£30), Clara Langston; "Daily Sketch" Machine Managers, Andrew Gray (North-East London Auxiliary) Pension,

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Gifts to Unsuccessful Candidates

South London Auxiliary Gift, No. 1 (£5), Thomas M. Downing; Ditto, No. 2 (£5), William Bleaney; Ditto, No. 3 (£5), Devereux Watts; Ditto, No. 4 (£5), Henry Stephen Parker; Ditto, No. 5 (£5), Frederick J. H. Palmer; City of London Printers' Musical Society Gift, No. 1 (£5), Edward R. Illing; Ditto, No. 2 (£5), James H. Thomas; Ditto, No. 3 (£5), Charles Genower; Ditto No. 4 (£5), Fritz Brightling; Ditto, No. 5 (£5), Albert C. Cook; Ilford Auxiliary Gift (£5), William C. Andrews; Camden Town Auxiliary Gift (£5), Walter Fellows; H.M. Stationery Office Press Auxiliary Gift, No. 1 (£5), Harry Clark; Ditto, No. 2 (£5), Henry R. Mayes; Spottiswoode Club and Institute Gift, No. 1 (£5), William Scurlock; Ditto, No. 2 (£5), James R. Triggs; William John Williams (Compositor) Gift, in Memory of Matilda Williams (for a Widow Candidate), (£5), Catherine E. Cornish; W. H. Christopher Permanent Memorial Gift (per P.A.P.F.) (£5), John F. T. Keen; Electrotypers and Stereotypers Auxiliary Gift, No. 1 (£5), Richard A. Graves; Ditto, No. 2 (£5), Frederick Thompson; Ditto, No. 3 (£5), Henry J. Winter; Ditto, No. 4 (£5), Joseph P. Stay; Ditto, No. 5 (£5), Augustus Simons; Ditto, No. 6 (£5), (For a Widow Candidate), Emily S. Roberts; Ditto, No. 7 (£5), Ditto, Eliza A. Corden; Ditto, No. 8 (£5), Ditto, Ellen M. Kirk; Ditto, No. 9 (£5), Ditto, Frances Ballantine; Ditto, No. 10 (£5), Ditto, Alice Mason; North London Auxiliary Gift (£5), John Middleton; Hudson and Kearns Auxiliary Gift (£5), Herbert L. Archer; Nonpareil Auxiliary Gift (£5), George Hicks; Printers' Medical Aid Pension Fund Auxiliary Gift (£5), William T. Jones; Becontree and District Auxiliary Gift (£5), Timothy G. Heritage; Walthamstow Auxiliary Gift (£5), Henry J. Fowles; Natsopa Auxiliary Gift (£5), David Walls; L.S.C. Pension Association Gift, No 1 (£5), (For a Male Candidate), Thomas C. Hooker; Ditto, No. 2 (£5), Ditto, George C. Philbrick; Ditto, No. 3 (£5), (For a Widow Candidate), Edith M. Rison; Ditto, No. 4 (£5), Ditto, Rosa Sibley; North-East London Auxiliary Gift, No. 1 (£5), Frederick J. Hobden; Ditto, No. 2 (£5), Edward A. Micklewright; Printers' Warehousemen's Auxiliary Gift (£5), John E. Johnston; Harrison and Sons Auxiliary Gift (£5), Charles A. Jennings; Lithographers' Auxiliary Gift (£5), John Knights; Longest Unsuccessful Candidates' Committee (Alfred Fletcher Blades' Memorial) Gift (£5), Annie A. Brown; Ditto (John Allford Memorial) Gift (£5), William G. Chatley; Ditto (Samuel R. Marshall Memorial) Gift (£5), Elizabeth A. Webb.

Company of Newspaper Makers

Awards at First Anniversary Dinner

The first anniversary dinner of the Company of Newspaper Makers was held on Friday, the Barbers' Company lending their historic hall for the occasion. Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld (Master) presided, and Lord Ebbisham, Lord Riddell and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw were included amongst a large and distinguished company, connected with newspaper production.

In the course of an after-dinner speech, Mr. Bernard Shaw remarked that "we journalists must have a City hall, and there are several pictures of me which might adorn it." One thing he had never dreamed of, said Mr. Shaw, and that was that one day he would be a member of a City Company.

Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld was presented with a loving cup, which was handed round in approved City style.

During the evening the following Good Service awards to newspaper people, made possible partly by the generosity of Lady Houston, were announced: John A. Buist, "Glasgow Herald," news editor, 32 years; J. E. Chamberlain, "Overseas Daily Mail," 32 years; E. B. Carter, "Daily Express," librarian, 28 years; J. H. Davis, "Morning Post," compositor, 50 years; W. Finnerty, "Yorkshire Post," news editor, 49 years; W. R. H. Garland, "Morning Post," sporting sub-editor, 34 years; W. Garner, "Liverpool Post," Linotype operator, 50 years; J. Hopcroft, "News of the World," sports editor, 35 years; Harry T. Hamson, "Middlesex Advertiser and County Gazette," editor, 26 years; Maurice Lightfoot, "Windsor, Slough and Eton Express," editor, 47 years; Henry Perraton, "Daily Telegraph," clerk, accounts department, 43½ years; Walter Pine, "Portsmouth Evening News," news editor, 40 years; E. J. Phillips, "Manchester Guardian," editorial staff, 32 years; H. W. Smith, "News-Chronicle," foreign editor, 42 years; Samuel Sleigh, "East Anglian Daily Times," reporter, 51 years; A. South, "Daily Mail" and "Sunday Dispatch," circulation department, 26 years; Mrs. Elizabeth Woodmore, "Furniture Record," advertisement department, 30 years; Alan Walker, "Kentish Express," sub-editor, 40 years.

By the kindness of Lord Wakefield, educational grants valued at £50 for three years were awarded to ten newspaper workers for the education of one son or daughter.

MR. MOSES PRINCE, of 71, Rose Hill Street, Derby, retired printer's manager, left £11,995 (net personalty £8,575).

A SUGGESTION that posters and hoardings should be taxed according to the superficial area they occupy, as in France, was made by Professor J. Wight Duff, vice-principal of Armstrong College, last week at a lecture in Newcastle by Mr. Donald C. L. Murray, assistant secretary to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

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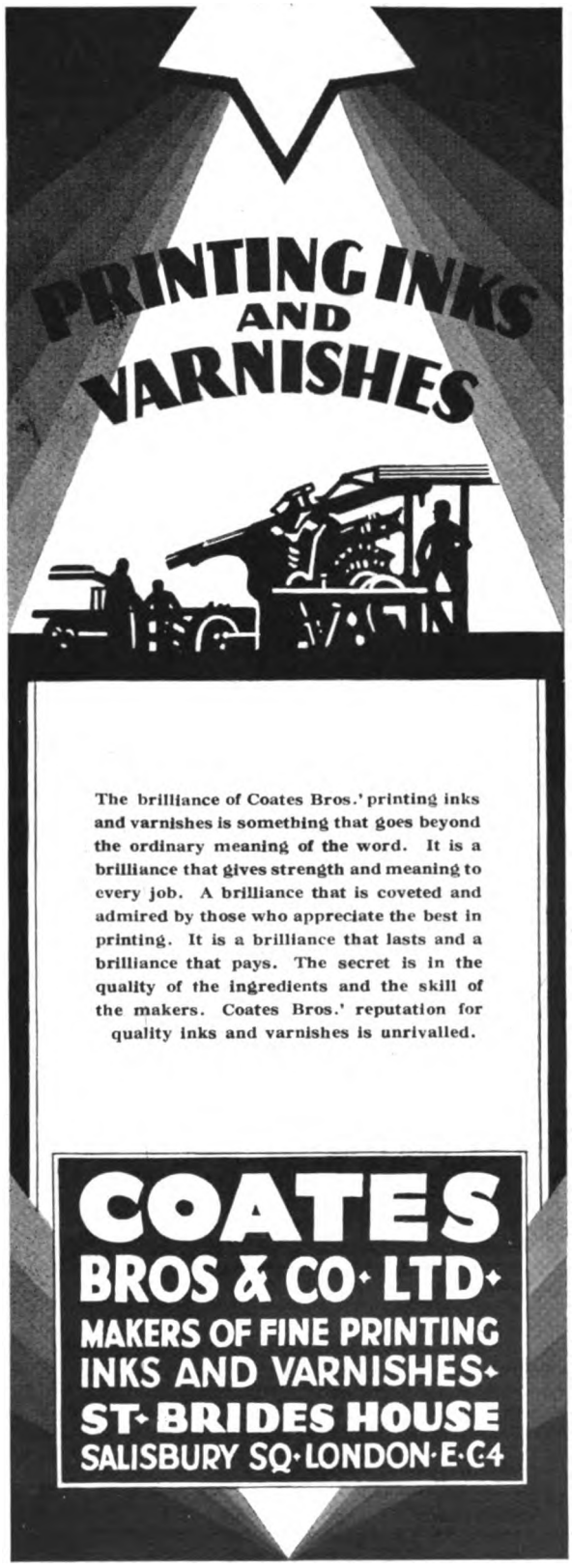
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Who's Who

New President, S.-W. London M.P.A.

Mr. George Rangecroft, the newly elected president of the S.-W. London Master Printers' Association, was born and educated at Winchester. On leaving school he was apprenticed to learn the art (or the secrets and mysteries) of printing at the "Hampshire Observer" office, where, in addition to the weekly paper, a fair amount of other work, of an all-round letterpress character, was executed.



MR. GEORGE RANGECROFT

For his services he received 2s. per week for the first year rising annually to 10s. in the last; it is pleasing to record that what was lacking in pay was compensated for by instruction.

Soon after completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Rangecroft came to London, and secured work as a compositor at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., in their huge factory at Finsbury Square, at the same time joining the L.S.C. He remained with this firm nearly five years, gaining experience of a very varied and valuable character, and spending some of the happiest years of his life. He next went to Messrs. Parkins and Gotto, Rathbone Place, W., to obtain West End experience, and remained about twelve months. His last position was at the Great Eastern Railway Printing Works, Burford Bridge, Stratford, when the new works were opened, and he was there nearly two years.

In December, 1894, he commenced business on his own account at Wandsworth Road, Clapham, and after a few years removed to larger premises in the more important district of Clapham Junction, where he has remained, and has become well known, not only as a printer but also for his social and public activities.

In 1910 the Battersea Traders' Association was formed, and he became a member, and in a very short time was elected to the committee, on which he has served continuously. He was appointed vice-chairman in 1921, chairman in 1922, and since that time has been a vice-president. During his year as chairman he succeeded in raising a considerable sum for the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund Special Appeal.

In 1911 he was initiated into Freemasonry in St. Luke's Lodge (No. 144) in which he served each successive office and became Worshipful Master in 1928. He is a Life Governor of the three Masonic Institutions, and also of the new Freemason's Hospital and Nursing Home. During his year of office he served as a steward for the Boys' Institution and succeeded in raising a record amount for the Lodge. He is still an active Member of the Lodge, and also holds office in St. Luke's Chapter.

Mr. Rangecroft has always been a staunch Conservative, and has for many years been a member of the Battersea Constitutional Association, and has taken a prominent part in its activities. In 1920 he was elected to the Executive Committee and for some years past has been a member of the Finance Committee. In 1922 with two others he stood as a candidate for the Battersea Borough Council Election for the St. John Ward, which returns three members. He was successful in capturing the Ward with a two-to-one majority. Mr. Rangecroft was at the top of the poll, a position he has maintained at each succeeding election. In 1923 he was elected chairman of the St. John Ward branch of the Association and has been re-elected to that position each year since.

Right from the time of his election to the Borough Council he has taken a very active part in its deliberations. He has served on a number of committees, and on his return to the Council at the 1931 election was appointed to the Finance Committee and Audit Sub-Committee, and elected to be chairman of the Baths and Washhouses Committee.

Mr. Rangecroft has been a member of the L.M.P.A. since the formation of the South-West District Association.

Irish Master Printers

Annual Meeting of the Association

At the annual general meeting of the Irish Master Printers' Association the following members were elected to serve as officers and executive committee for the coming year :—

President, Mr. J. F. O'Hanlon, Cavan ; vice-president, Mr. H. G. Tempest, Dundalk ; hon. secretary, Mr. D. Gleeson, Nenagh.

Executive Committee.—Ulster : Messrs. A. W. Emerson, Banbridge ; T. Shannon, Coleraine ; S. Delemege Trimble, Armagh ; D. S. Irvine, Londonderry ; M. Lynch, Omagh. Munster : Messrs. J. Reidy, Clonmel ; A. J. Eakins, Limerick ; T. Nolan, Tralee ; G. F. Croker, Waterford ; Guy and Co., Cork. Leinster : Messrs. T. F. McGahon, Dundalk ; E. T. Keane, Kilkenny ; J. J. Reidy, Carlow ; J. J. O'Leary, Dublin ; P. F. Corcoran, Drogheda. Connacht : Messrs. T. J. W. Kenny, Galway ; P. O'Gorman, Galway ; T. Gillespie, Castlebar ; N. E. O'Carroll, Ballinasloe ; A. McHugh, Sligo.

MR. J. T. FOULDS, a well-known Accrington man and proprietor of the Caxton Printing Works, Accrington, has died aged 78. Mr. Foulds was a native of Bacup, and started his career as an apprentice to the "Bacup Times." In 1885, with the late Mr. J. W. Jackson, of Oswaldtwistle, who had been a fellow-apprentice, he bought the printing business of the Caxton Printing Works. Mr. Jackson retired from the firm in 1900, and the business was continued by Mr. Foulds until 1914, when one of his sons succeeded to it.

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Bookbinding Section

Modern Ruling Equipment

By JAS. A. ESLER

Although the form of the ordinary pen ruling machine has altered but little in the past, in the case of disc machines, very considerable advances and improvements are to be noted.

The principle governing the transit of the sheets through the ruling machine differs entirely from that of the printing machine. The printing press grips the paper, holding it to the cylinder throughout, until the impression is complete. In the case of the ruling machine the sheet is kept in position by a combination of blankets and cords; it follows, therefore, whether the machine be hand or mechanically fed, that the sheets must enter and continue their journey through the machine with perfect accuracy if satisfactory register is to be secured.

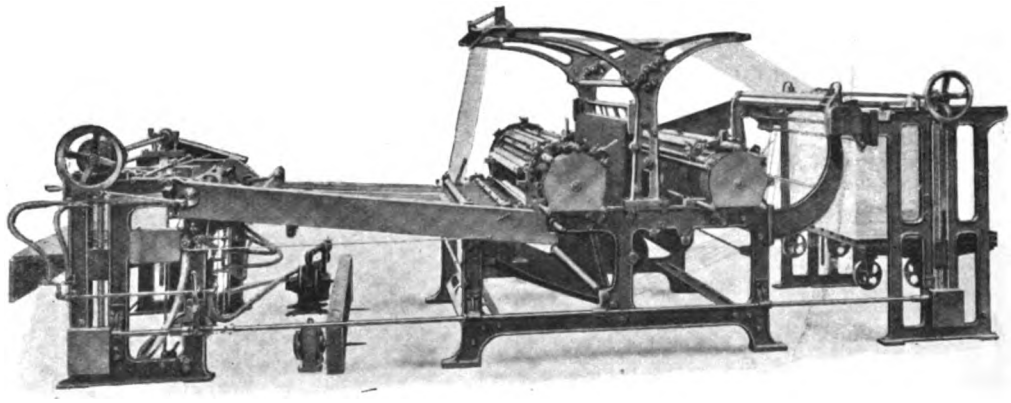
It is usually considered that, when "striking" patterns are to be worked, the best results can be obtained only on pen machines. While this remains true of certain very complicated patterns, for the great bulk of ordinary work the standard possible on the modern disc machine is very high indeed, and it will be found that the jobs which cannot be worked on these machines are a very small proportion of everyday work.

Principle of Disc Ruling

The disc machine is of the rotary type, constructed to rule both sides of the sheet at one operation. The lines are produced by revolving discs fitted on steel spindles, which pick up the ink from contact with a rubber-covered roller, this roller rotating in front of an ink-trough, from which the ink flannels hang in such a manner as to be in constant contact with this roller. The result is that the ink impression is transferred from the face of the brass disc upon the sheet going through the machine.

When ruling with the pen machine the lines are produced on the blanket as it travels along horizontally with the sheet upon it; with the disc machine the discs do their work by establishing contact with the sheet as it travels round a cylinder, one for the first side of the sheet and one for the second side. Disc machines may be fed by hand or by mechanical feeder, and, while good results are to be achieved by hand, much of the advantage of the high speed possible will be lost if the self-feed principle is not adopted. As many as four spindles to each cylinder can be used with the modern machine, and these can be adapted for "run-through" work or for "striking" patterns.

The quality of the striking work will be found to be excellent, subject always to the skill of the operator. It will be found, however, that the output on this class of job will be something below fifty per cent. of that of run-through work, and this again will vary according to the nature of the work and the quality of the paper.



"SUPER IMPERIAL" ALL BALL-BEARING DISC RULING MACHINE, WITH PATENT PILE SUCTION FEEDER AND PILE DELIVERY

On run-through patterns a speed of up to twenty reams per hour can be maintained on certain makes of machines. If required, each spindle can carry ink of a different colour.

A distinct advantage of the disc machine is that no matter how heavy the pattern on the sheet it will not suffer from dampness; the small quantity of ink taken from the discs enables the ink to dry on the sheet before the arrival of the next sheet in the delivery box, even when running at the very high speeds at which these machines travel.

Types of Machines

A machine made for all classes of ruling work, fast for feint lining, and particularly good for striking as well, is the "Super Imperial" disc ruling machine (Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, Honley). This unit will produce feints only, or strike two, three, or four colours on both sides of the paper at one operation. This is a noteworthy machine and has behind it all the skill and intimate experience acquired in over fifty years of ruling machine construction. All the helpful devices that have been conceived to increase efficiency in construction or in operation are found embodied.

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The frames are made of best-quality close-grained grey iron, filled in by a special process and smoothed to obtain a first-class finish. The ruling cylinders consist of steel tubes with cast-iron ends turned up dead true.

The machine is made with two sizes of cylinders, 31½ in. and 43¼ in. circumference. With the 31½ in. cylinder sheets up to 31 in. can be struck, or two sheets each of 15 in. in length if the circumstances require it. In the case of the 43¼ in. cylinder, sheets up to 42 in. can be struck, or two sheets each of 21 in., or three sheets of 13½ in. Long ruling cloths 12 ft. 4 in. are used on each cylinder instead of fixed cloths. These cloths give far better results and last longer than fixed cloths.

The cam wheels are of cast iron, with three or four grooves for holding the cams, according to the circumference of the cylinder. The cams for lifting the discs are of compressed steel. The rubber rollers are made of finest quality rubber adapted to the special purpose of ink carrying. These rollers are driven by gear wheels which are set outside frames and can be turned round and used either way. The ends and brass bushes in which they run are tapered, and any play can instantly be adjusted. This tapering also applies to the disc rods, and has the effect of maintaining them firm and rigid at all times, thus ensuring accurate striking. They can be adjusted either backwards or forwards by screw action to obtain the exact position required when setting for striking patterns. The springs attached to disc rod fittings and bearers are adjustable and can be set to allow a very light drop of the discs when in work. Shock absorbers are fitted on each side of the machine; these prevent any "dig" when the disc spindle drops, and the discs come in contact with the sheet.

Delivery, Drive, Etc.

The layboy is used with self-adjustable pulleys which take out any thickness of paper automatically, fitted with both side and back joggers, knocking the sheets up true and square. The sides and bottoms are also adjustable to take any size of sheet either way.

When sheet cutters are fitted to the machine, a double set of layboy pulleys is supplied for delivering two sheets together. In addition to the sheet cutter attachment, these machines are also fitted with perforators if required.

The drive can be direct by one horse power motor, with panel and various-speed starter. The patent friction clutch drive in conjunction with five-speeded cone for 2 in. belt enables five speeds to be obtained.

Automatic Feeders

The pile suction feeder which is specially adapted for this machine is driven from the main driving shaft on machine by a Renold ⅜ in. pitch roller chain. The table will hold from 15 to 20 reams, according to the thickness of the paper, and is arranged to lift automatically and keep sheets on a constant level. The table lowers quickly on the touching of a lever.

The sheets are separated by blasts of air at the front and sides of the pile, and are then fed on to the tapes by the action of a rotary suction wheel. From here they travel along the table, during which time the sheet is accurately straightened by rotating balls which have the effect of producing a slight diagonal movement of the sheet, ensuring its correct adjustment to the side



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lay before actually entering the machine. The air blasts blow away all traces of dust or fluff which may be on the paper, and cleanliness is an essential of good ruling.

No knives or points are required in this form of feeder, and the paper edges are free from the objectionable little tears which were a feature of the earlier form of ruling machine feeders. All classes of paper come alike to this feeder from manifold to thin card. A special blower is supplied. The driving power is a 1-h.p. motor.

Pile Delivery

In addition to the ordinary method of delivery already described, a patent pile delivery attachment can be fitted. The delivery board takes from twenty-five to thirty reams of paper according to thickness, and is arranged to lower automatically by a new device.

Two boards form part of the equipment, fitted on wheels. When one board is completely loaded with paper it is wheeled to any part of the factory, as required, while the second board is adjusted into the layboy.

The wheels on the loading boards can be arranged so that they can be taken out at the sides or back of the layboy, whichever is most convenient, or where there is the greatest amount of floor space available. Instead of wheels a truck can be used to remove the loaded boards, and plain boards are provided for truck work.

When the work actually commences to pass through the machine, the claw clutch on the feeder section of the transmission shaft should be put in gear; the delivery board will then automatically begin to lower to accommodate the increasing bulk of paper in a manner corresponding with that in which the feeder table begins to lift, as the sheets pass from one end of the machine to the other.

It is the second side of the sheet that is usually responsible for whatever trouble arises in this matter of register. If the paper is new, and has a tendency to "wave" it is sometimes difficult to get satisfactory alignment on the second side. It will probably be necessary to raise or lower one of the rollers. An eccentric bearer on one side of the machine serves to do this easily and quickly. All the cords should be set before adjusting the roller, as moving the cords alters the register. Always keep the cords fairly tight, and have a good many on the sheets to hold them securely in position. It is important to arrange the cords so that they do not come opposite the discs when ruling is actually in operation.

In setting the machine for striking, the cam roller carriage can be adjusted so that the discs are raised to varying heights; but the lift should not be greater than absolutely necessary. The shorter the lift the better; but in the case of cockled paper the discs must be raised higher than when dealing with flat paper, or the chance exists of marking the sheets at the peak of the cockle.

The main springs which lift the discs are adjustable and as light a drop as possible should be aimed at, so that the discs do not dig into the paper. Too light a drop, however, will result in skipped lines and faulty striking.

The discs must be kept clean, or dotted lines will result. This can be done by using a fairly hard brush and applying it lightly to the discs when they are revolving. Paper can be used instead of a brush if preferred, many rulers having a preference for this practice.

If the lines are bitty on hard paper, put a tablespoon of pure glycerine or a teaspoonful of fine white sugar to a pint basin of ink, and run the machine as fast as possible. The result will be good firm lines.

Master Bookbinders' Association

The Annual Meeting

When the twenty-first annual luncheon and meeting of the Master Bookbinders' Association was held recently at the Holborn Restaurant, Captain Douglas Leighton (Leighton-Straker Bookbinding Co., Ltd.) occupied the chair, and amongst those present were: Mr. Ernest B. Judd, vice-chairman (Nevett, Ltd.), Mr. Donald F. Kellie, treasurer (Kelly and Sons), Miss G. V. Woodman (Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912) Ltd.), Mr. J. G. Bain (A. W. Bain and Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. S. Colley (A. W. Bain and Co., Ltd.), Mr. E. Cordery (Dow and Lester), Mr. J. Corner (W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd.), Mr. F. C. Gould (Nevett, Ltd.), Mr. H. M. Grey (Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. C. Hodgman (Novello and Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. J. Kitcat (G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd.), Mr. L. G. Kitcat (G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd.), Major Robert Leighton (Leighton-Straker Bookbinding Co., Ltd.), Mr. R. G. Longman (Longmans Green and Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. Mills ("Ship" Binding Works), Mr. H. E. Simpson (Webb, Son and Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. F. Vines (Oxford University Press), Mr. E. H. Whitworth (Key and Whiting, Ltd.), and Mr. Hedley Miller, secretary.

The chairman made the interesting observation that, of those present, three, namely, Mr. H. E. Simpson, Mr. H. C. Hodgman, and Mr. Hedley Miller, had attended the first annual meeting on February 6th, 1912.

The annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1932, were presented and adopted, and the officers and executive committee for the ensuing year were re-elected as follows: Chairman—Captain Douglas Leighton; vice-chairman—Mr. Ernest B. Judd; treasurer—Mr. Donald F. Kellie; executive committee—Messrs. J. G. Bain, E. Cordery, L. G. Kitcat, Robert Leighton, H. Mills, H. F. Vines, and the hon. officers. Messrs. A. J. Kitcat and H. E. Simpson were elected hon. auditors.

On the proposal of Mr. L. G. Kitcat, supported by Mr. Bain, the meeting unanimously adopted a cordial vote of thanks to Captain Douglas Leighton for the services he had rendered in the interests of the industry as chairman during the past year.

Representatives of the Association on sundry kindred organisations were re-appointed as follows: Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland—Captain Douglas Leighton (alternate, Mr. Ernest B. Judd); Council and Labour Committee of the British Federation of Master Printers—Major Robert Leighton and Mr. L. G. Kitcat (alternate, Mr. J. G. Bain); Labour Negotiating Sub-Committee, Regrading Sub-Committee, Binders' and Paper Workers' Sub-Committee—Major Robert Leighton (alternate, Mr. L. G. Kitcat); Apprentices' and Training Sub-Committee—Mr. L. G. Kitcat (alternate, Mr. H. F. Vines); Binding Machines Inspection Sub-Committee—Major Robert Leighton and Mr. L. G. Kitcat; Organisation Committee (B.F.M.P.)—Major Robert Leighton (alternates: Mr. L. G. Kitcat and Mr. J. G. Bain); Contracts, Legislation and Transport Committee—Mr. A. S. Colley; Advisory Council of the London School of Printing—Mr. L. G. Kitcat; Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board—Mr. Ernest B. Judd; National Book Council—Captain Douglas Leighton; Printing Industry Research Association—Mr. L. G. Kitcat.

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Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders

Annual Meeting of L.M.P.A. Section

The annual meeting of the Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders' Section of the London Master Printers' Association was held at L.M.P.A. headquarters, Old Bailey, on Wednesday of last week.

The first item being the election of chairman, Mr. H. R. Danford proposed, and Mr. G. N. Wells seconded, that Mr. A. Willmott be re-elected. The proposal was carried unanimously, and the chairman made a brief response.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been approved, the hon. secretary, Mr. G. N. Wells, was re-elected; Mr. F. W. Garner was elected hon. registrar; and Mr. E. A. Neale was re-elected to represent the Section on the L.M.P.A. Council. The Committee were elected as follows: C. Barton, W. B. Carter, A. R. Creed, H. R. Danford, C. Evans, L. F. Francke, F. W. Garner, A. E. Grant, T. J. Hunt, G. B. Hunt, H. F. Knight, E. A. Neale, H. W. Prockter, A. G. Steadman, G. N. Wells, A. Willmott and F. L. Willmott.

The annual report by the Committee was next considered, and this was duly adopted.

A Difficult Year

The report stated that the total membership of the Section is now forty-eight. It went on to refer to the state of trade, saying that the past year must be regarded as the most difficult yet experienced by the members since the Section was formed. There was, however, some justification for considering the worst was past and that from now on brighter days were in store for the Section. One result of the depression had been that customers had become still more keen in buying and more economical. That exercise of carefulness would continue for some time and members must meet it by being equally careful to see that they were not losing on the product they manufactured. "Know Your Costs" was the first essential in business to-day. Members were urged to do all in their power during the coming year to maintain the most friendly relations with each other.

There had been no changes in wage rates or conditions affecting the Section during the year. Regarding price lists, the Committee had completed the revision of the Flush List, but its publication was to be postponed until the prices of materials were stabilised, so that when it was printed it would be as accurate as possible.

Purchase of Materials

The Committee, the report continued, were watching carefully any possible increases in the cost of materials where they affected members, and, as and when necessary, members would be advised of the recommendations they suggested in that connection.

Thanks were expressed to Mr. E. A. Neale who represented the Section on the L.M.P.A. Council, and to the chairman, Mr. A. Willmott, who also represented the Section on the Council as a member of the Central Districts branch, as he had done for many years now.

The usefulness of the "Where to Buy" book was mentioned, it being stated that some members had saved in a year a sum equivalent to their subscription to the L.M.P.A. as a result of information which had been available to them from that source.

It was noted that Mr. G. N. Wells, the hon. secretary, had given considerable help to members by periodically bringing up to date the prices of materials and by keeping a record of the various entries which the Committee had added from time to time.

The Committee recorded with regret the death during the year of Mr. Charles W. Steadman, one of the original members of the Committee. Reference was made to the general meetings held during the year, particular mention being made of the recent visit to Thames Board Mills at Purfleet. The satisfactory response to the arrangement made by the Committee on that occasion would doubtless lead to similar visits being arranged periodically.

In conclusion members were urged to encourage their sons and nephews in the business to take an active interest in the Y.M.P. movement: and themselves to take more interest in the District Association meetings.

Outing to Spicers, Ltd.

The secretary next gave the particulars of the proposed summer outing, which is to take the form of a visit to the Sawston Mills of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., on Wednesday, June 22nd.

Following the formal business, there was a discussion on a number of matters, mainly centring around the recent visit of the Section to the Thames Board Mills and the substitution of British strawboard for foreign boards. Other matters discussed included the revision of figures in, and additions to, the "Where to Buy" book, which forms an important part of the services of the Section; and the question of unsatisfactory customers. The members were further urged to induce the young master printers of the Section to attend the meetings and take a greater interest in the trade.

New British Patents

Applications

Aktiebolaget Dux. Means for feeding sheets in sheet-folding apparatus. 11,198.

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Evans, A. B. Lithographic printing machines. 11,737.

Dixon, H. E. (Brehmer Geb.). Paper-folding machines. 11,069.

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing, etc., machines. 11,471.

Lang Clayden, Ltd., Lange, G. N., and Barnard, T. K. Printing presses. 11,088.

Martin, F. R. Mechanism for controlling numbers in rotary numbering boxes for printing machines. 11,060.

Prache, A. Loose-leaf binders. 11,741.

Schofield, A. Printers' tables, etc. 11,603.

Strahm, R. Apparatus for drying printed sheets, etc. 11,221

Verhulst, E. J. G. Devices for securing sheets of paper, etc. 11,754.

Specifications Published

1931

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Delivery mechanism. **371,067.**

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Field, J. G. W. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. **370,989.**

Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges. Machines for casting stereotype plates and the like. **371,246.**

Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges. Device for alternately driving two paper rolls in a rotary printing machine by means of a belt bearing tangentially against the circumference of one or the other of the said rolls. **371,297.**

Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Method of and mechanism for feeding folded sheets to sheet-opening devices in a sheet-handling machine. **371,087.**

Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Sheet handling devices in book stitching machines. **371,091.**

Savara, H. Apparatus for compensating irregularities in print. **371,187.**

Vogtlandische Maschinenfabrik (vorm J. C. and H. Dietrich) Akt.-Ges. Inking or colouring apparatus of printing machines. **371,050.**

Wacker Ges. fur Elektrochemische Industrie Ges. Dr. A. Printing colours. **371,202.**

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Binders' Overseers' Meeting

The May meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association was held on Tuesday, last week, at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4, Mr. Harry Young (president) being in the chair, supported by Mr. P. H. Paton (vice-president). There was a good attendance of members, which included Messrs. Robert Bryan (general secretary), W. F. Cribb (financial secretary), A. E. Walters (treasurer) and other members of the executive.

The holding of an occasional whist drive in place of the usual monthly lecture having met with success on a former occasion, the experiment was again tried, with equal satisfaction. The proceedings transacted previous to the whist drive were intentionally brief.

The correspondence submitted included letters from Messrs. J. A. Gouldbourne, Frank S. Hayes, F. W. Jordan, W. Hillman and Arthur Cox.

After some discussion it was decided to hold the members' annual outing as usual, it being agreed that it should take place late in August or early in September. Stewards chosen for this event were Messrs. Young, Bryan and Cribb.

The remainder of the evening was enjoyably spent at whist, the winners being Messrs. A. H. Smith, G. F. Lawrence, Harry Young and J. W. Ball. Messrs. P. H. Paton and Robert Bryan made excellent M.C.s for the drive, which was carried through in a fine social spirit.

MR. GEORGE PLUME HAWKINS (65), of Cambridge, caterer, chairman of directors of the Cambridge Chronicle, Limited, left £44,647 (net personalty £37,330).

THE eleventh annual exhibition of the Society of Artist Printers opened in Edinburgh on Monday, and once again provides some fine examples of the printing art. The exhibition includes wood engraving, woodcuts, colour woodcuts, linocuts, etchings, engraving on metal, lithographs, and other media. It will remain open until June 4th.

"Howard Hazell" Scholarship

The British Federation of Master Printers announces in respect of the examination for the "Howard Hazell" Scholarship, 1932-33, that the examination will be conducted on lines designed mainly to test the candidates' general knowledge and intelligence. A general acquaintance with happenings of general interest at home and abroad is expected.

Candidates may be requested to write a brief essay on a set subject for the purpose of ascertaining their command of expression and composition, and ought therefore to be to some extent *au fait* with the news and events of the day.

Candidates may be asked to write briefly what they know about certain outstanding people whose names will be given; or about how certain articles or commodities are found or made.

There will be geographical questions, e.g., air and steamship routes; questions to test knowledge of grammar and punctuation; also ordinary and commercial arithmetic, commercial terms and practice, and the meaning of certain abbreviations in common use.

Some mental arithmetic and spelling and pronunciation tests will be included in the oral section of the examination, as well as exercises for the purpose of testing the candidate's fitness for taking a verbal instruction and conveying it correctly to a third party.

The examination will take place at 7-10, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, July 20th—the written section from 10 to 1, the oral section in the afternoon.

THE "Wireless World," which claims to be the oldest wireless journal, has just celebrated its twenty-first birthday. The paper has been published without a break ever since 1911, and the event is marked by a special "history and progress" issue.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers

An Appeal for Printing Research

At the April meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association, held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the business part of the evening's proceedings was followed by an address by Mr. R. Connell (of Messrs. Barclay and Fry, Ltd.) on "The Aims and Objects of the Printing Industry Research Association." The president, Mr. R. B. Simpson, was in the chair, supported by the vice-president, general secretary and other officers, there being also a good attendance of members.

One candidate was elected into membership of the Association in the person of Mr. Percy Thomas Beer, 34, Rochdale Road, Leyton, E.17 (overseer, composing room, Shaw and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.). Mr. Beer was present and received a personal welcome.

A good deal of discussion arose on the question of whether, in view of the present need for economy, precedent should be followed in respect of the number of representatives sent by London to a national P.M.&O.A. function which is to be held at Nottingham, May 13th to 16th. The point was raised after the general secretary, on behalf of the Council, had proposed "That the president, vice-president, editor and general secretary, with Messrs. R. H. Berry, E. A. Littlewood, A. T. Walters and two members to be elected by the general monthly meeting, represent the Parent Association at the North Midlands Coming-of-Age and United Gathering." After several members had spoken on one side or the other, the advocates of a change of policy were overborne, there being only four dissentients when the meeting carried the Council's recommendation. As the additional two members the meeting elected Mr. S. A. Dawson and Mr. W. H. Wicken. It was also agreed that half railway fare be allowed every London member attending. The president appealed to members to support this important celebration.

Further discussion related to the publication of the Association's diary, and to the question of invitations to visitors at the recent annual dinner. With regard to the dinner, satisfaction was expressed at the success which the function achieved, and the president returned thanks on behalf of the Council for the appreciative comments made.

Value of Research

Having been introduced by the president, Mr. Connell began his address by saying that, as a member of the council of the Printing Industry Research Association, he had been asked to fill a gap, Dr. G. L. Riddell having unfortunately been called away to Paris on the business of the P.I.R.A.

After reminding his hearers of the wide ramifications of the printing industry, and the great variety of raw materials used, he indicated something of the troubles which are with the printer all day long. In respect of many of these the printer, he said, did not understand the underlying principles governing the results obtained and the difficulties encountered. Science he defined as a method of approaching a problem whereby the relative facts were put down, and deductions made therefrom and applied in practice. This was in contradistinction to the trial-and-error methods so often used.

The Research Association was new to the printing trade. In a good many of the other great industries of this country research associations had been established and were on a very definite footing. In the thirteen years since the War something like two million pounds had been spent on research in this country. As to the results, the electrical industry alone reckoned that by means of research, they saved over one-and-a-half million pounds.

Mr. Connell proceeded to indicate what is being done in other countries in the way of research for the printing trade. He touched particularly on the drawing up of specifications of raw materials, and the working out of various problems, such as the warping of boards for book covers, the drying of printing inks, troubles with offset blankets, and paper in relation to humidification. With regard to this country, the Printing Industry Research Association would have to develop along similar lines. But of course these things all cost money, and they could not yet expect the British Association to show results comparable with those of the American workers who had been going for ten years. The membership of the P.I.R.A. at December last was 314, including individuals, associations, firms, trade unions and so on, and the total income was £1,500.

Services of the P.I.R.A.

Mr. Connell next outlined services which the Association had been able to render. He mentioned the issuing to members of various useful memoranda on subjects of interest; also the answering of questions by the information bureau—during 1931, 160 queries had been sent to the Association and as far as possible answered, whilst this year the number was increasing and at present averaged just over 30 a month. Another big part of the Association's work was the collection of the latest information concerning technical matters, as this became available either at home or abroad. As one instance, he mentioned that a London firm had very recently sent details of a new instrument for indicating the amount of moisture in the atmosphere and also the amount which a given piece of paper would stretch under certain conditions. In such cases as this the Association made impartial investigation and passed any useful resultant information on to members.

Mr. Connell also recalled that the Association had been responsible for arranging several of the recent lectures given at Stationers' Hall, and he gave advance information that the next series of lectures would include lectures on the Deposition of Metals, Control of the Atmosphere in Printing Works, and the Use of Rubber in the Printing Trade.

The speaker dwelt next upon the need for carrying out original research, a development which could not come about until the number of their members had increased. He mentioned that the Government of this country, through the Department of Industrial Research, was willing to make quite substantial contributions in the national interest; but that would necessitate that the industry should itself make a fairly large contribution.

The speaker said that the council would appreciate any suggestions that members of the P.M.&O.A. might make; this could easily be done as their general secretary was a member of the council. He concluded by further stressing the need for bringing science into touch with the everyday problems of the printer, and indicated the very practical nature of the help which the P.I.R.A. was giving to the trade.

At the close of Mr. Connell's address a short time was devoted to questions and discussion, various members taking part. Mr. J. Acton, the Association's hon. technical secretary, stressed the need that reliable technical data should be made available to the trade, and particularly to students at technical institutes. Mr. W. W. Curtis spoke dubiously as to the value of such a body as the P.I.R.A., remarking that he could see that manufacturers of metals, inks, etc., might benefit, but the printer with a variety of work which had to be executed quickly could hardly take advantage of the Association.

The lecturer replied to Mr. Curtis that progress made in respect of materials would clearly benefit all, and Mr. G. W. Fisher urged that there was an extremely wide field for the usefulness of the Printing Industry Research Association, as the results of research could be co-ordinated and made available to individual printers in a way not possible with research by separate firms.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Connell was proposed by the vice-president and seconded by the general secretary, the latter particularly thanking the speaker not only for his excellent address but also for having kindly agreed to deputise at very short notice. Mr. Wilson added a few words about the benefits of the P.I.R.A., citing instances from personal knowledge of practical assistance given.

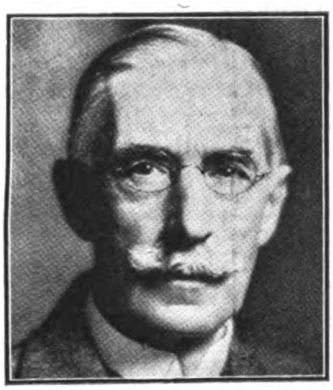
The vote of thanks being accorded very heartily, Mr. Connell briefly responded.

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A Pitman Press Jubilee

Mr. Alfred Pitman Honoured

The Pitman Press, Bath, with its world-wide ramifications, has, during the last half century, probably contributed more to the field of commercial education than any other house, and incidentally its contributions to printing as an art have represented no mean endeavour. Behind the Pitman Press at Bath, and the offices in London, for a number of years now, has been the guiding hand of Mr. Alfred Pitman, senior governing director of Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., who has just celebrated the completion of fifty years' association with the House of Pitman. Congratulations have been sent him from all parts of the world and tangible evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his employees and staff has been provided in the form of two presentations.



MR. ALFRED PITMAN

When the employees of the Pitman Press Bath, presented him with an inscribed silver cigarette casket, Mr. C. C. Botwright, works manager, presided, and the presentation was made by Mr. A. J. Dutton, who has been with the firm for fifty-three years.

The second presentation was made at a jubilee dinner held at the Grand Pump Room Hotel last week, and took the form of an onyx inkstand with pens to match and suitably inscribed from the staff, accompanied with an illuminated address on vellum.

Mr. Alfred Pitman has, during his fifty years with the firm, worked unceasingly to promote its interests, and he has lived to see the fruits of his labour in one of the largest publishing and printing houses in the world. He is known throughout the works and offices for his kindness and courtesy. At the Pitman Press, Bath, which is one of the best equipped works in the printing trade of this country, it has been Mr. Pitman's endeavour to make the working conditions as pleasant as possible for the employees.

Mr. Pitman, in his responses to complimentary remarks at the two presentations, thanked the staff and employees for their gifts, saying it was an occasion unique in his long and varied experience. He recalled some of the interesting events in his early life, which indicated the great difference in conditions now and fifty years ago. When he first joined his father in 1882, at the age of twenty, he said, the staff consisted of eight or ten people, who worked on two floors of a converted dwelling house. Now the London, Bath and overseas staffs numbered close upon one thousand, and he thought their printing works compared favourably with any in the country. Mr. Pitman thanked them all for their help, saying he had been supported by a "magnificent, loyal, and hard-working staff."

Mr. W. T. Davis, the oldest employee of the Press present at the jubilee dinner, associated himself with what had been said regarding Mr. Pitman, and recalled interesting incidents in his association with the late Sir Isaac Pitman.

Trade Notes

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—At the annual meeting of this company held in London on Monday, Mr. W. J. B. Odhams, the chairman, in the course of his speech, said that in bringing the company's net profit record up from £261,268 to £276,272, he thought they would agree that it was not an unsatisfactory achievement in a year which had been a severe testing time. He was able to point to substantial progress in respect of the company's publications. He paid a warm tribute to the managing director, Mr. Elias, and the staff throughout the establishment. The report and accounts were adopted.

AMALGAMATED PRESS.—At the annual meeting in London on Friday of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., the Rt. Hon. Lord Camrose (the chairman), in the course of his speech, said that although the profit figure for the year, £781,649, was substantially less than any of its four preceding ones, the directors felt that, having regard to the state of trade, the earnings were very satisfactory indeed. The firm's paper mills had also suffered from the depression. On the whole, the publications of the company, allowing for the adverse circumstances which had prevailed, had done extremely well. The report and accounts were adopted.

WATERLOW AND SONS' RESOURCES.—The directors of Waterlow and Sons, in a letter to their shareholders in regard to the position following the decision of the House of Lords, allowing the appeal of the Banco de Portugal, state that they have "now under careful consideration the best means of dealing with the situation which will necessarily take some time. Meanwhile the board reassures members that the resources of the company are ample for the purpose."

A NEW publishing firm, the Hamlin Publishing Co., has commenced business at 31 and 35, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—The big scheme for the reconstruction of the National Co-operative Publishing Society, which owns "Reynolds's Illustrated News," has broken down. This information is contained in the report of the special committee of inquiry, which was appointed by the shareholders of the Society in December, 1930, and whose report is now to be presented to the June meetings of the shareholders. The report recommends changes in the constitution of the board of the N.C.P.S.; these to provide for an age limit for directors, a reduction in the number of directors from eighteen to fifteen, and the inclusion of representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Scottish C.W.S., and the Co-operative Union.

LIBEL CASE APPEAL.—It is understood that Mrs. Meurig Morris, the spiritualist, is to appeal. In her action, which she brought against Associated Newspapers, Limited, for alleged libel, the jury found for the defendants on the plea of fair comment on a matter of public interest. They found, however, that no allegations of fraud or dishonesty against Mrs. Morris had been proved.

MR. WILLIAM DALLAS ROSS (78), of Alexandra Park Road, London, N., managing director of "Golfing," left £7,709 (net personalty £6,107).

DAMAGES of £2,500 were awarded on Tuesday to Mr Hayley Morriss, of Pippingford Park, Nutfield (Sussex), in the King's Bench Division, against the proprietors of the "Bristol Times and Mirror," on account of a "life story" published. Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for the defendants, asked for a stay of execution, which was granted. Notice of appeal would be given at once, he said.

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S.-W. London Master Printers

The Ludlow System Explained

The South-West London Master Printers Association held its monthly meeting at Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant, Clapham Junction, on Tuesday of last week, when Mr. G. Rangecroft, the new president of the Association, had the pleasure of presiding over a well attended meeting. He was supported by the past presidents, Messrs. A. Spring, J. D. Wise, R. B. Simnett, F. E. Tacey, E. J. Pegg, J. H. Quinn, and Fred Chivers, the hon. secretary, whilst amongst others attending the gathering were Mr. W. J. Boyle, secretary of the Central Districts, Mr. E. G. Baker, new secretary of the L.M.P.A., Mr. T. D. Hawkins, secretary E. and N.-E. Association, and Mr. L. J. Cumner, assistant secretary of the Federation. Following the business of the meeting, Mr. E. Pheby (Martin J. Slattery, Ltd.), gave an address on "The Ludlow System."

Mr. Rangecroft first welcomed the visitors, mentioning particularly Mr. Baker, whom he congratulated on his new position of secretary to the L.M.P.A.

The minutes of the last meeting having been agreed to, the secretary dealt with the correspondence. The chief item was a reply from Mr. Horace Higgins, of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., indicating the programme arranged for the members when they visit Messrs. Spicers' mills at Sawston on June 21st. The visit promises to be a very interesting and instructive event.

The chairman next introduced the lecturer, drawing members' attention to the fact that they would be able, at the invitation of Mr. Martin Slattery, to pay a visit to Bush House the following Tuesday evening, when there would be a demonstration of the Ludlow machine, followed by dinner at the Waldorf Hotel.

Development of Type Composition

Mr. Pheby, beginning with references to the past, reminded his hearers of Caxton's first bringing loose types to England. That system, he said, carried right on till about the year 1800. Then came the assembling machine. About 1890 the Linotype came into being, and at the beginning of this century Lanston invented the Monotype. Just before the War an Englishman walked into a friend's office in the States, and saw a great amount of type lying about, and was struck by the inefficiency of the system. He subsequently invented a machine which developed into the Ludlow. That was the position before the War. It was not until the exhibition of 1921 that the machine was introduced to England.

The Ludlow method consisted briefly of the casting machine, cabinets, matrices, and their sticks. The area which an average equipment covered was very small, namely: machine, 4ft. by 4ft.; cabinet (when closed), 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in., when open, 4ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in. Mr. Pheby went on to indicate some of the advantages of the Ludlow. There was never any picking for sorts, and, despite the unlimited supply of type faces, storing was unnecessary. Maintenance cost was very small. The motor was only ¼ h.p., and used very little current. Type faces from 6pt. to 72pt. lower case and 84pt. capitals could be used. He described the convenient cabinets provided, and said that practically any class of work could be handled on the Ludlow, though for certain classes of work it was not the best suited. For newspaper, book, and column work it was not the best machine. Ludlow setting was suitable for electrotyping and stereotyping.

Mr. Pheby proceeded to explain how different jobs could be handled on the Ludlow, and he illustrated his points with the aid of a large variety of printed matter, also slugs and matrices, which he handed to his audience.

Discussion

The ensuing discussion was opened by Mr. Chivers, and many interesting points were touched upon, amongst others taking part being Messrs. Rangecroft, Baker, Brown, Wiles, Spring, and Cumner.

Mr. E. J. Pegg, proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, thanked Mr. Pheby for a very instructive evening. Mr. J. H. Quinn briefly seconded, and the lecturer responded.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Baker congratulated Mr. Rangecroft on the able way in which he had conducted his first meeting as president, and also thanked the meeting for the kind reception they had given to himself. He was proud, he said, of the honour he had received, and would do his best for the Association. Concluding, he drew members' attention to the forthcoming Howard Hazell Scholarship examination, and also invited members to make greater use of the information and services available from headquarters.

Mr. Rangecroft replied, and the meeting ended.

E.&N.-E. London Master Printers

Annual Meeting and Social

A well attended annual meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association was held at the Y.M.C.A. Restaurant, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, last Thursday. Before the meeting there was a whist drive, and dancing followed the meeting. The large company of members and friends were received by Mr. J. Bedford (president) and Mrs. Bedford, supported by Mr. T. D. Hawkins (secretary) and Mrs. Hawkins. There were many visitors from other associations, including Mr. W. W. Curtis, president North London, Mr. P. G. Crannis, president West and North-West, Mr. W. J. Boyle, secretary Central Districts, and Mr. Fred Chivers, secretary South-West. Also present were Mr. L. J. Cumner, assistant secretary to the Federation, and Mrs. Cumner.

Difficulties Successfully Faced

The annual meeting was of short duration, the business being put through expeditiously. Following the minutes of the previous annual meeting, which were approved, there being no correspondence, the secretary's report—copies of which were in the members' hands—was taken as read and Mr. A. Suckling moved that it be adopted. The motion was carried. The report stated that the year under review had been one of great difficulty for their trade. However, faced with such difficulties as world-wide depression, all round fall in commodity prices, and credit restrictions, the trade was to be congratulated on the manner in which it was meeting the problems resulting therefrom. The report went on to refer to membership, which remained approximately the same as the last year. With regard to meetings there had been two successful socials since the last annual meeting, also the summer outing, which, in conjunction with the North London Association, had been a great success. Three business meetings had been held, at which Mr. M. C. Badcock, under the title of "Printing for Profit," had developed the idea of creative printing, particularly in its application to the needs and possibilities of the smaller printers. Those meetings had been very well attended, particularly by the younger members. Reference was made to the loss suffered by the Association in the death of Mr. G. Hurrell, the vice-president, and two esteemed members, Mr. Mowl, of Leytonstone, and Mr. Forsaith, of Bethnal Green.

The thanks of the members, continued the report, were due to their president, Mr. J. Bedford, for the able manner in which he had fulfilled his office, and for the time and energy he had devoted to the service of the Association—not only in his attendance at all meetings, but also in the response he had made to the calls on his time by attendance at headquarters on council and committee business. Thanks were due also to their treasurer, Mr. S. T. Norman, for his work in looking after the financial affairs of their Association.

In the absence of the treasurer, Mr. S. T. Norman, owing to urgent business, the secretary read his report. A satisfactory state of affairs was shown, and on the proposition of Mr. H. W. Wood, seconded by Mr. A. Suckling, the report was agreed to.

The next item was the election of officers, and Mr. Hawkins said that the members owed their thanks to their present president for the able manner in which he had served the Association for two years.

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Mr. A. Suckling was next elected president for the ensuing year, and the retiring president invested him with the badge of the office. Mr. Suckling then took the chair, thanking the members for the honour they had done him.

The hon. secretary, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, and the hon. treasurer, Mr. S. T. Norman, were both re-elected unanimously.

The committee were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Suckling, his place being taken by Mr. King. The three representatives to the M.P.A. were elected as follows: Mr. Suckling, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. King.

The final item was a discussion about the venue of the summer outing. Three proposals by the Gt. Western Railway were put to the members, who ultimately selected a tour to the Shakespeare country around Stratford-on-Avon, to take place on Thursday, July 7th. It was decided to follow the usual custom and invite the North London Association to participate in the trip.

Mr. Hawkins here introduced Mr. Derwent of the Lamson Paragon Co., and Mr. D. King of the Gt. Eastern Railway, remarking that he felt sure it would not be the last time they would see them.

In conclusion Mr. Bedford thanked the secretary for the help he had given him during his two years of office, and reminded the members of the time and work Mr. Hawkins had put in for the benefit of their Association. (Applause.)

The whist drive proved a very successful function. The prizewinners were: Ladies—1, Mrs. Baber, sandwich set; 2, Mrs. Pasket, sachet; 3, Mrs. Soule, box of scent; Gents—1, Mr. Barnetson, book rest; 2, Mr. Penny, ash tray and book mark; 3, Mr. Chivers, newspaper holder. Two mystery prizes in a guessing competition were won by Mrs. Cumner and Mr. Cumner respectively, the prizes being an egg-boiler, and a set of studs and links.

After refreshments the party adjourned downstairs for dancing. Mr. Reg. Bedford, acted as M.C., and an enjoyable time was spent, concluding with Auld Lang Syne.

Master Process Engravers

Annual Conference at Harrogate

Arrangements for the Federation of Master Process Engravers' annual conference are this year in the hands of the Northern Counties' Association of Master Process Engravers, who will act as hosts, on the occasion of the conference at Harrogate on May 26th and 27th.

The whole of the proceedings will be staged in the Grand Hotel, which, standing as it does on high ground, commands an eminently fine view of the surrounding country. And there are, of course, the health-giving Pump Room and Spas of Harrogate, so that members who attend the conference should find the venue this year particularly agreeable. As on the occasion of last year's meeting, ladies are again invited, and, as before, their presence will, no doubt, add greatly to making the conference thoroughly successful.

The Federation's annual banquet will be held on the Thursday, and the luncheon on the Friday, and between there will be the business meetings for the members, whilst entertainment in the way of touring the surrounding country will be provided for ladies and friends.

Reduced rail travel fares have been arranged for members and friends, and a special luncheon carriage has been reserved for the London members, leaving King's Cross at 11.15 a.m. on Thursday, May 26th.

MR. P. J. STEVENS, until recently London manager of Delittle, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., has left that firm to take over the Anchor Press, of 2, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

SAMPLE POST.—Sir Kingsley Wood, speaking at Edinburgh on Tuesday, said he had decided, with the object of rendering further aid to British trade and industry at a difficult time, to re-establish the inland sample post. The service would be instituted on Monday, May 23rd.

The Late Mr. Geo. Wichmann

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Geo. C. H. Wichmann, which occurred on the 4th inst. at Leipzig in his sixty-first year. As is well known, Mr. Wichmann, up till a short time ago, was managing director of George Mann and Co., Ltd., having assumed control of that company in 1902. Mr. Wichmann was undoubtedly a man of vision, combined with a keen business sense. From the very moment he took over the control of George Mann and Co., Ltd., he realised the possibilities there were for lithographic engineers to go ahead with rotary offset machines. One of the first things he did after taking over the management of this concern was to place on the market a direct rotary lithographic machine, which was the forerunner of the rotary tin printing machine that was brought out in 1903, the first machine of its kind to be commercially successful. From 1908, the year that saw the first two-colour offset machine, the firm of George and Mann and Co., under the control of Mr. Wichmann, made steady progress.

When the War broke out, the firm had 300 hands, and shortly after the commencement of hostilities it turned its attention to the manufacture of munitions, and was not long before it became the second largest producers of high explosive shells in the country.

After the War the firm proceeded at once to give its attention to further improving its printing machines and of extending its world-wide organisation. Soon after the War and up till recent times as many as 700 workpeople were employed in Leeds and London.

There cannot be any doubt that the lithographic industry generally owes a great debt to the personality and enterprise of the late Mr. Wichmann, for he contributed largely towards bringing lithographic printing into the popular favour which it enjoys to-day.

The Late Mr. H. Nickerson

We record with regret the sudden death of Mr. H. Nickerson, a senior partner of the firm of Nickerson Bros., fancy leather manufacturers, of Worship Street, London, E.C. Mr. Nickerson, who was sixty-six years of age, died on Saturday at his residence at Purley, Surrey.

A son of Francis Nickerson, the founder of the business, he had been associated with the firm since he left school, a period of over fifty years. For the greater part of that time he was one of the senior partners.

The interment took place at Bandon Hill Cemetery, Wallington, Surrey, yesterday (Wednesday), and was attended by William and Albert John Nickerson, two of his brothers, and Mr. George W. Nickerson. Tribute was also paid by the staff and employees, who were represented by three of their oldest members.

Sale of Plant

Consequent upon the connection between Messrs. Witherby and Co., and Messrs. Marchant Singer and Co., whereby the goodwill is understood to be operated henceforth at 326, High Holborn, a sale of machinery and certain type was carried through on Tuesday by Mr. Frank Colebrook. It being rather unusual to have a printing sale right in the heart of the City, there was a very considerable attendance. The modern trend was indicated by the preference for small sizes over quad sizes. One hundred pounds was paid for a D.C. Bremner; £110 for a Furnival 42in. cutter; and £70 for a Demy Bremner. Certain type brought very good prices—for example, 2s. 2d. for condensed sans. and 1s. 9d. and prices somewhat in that region for certain Spartan types; wood letter also sold fairly well. The auctioneer was Mr Rawlings.

MR. JESSE L. DEACON, Rye, retired printer and stationer, left £11,079 (net personalty nil).

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 1½d., 9s. 7½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 1½d., 12s. 9d.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 94½, 95¼; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s., 12s. 1½d.,7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s., 5½ p.c. deb. 91; Associated Newspapers 22s. 1½d. xd, def. (5s.) 15s. 4½d., 15s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals (4s.) 1s. 7½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 9s. 4½d., 8s. 9¾d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 10s., 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. pref. 25s. 4½d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 104, 105; Thos. De La Rue 4s. 9d.; J. Dickinson 31s. 6d., 5 p.c. cum. 1st pref. stk. 97, 4½ p.c. 1st mort. deb. 94; Hutchinson Printing Trust 7½ p.c. 1st pref. 8s. 4½d., 8s. 10½d.; Illustrated Newspapers 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 9d.; International Linotype 52; Kelly's Directories red. 6½ p.c. deb. 105½; Lamson Paragon 16s. 7½d.; London Express Newspaper 34s., 33s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 19s.; Monotype Corporation 25s., 24s. 9d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 16s. 6d., 17s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 6d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 3d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 92; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 4½d., 6 p.c. pref. 15s. 3d., 6½ p.c. deb. 98½, 99; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 15s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 22s. 6d.; R. Tuck 5½ p.c. cum. pref. (£5) 76s. 3d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 9d.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 11s. 3d., 12s.

Dividends and Reports

MONOTYPE CORPORATION. — Interim dividend is announced of 3½ per cent. (same).

SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.—The accounts of the Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd., for the year ended February 29th, show a net profit of £264,206. The profit shown for 1930-31 was £340,460, but this included an undisclosed amount previously reserved for taxation. Quarterly dividends totalling 18¾ per cent. (against 25 per cent.) and absorbing £196,875 have been paid during the year on the ordinary shares, and it is now proposed to transfer £20,000 (against £30,000) to reserve and £5,000 (the same) to pensions fund. This will leave £34,612 to be carried forward (against £32,281.)

DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPERS.—The accounts of Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., for the year ended February 29th last show a profit of £374,365, against £476,149 for 1930-31. These figures are both arrived at after providing for income tax, depreciation, and reserve for contingencies, but the 1930-31 figure included an amount previously reserved for taxation. The directors are again setting aside £10,000 as provision for pensions, and transferring £20,000 to reserve. The dividend for the year on the ordinary shares is reduced from 30 per cent. to 22½ per cent., the amount absorbed being £315,000, against £420,000. The "carry-forward" is £34,299 (against £32,934).

WILLIAM COLLINS.—William Collins, Sons and Co. (publishers, printers, etc.), report a net profit for 1931 of £20,707, while £24,624 was brought in. After meeting preference dividend, the directors propose a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (against 12½ per cent. for 1930) and leaving £14,931 to carry forward.

New Companies

C. COULTAS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire as from May 1st, 1932, all or any of the assets and liabilities of C. Coultas, 26, Printing Office Street, Doncaster, and to carry on the business of printers, manufacturing stationers, artists' colourmen, art dealers, dealers in fancy goods, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Coultas and Mrs. Ethel Coultas. Registered office: 26, Printing Office Street, Doncaster.

GARDNER POSTER SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; poster writers, lithographic artists, printers, colour printers, manufacturing stationers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: C. E. Gardner (15, Zulla Road, Nottingham) and Mrs. M. B. Gardner.

OSCO, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general printers, lithographers, engravers, office and general stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. B. Sizer, E. Welder and Mrs. G. Sizer. Registered office: 47, London Street, Reading.

DEVELOPMENT PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 1,900 6 per cent. non-voting cumulative preference shares of £1 and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with W. H. Willson, L. F. C. Rich and Mrs. F. B. Walsh (the partners), and to carry on the publication "The Merchant Adventurer" owned by the partners, and such business as is connected therewith carried on by them at Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W. Private company. First directors: W. H. Willson (general manager), L. F. C. Rich, H. R. G. Brooks and T. C. Farmer, Registered office: Abbey House, 2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

DERBY ILLUSTRATED NEWS CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to establish or otherwise acquire and print and publish newspapers, magazines, journals, periodicals, books, pamphlets, etc. Private company. Directors: R. P. Mooney and J. W. Glitheroe. Registered office: Derwent Street, Derby.

CARRIER BAGS (LEEDS), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturer of paper carriers and gramophone bags carried on by G. Thornton at 53-55, Barrack Road, Chapeltown Road, Leeds. Private company. Directors: G. Thornton (Daleside, Leeds Road, Rawdon, Leeds) and Mrs. M. E. Thornton.

SNOWDEN AND JENKINS, LTD.—Capital £250, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, directories, magazines and books, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. E. G. Snowden, Mrs. M. K. Snowden and S. A. Jenkins. Registered office: 18, Market Street, Dartford.

WESTWARDS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; newsagents, journalists, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: V. A. Hundley and Mrs. Mollie Hundley. Solicitor: W. E. G. Jones, 23, Clave Street, Bristol.

MITCHELL COX AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the businesses of drawing material manufacturers and dealers, draughtsmen, photo printers and general stationers, carried on by D. M. Cox, at Windsor House, Victoria Street, Westminster, as "Mitchell Cox and Co.", and by Dorothy M. Cox at Windsor House, etc., as "D. M. Cox and Co." Private

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company. Directors: D. W. Cox and Mrs. D. M. Cox. Registered office: Windsor House, Victoria Street, Westminster.

C. P. DUNN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £300, in 5s. shares; to acquire the business of printers and advertising contractors, carried on as C. P. Dunn and Co., the London Advertising Co., and to adopt an agreement with C. P. Dunn. Private company. Permanent directors: C. P. Dunn, Mrs. M. E. Dunn and K. C. T. Dunn. Registered office: 79, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.

STANLEIGHS (PRINTERS AND STATIONERS), LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; general printers, stationers, photographers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: H. M. Goodale, G. H. Bembridge and L. H. Stair. Registered office: 38, Bow Lane, E.C.4.

Increases of Capital

DRYDENS, LTD. (printers, manufacturing stationers, etc., Handel Street, W.C.).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,500 beyond the registered capital of £3,500. The additional capital is divided into 1,500 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each.

Mortgages and Charges

SATURDAY REVIEW NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Memorandum of agreement dated April 14th, 1932, to secure not more than £200, charged on lease of 9, King Street, Covent Garden. Holder: H. T. Kemp, "Rennys," Bath. Also memorandum of agreement dated April 15th, 1932, to secure £60, charged on the assets of the company. Holder: A. Wyatt Tilby, 9, King Street, Covent Garden.

COLLOGRAPHIC ART PRINTERS, LTD. (Eastcote Lane, South Harrow).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures, authorised April 8th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

C. SPURLING AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., 93–94, Great Saffron Hill, E.C.1).—Mortgage debenture dated April 8th, 1932, to secure £400, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. S. Simons, 27, Whitefriars Crescent, Westcliff-on-Sea.

SHEPPERSON AND MANSFIELD, LTD. (printers and manufacturing stationers, etc.).—Further charge on 253, Abbey Street, Derby, dated April 28th, 1932, to secure £200. Holders: Derbyshire Permanent Benefit Building Society.

E. J. BRADSTREET AND SONS (NO. 2), LTD. (box manufacturers, printers, etc., 41, Chiswell Street, E.C.).—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures, authorised April 12th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

H. HOWES AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc., 53-55, Mansell Street, E.1).—Debenture dated April 13th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Clydesdale Bank, Ltd.

A. B. SHAW AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc., 3, Creed Lane, E.C.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on March 31st, 1932, of mortgage or charge by way of trust deed dated July 4th, 1928, and registered July 10th, 1928, securing £5,000 first debentures.

EAST ESSEX PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (Oxford Road, Clacton-on-Sea).—Satisfaction in full on December 8th, 1931, of charge dated October 24th, 1929, and registered November 11th, 1929, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £1,800.

INSETS, LTD. (advertising contractors, etc., 44, Bedford Row, W.C.)—Issue on April 23rd, 1932, of £250, debentures, part of a series already registered.

STONE TRADES JOURNAL, LTD. (17, Dacre Street, S.W.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on April 8th, 1932, of debenture No. 1, authorised June 19th, 1931, and registered July 1st, 1931. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered July 1st, 1931, originally secured £2,200.)

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (1919), LTD. (10, Aldgate, E.)—Satisfaction in full on April 6th, 1932, of trust deed dated November 3rd, 1920, and registered November 16th, 1920, securing £500,000 8 per cent. 1st mortgage redeemable debentures.

DOHERTY (EXPORT), LTD. (paper merchants, etc., 40/41, Bridewell House, E.C.)—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on December 23rd, 1931, of debenture dated April 29th, 1931, and registered April 30th, 1931. (According to the register of mortgages, the debenture registered April 30th, 1931, originally secured £2,000.)

Receiver Appointed or Released

D. MUNRO AND SON, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., 111, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)—T. Rodger, Incorporated Accountant, of 29, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was appointed receiver and manager on April 25th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures dated October 25th, 1921, to August 11th, 1925.

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Send us your next enquiry for lithography, die-stamping, plate printing, or any other trade work, and

COMPARE OUR PRICES

Baddeley Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED

CHAPEL WORKS, MOOR LANE, E.C.2

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Country News

LEICESTER

THE death occurred recently at his home in Leicester of the founder of the firm of Willson's, printers, of Nottingham and Leicester, Mr. William Willson, who was in his 87th year. Mr. Willson worked as a young man in Nottingham, where he was a journeyman printer. In 1868 he went to Leicester and set up on his own account, establishing the present concern of poster and letterpress printers that is now carried on by his two grandsons, Mr. Leon Willson and Mr. George Willson.

NEWCASTLE

MR. KENNETH BOYNE, chairman, presided at a further well-attended meeting of Young Master Printers at the Liberal Club, Newcastle, on Monday, when an interesting discussion on Production Records formed the basis of the proceedings. As previously, the members had tea together prior to the meeting, and four new "Young Men" signed the register. The discussion was a continuation of that of the previous meeting, and was, in the main, a critical analysis of records provided by members relating to the production of machines on actual jobs of recent date. It was agreed that the figures produced were not sufficiently conclusive to be made public, but the members present discovered considerable matter for debate in the statistics which had been tabulated by the secretary. It was decided to continue the experiment and to tabulate further records for the next business meeting.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

THE Young Master Printers' Group attached to the South-Western Alliance of Master Printers met for their annual meeting on Saturday last, by kind permission of the proprietors, at the Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton. The party was met by Mr. Philip King Smith, and given a hearty welcome. Adjourning to the room placed at their disposal, the young men held their meeting, the business of which was conducted with despatch. After the election of a new member to the Group, and a report of the year's work, the officers and committee were re-elected, with the exception that Mr. Russell Pearce took the place of Mr. J. Cheney upon the committee. Suggested arrangements for the ensuing year included a visit to Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman's, at Bath, and to Messrs. Wiggins' paper mill at Hele. At the conclusion of the business meeting the young men were joined by their lady friends, and dividing into two parties under competent guides made a tour of the paper mill, which was working at practically full swing. The closest interest was manifested in the various processes, and the guides were asked many questions. At the conclusion of the tour the company assembled for tea as the guests of the mill proprietors. The thanks of the Group were extended to Mr. King Smith by Mr. J. S. Murray (chairman), and Mr. G. F. Jones (Alliance secretary).

Camden Town Auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation

This Auxiliary's final concert of the season on behalf of the Pension Funds at the Royal Arms, Gaisford Street, Camden Town, on Saturday evening, took the form of a "ladies' night," the chair being occupied during the evening by ladies, including Mrs. C. A. Geleit, Mrs. W. E. Sharman, Mrs. E. L. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Frost, and Mrs. H. Smith. Each of these ladies had collected contributions from her friends, and the result was that the concert showed a profit of over £20.

The ladies were thanked on the motion of Mr. Geleit (chairman of committee) and Mr. H. Smith, secretary, whose remarks were supported by Mr. W. A. Perkins (past president of the Auxiliary and member of the Council of the Pension Corporation), who took occasion on behalf of the Council to express gratitude to officers, committee and supporters of the Auxiliary, as well as artistes, for all they did throughout the year to help their great trade Institution.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON ***Telephone:*** 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

WAREHOUSEMAN (age 25), trained in Large Publishing House, seeks Regular Work; used to handling large quantities of books and papers of all kinds; married; society; all-round efficiency; good references.—Box 15636.

Printers' Rifle League

The results of the Printers' Rifle League Competitions, held under the auspices of the Rifle Section of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, have been declared as follows:—

Division I

	Aggregate.
1.—Bradbank Rifle Club	10,647
2.—W. H. Smith and Son Club (A)	10,617
3.—House of Dickinson Club (A)	10,493
4.—Amalgamated Press Club	10,399
5.—Post Office Savings Bank (printing dept.)	10,164
6.—Linotype Club	10,368
7.—House of Dickinson Club (B)	10,238
8.—Paragon	9,930
9.—Britannia	10,388

Division II

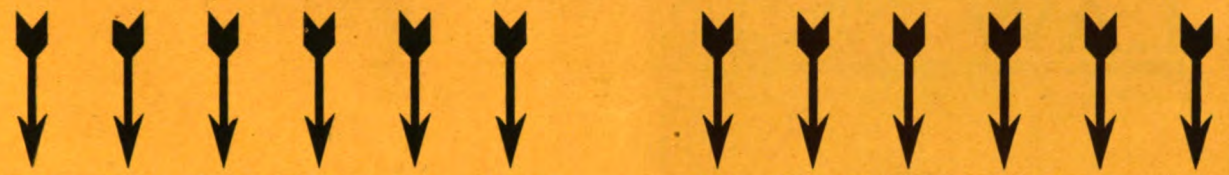
1.—W. H. Smith and Son R.C. (B)	8,117
2.—Waterlows (Dunstable) R.C.	7,904
3.—Pearson's R.C.	8,031
4.—House of Dickinson R.C. (C)	7,525
5.—Empire Paper Mills R.C.	7,946
6.—Griffith's R.C.	7,677
7.—House of Dickinson R.C. (D)	6,965

Division I.—Bradbank Rifle Club become winners of the "Daily Telegraph" Challenge Cup and eight silver, gold-centre medals (presented by the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph"). The runners-up (W. H. Smith and Son Rifle Club A team), win eight silver medals.

Division II.—W. H. Smith and Son Rifle Club (B team) are the winners of the "Dewar" Challenge Shield, and eight silver, gold-centre medals. Waterlows (Dunstable) are the winners of eight silver medals.

Mr. A. J. C. Pescud (the rifle section secretary, 158, Erlanger Road, New Cross, S.E.14) will be pleased to supply information regarding the activities of this section of the Association.

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1932

Be pleased to remember—from January to December

Caslon's

UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY

covers a wide range, including:

The Latest AUTOMATIC PLATENS
Chandler & Price Platens
The Hacker Test Press
Hacker Plate Gauges
The Blatchford Base
Metal Furnaces and Stereo Plant
C.&P. Self-Clamp Guillotines
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Potter and Poco Proof Presses
Rouse Power Miterer
Craftsman Line-up Tables
The Amsco Saw and Trimmer
Stitching, Folding, and Perforating Machines

Every Class of Machine or Accessory for the Composing Room.

Your Guarantee of a Good Machine.

CASLON MACHINERY

Any Repair Work, Refitting or Overhaul of Plant carried out efficiently at short notice.

Enquiries are invited concerning Printing Machinery of any kind for Special Work.

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TELEGRAMS: CASLON, FINSQUARE, LONDON.

H. W. CASLON & CO. LTD., LONDON, E.C.1

Machinery Showrooms—82 Chiswell Street. And at 57 Hilton Street, Manchester

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An extremely useful book of reference. Should be in the hands of all **MASTER PRINTERS**

PRICE 17/6 (Postage Extra)

BOOK DEPT. STONHILL & GILLIS LTD.
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Over 70 Years Experience of PRINTING METALS

We put this into every ounce of metal that leaves our works. It is actual experience of the requirements of the different Composing Machines and Stereo Plants—not just experience of "metals" generally.

And after 70 years we can say with greater emphasis than ever that Jubbs are

STILL ON THEIR METAL

Telephone : *Leeds 25620*

T. G. & J. JUBB LTD.
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Registered Office :
12, Newton St., Manchester

London Office :
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

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Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

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Telephone :—MANCHESTER : "CITY 4644"—LONDON : "BISHOPSGATE 7518 and 7519"

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 12, 1932.

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MAY 31 1932

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The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 186

LONDON: MAY 19, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

An 85 years test

Our new factory and offices at Winstone House, Clerkenwell—to which our move will, we anticipate, be completed by September of this year—will be the home of the Winstone tradition where the best of what we have already found will be united with the best methods of further development. The area over-all will exceed one million cubic feet; space, light, and convenience of site, will all contribute to the well-being of our work, our staff, and our service.

For consistent quality

Winstone's inks



ESTABLISHED 1848

B. WINSTONE & SONS, LTD., 100-101, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

FOR PRINTING METALS 'Phone FRY'S - Mitcham 4023

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Unbeatable photography



"We might here mention that we consider the quality of the photography unbeatable. Nothing like it has ever been done for us by any other firm." So reads an extract from a letter from a Nickeloid customer. The combined Nickeloid service—photography, process-engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping—is becoming increasingly popular. Evidence of this is shown by the fact that, during the last two years of depressed trade, the number of new Nickeloid customers constituted a record. Get acquainted with Nickeloid.

Nickeloid *service to printers*

PHOTOGRAPHY ● BLOCKMAKING ● ELECTROTYPING ● STEREOTYPING

NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE COMPANY LIMITED, PRINTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 471)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 186

LONDON : MAY 19, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE amount of time wasted in almost any jobbing printing office is appalling, and in the majority of cases either unrecognised or unheeded. Perhaps from long tradition and force of habit it is taken for granted or accepted as custom.

* * *

Nobody's Job

IN very few places is it anybody's job to aim unceasingly toward one-hundred-per-cent. production, and if in any place it happens to have been realised that waste runs in parallel lines with production, there would be no envy anywhere of the poor individual to whom might be allotted the task of cutting down the dead time. He would fall foul of every interest and he would soon learn to appreciate the strength of each of them. He would speedily discover that there is intense antagonism against efficiency, that there is an invisible combination and an insuperable opposition, powerful enough to thwart every effort directed against unintelligent methods. He would find personal motive, selfish insular concern, fear of exposure, mass protection, sheer ignorance and advancement by preference, all difficult things to overcome. In most cases he would fail in his job, and the stronger the organisation for mass interest the speedier would come the failure. The one big chance of signal success would be in the case of an establishment free from organised dictation and under a personal control possessed of a deep understanding of the industry and its detail and an intelligent determination to effect productive economy as much for the material benefit of the workpeople as for the promoters of the business. In such a place, the job of maintaining and controlling economic production would be a full-sized job in itself for someone of equal rank to the directorate.

* * *

Wasteful Departments

THE more we see of composing and machining the more sure do we become that they are the most wasteful departments in the industry of general printing. They are departments which theoretically work hand-in-glove, the one preparing a forme and the other printing it. In practice, the glove rarely slips smoothly on the hand. If it fitted as nicely as it should, there would be less acrimony between the heads and less irritation between the workers; there would be less time on make-ready, less comps' time at machine, less trouble with bad formes, less difficulty with distribution, less damaged type to go back into case, and so forth. We can never understand why printers send many a forme for stereo and electro well knowing that the forme as it stands would take a con-

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	458
The First Printing in Dominica— By Douglas C. McMurtrie	460
British Photo-Engraving Industry— By Andrew Dargavel	462
Competition in Process Blocks— Important Points Discussed	464
The Printing House Manager ...	465
Progress of Electro. and Stereotyping	466
Famous Printers' Band	468
Better Papers for Printers	470
Australian Notes	472
Trade Notes	473
Trade Union Matters...	473
Printers' Managers and Overseers— North Midlands Centre Comes-of-Age ...	474
Country News	475
European Fine Printing and Papers	475
Advertising Agent and the Printer— S.-E. London Printers Hear Mr. J. Gloag ...	476
"Natsopa" Sports Meeting... ...	477
Commercial Review	478
Master Printers' Convention ...	480

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siderable amount of time to bring to a workable state at machine. There might be a mixture of worn foundry type, new Mono type, old brass rule, new Mono rule, and an odd zinco or electro. This forme, with all its elements of time loss, is multiplied for the benefit of the machine room. An outsider might be forgiven for observing that the only level side of a printer's forme is the side which sits on the stone. Possibly we might get nearer to economic efficiency if we reversed our ideas and reversed our formes, levelling the printing surface first and compensating at the back.

* * *

Need for Plate Standardisation

FOR long enough there has been talk of block and plate standardisation, a reform which surely seems one of the simplest to introduce. Yet it remains that a printer can receive a fearful mixture of plates to mount on his mounting boards, even when the plates are all new, and sometimes even when they come from one source. It may not be known to all printers that unmounted electros are made a different gauge to mounted ones, unless special instructions are given. It is common experience where mounting boards are freely used for fairly big block jobs that every plate has to be tested for gauge and the great majority of them built up with so many ply of paper or board. Nor does the composing room get much opportunity to adopt the low quad method of interspersing plates, because of the variance and unreliability of gauge thicknesses.

* * *

A Commission Wanted

IT would be of immense benefit to the industry if a Commission were appointed to investigate plate gauges, bringing into its purview every type of block and plate, original or duplicate, with a view to effecting standardisation of a far-reaching and thoroughgoing kind. It still remains that printers have to do the printing even in these days when they have little to do with the ordering of blocks and plates. But it would be to the interest of all concerned to have the existing chaos and irregularity wiped out. Granted commonsense co-operation to what is essentially a common end, it should not require much time or effort to bring about this much-needed innovation in plate standardisation.

Sir Charles Higham condemned the use of wireless advertising at a luncheon last Thursday of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at the Savoy Hotel. That the programme should be paid for by the advertiser, seems to be a waste of money, and is not comparable in any way to the value of Press advertising.

Mr. Karl A. Bickle, president of the great American news agency, the United Press of America, who is now visiting London, was selected as the chairman of those chosen to represent the Newspaper Press in connection with the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby.

Personalia

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided last Thursday at the sixty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in London. In proposing prosperity to the Fund, he referred to the power of the Press, and said, " You cannot find any country in which the Press is superior to ours either for the quality and extent of its news, for its literary distinction, or for the sense of responsibility with which it is conducted." The sum raised as a result of the chairman's appeal, £12,000, was £1,000 more than obtained last year.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, president of the Fund, in reply, expressed the gratification of the council that the King, as patron of the Fund, had given further evidence of his sustained interest in its work. Associated with his Majesty in warmly supporting the Fund were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. Mr. Garvin read a letter from Lord Rothermere announcing a donation of £500.

Lord Ebbisham proposed the toast of " Journalism," saying that the Press through all the difficulties of the time produced bright and encouraging newspapers, and had done its best to maintain in the public the best form of psychology—that of bravery in our difficulties.

Mr. Trevor Jones, of Wrexham, has been elected president of the North Wales Master Printers' Alliance in succession to Mr. John Ellis, of Llanidloes.

Mr. A. H. Eaton, of the Liverpool printing house of A. W. Duncan and Co., Ltd., who has been serving as vice-president of the Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, has been elected president of the Centre for the ensuing year.

Mr. S. G. Goad, printer and stationer, and Mr. H. M. Smardon, bookseller, stationer and newsagent, have been elected by the Brixham Chamber of Trade to serve on the Brixham Publicity Committee with members of the Brixham Urban Council.

Mr. E. W. Eatwell, who relinquished a career in a printing office thirteen years ago in favour of electioneering, and is now agent for the Central Hackney Conservative Association, lectured to that Association the other day on " Printing," dealing with his subject in practical and comprehensive fashion. Linotype slugs and samples of flong used in the making of the " Hackney Gazette " were handed round to his hearers as souvenirs.

Mr. Ken Chard, who, after serving a term of apprenticeship as a Linotype operator, is taking a course at the London Linotype School, was presented with a leather suitcase from the staff and firm of the " Cornish Echo," Falmouth, on leaving his employment there. Mr. J. J. Mitchell, general manager, made the presentation, and Mr. J. Rendle (editor) and Mr. E. Johnson (foreman Linotypist) also added their tributes.

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You can keep your presses waiting but you cannot delay the newspaper trains

To be a "live" newspaper you can neither afford to miss the trains nor go to press without the latest possible news.

Even though your composing room manager cuts up the late copy into the smallest possible takes, and rushes the last forme into the foundry, the starter plates cannot be produced with the same facility if they are not automatically produced.

That means you need an

Automatic Autoplate

We make that machine (which gives four plates per minute) in our Works at Altrincham, Cheshire

Why not see it demonstrated?

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

Head Office · 9 Kingsway · London

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The First Printing in Dominica

Some Historical Information, the Fruit of Original Research

By DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE

Dominica is one of the islands of the British West Indies, coming under British sovereignty by cession from the French in 1763, with an agreement that land titles of French nationals would be protected.

With the establishment of the functions of government under British auspices came the printing press, the first printer on the island being William Smith, who established the " Dominica Gazette " at Charlotte-Town (Roseau), in July, 1765. No. 4 of this newspaper, dated August 10th, 1765, is to be found in the Public Record Office.

During this year the printing office produced, in addition to the issues of the newspaper, various proclamations and documents relative to the registration of land titles, and copies of a number of these imprints have been preserved to us.

By 1767, as we learn from the issue of July 18th of that year (Vol. 2, No. 110) the name of the newspaper had been changed to the " Freeport Gazette or the Dominica Advertiser," and by 1771, it had become the " Freeport Gazette or the Dominica Chronicle."

The years between 1778 and 1805 were marked by a number of French aggressions, which did not, however, eventuate in wresting the dominion from the British crown. During this period, however, a number of French newspapers sprang up, the first of them being the *Gazette des Petites Antilles*. The initial issue was dated November 25th, 1784, and bore the imprint: " Imprimé . . . au Bureau de J. Berrow."

Next came the *Courrier des Petites Antilles*, the publication of which was begun on July 24th, 1790, " De l'imprimerie de J. Lowndes, à Roseau, Dominique." It continued until January 29th, 1791, and perhaps longer.

The first issue of the *Furet Colonial et Revisor Universel* appeared on April 10th, 1791, " De l'Imprimerie Du Furet Colonial, A Charlotte Ville-Dominique, Maison Moranci." The spelling of this name was later changed to Morancy. This was apparently a bi-weekly, as the 52nd issue appeared on September 28th of the same year. A copy of August 27th, 1792, is also in existence. How much longer it continued beyond this latter date is not known. Sextius Buffardin is said to have been its editor.

The next Dominican newspaper of which we have record is the " Dominica Journal or Weekly Intelligencer," edited by Alexander Dunbar, which was appearing in 1810. Then came the " Dominica Chronicle," founded in 1813 by W. F. Stewart. It was discontinued June 13th, 1827.

The " Dominica Colonist," which was a long-lived and important newspaper, must have been founded about 1825, for No. 705 is dated March 23rd, 1839. A new series continued until at least 1868.

In 1837 the " Dominica Standard " was established, and in 1839 the " Dominican " began publication. This latter weekly also enjoyed long life. In 1871, Joseph Blondel was editor; in 1873 A. R. B. Lockhart became editor-proprietor. In 1879 Theodore Righton took over its editorship. This newspaper continued until the time of his death in 1907.

The later newspapers were quite numerous. Among them may be mentioned the " New Dominican," which appeared in 1871, the " Beacon," established in 1875, and the " Dial," which had its beginnings about 1880. In 1884, Joseph H. Steber launched the " Dominica Guardian."

In 1905 the " Leeward Islands Free Press " began a brief career under the direction of Norman S. Wilson, and soon after the " Voice of Dominica," fathered by W. W. Wyllis, started on another brief span of existence. The " Dominica Pioneer " was being published in 1911 and 1912.

The " Dominica Chronicle," founded in January, 1909, and still edited by Father A. Finoulst is being published currently. The last of the additions to the list of new papers on the island is the " Dominica Tribune," established in May, 1924, with which the Dominica Guardian was consolidated. The " Tribune-Guardian " is still being published regularly. Its editor is J. Ralph Casimir.

At the present writing, therefore, the printing press has been active in Dominica for a hundred and sixty-seven years.

Selection of Apprentices

A Development at Bradford

The principle of systematic selection of apprentices for the printing trade has been adopted in Bradford, and a selection scheme is to be put into operation forthwith.

This scheme, which was adopted at the annual meeting of the Bradford District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Kindred Trades, on Wednesday of last week, seeks, of course, to obviate the employment of the " industrial misfit " in the trade. One of its chief features is that boys wishing to enter the typesetting, machining, lithographic and artists' sections shall undergo an examination with a view to ensuring that their standard of education and mental ability is such that they are likely to make successful craftsmen. The examination tests, which have been drawn up with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Meggs, principal of the Bradford College of Arts and Crafts, include dictation, composition, arithmetic and an intelligence test. The latter is a series of questions which aims to ascertain the boy's degree of mental alertness rather than the extent of his book knowledge. A medical examination is also provided for, and the results of the examination will be reported to the local Joint Industrial Council Apprenticeship Committee, which will administer the scheme. Employers needing apprentices or receiving applications from boys wishing to become apprentices, schools and any other bodies concerned in the finding of employment for boys, will be asked to co-operate in the working of the scheme.

Another apprenticeship scheme recently adopted by the Bradford District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council systematises the training of apprentices in the bookbinding, machine ruling, pattern-card making, show-card mounting and box-making sections of the trade, so as to ensure that apprentices shall receive a proper training in all branches.

At the annual meeting, Mr. J. P. Parker (manager of William Byles and Sons, printers, Bradford, and vice-president of the Bradford Master Printers Association) was elected president of the Bradford District Committee in succession to Mr. T. E. Riley. Miss Limbert, of Bradford, succeeds Mr. Parker as vice-president, and the following officials were re-elected: treasurer, Mr. J. Cansfield; secretaries, Messrs. T. S. Rawlinson and T. Ashworth.

STATIONERS' ASSOCIATION.—Members of the South-Western branch of the Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland gathered in good strength for the annual meeting at Torquay, when they were addressed by Mr. E. G. Pullinger, chairman of the Council of the Association, and Mr. Herbert R. Marsh, the general secretary. Mr. Ernest R. Underhill, of Plymouth, was re-elected chairman of the South-Western branch, and Mr. Leonard Harris, of Plymouth, honorary secretary.

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Tear it up — cheque and all!

It isn't worth it . . . to realise that you have sent money out of the country, nowadays! It makes you feel you're "pulling the wrong way" in the struggle to restore BRITISH trade supremacy . . .

You CANNOT get better Printing Machinery than your BRITISH MONEY can BUY IN BRITAIN. All the world knows that. But the rest of the world wants orders. It is you, the British Printer, who will decide whether those orders stay home . . . or go abroad.

EMBLEM OF THE ASSOCIATION



THE ASSOCIATION of BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY FOR THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
SIX HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1: CENTRAL 1452

Please say you saw the Advertisement in BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

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The British Photo-Engraving Industry

How it Assists in Trade Revival

By ANDREW DARGAVEL*

Much earnest effort is being given just now to the problem of improving the condition of British trade by encouraging home manufactures and reducing imports. In this connection the British photo-engraving industry is deserving of consideration.

It may be an interesting fact for the consideration of purchasers of foreign blocks that the bulk of the copper used in their production is obtained from England. The raw material for these high-quality sheets comes direct from Australian mines to the mills in Lancashire, where the ingots are refined, rolled and finished. The metal is then exported to Holland, Belgium and France. It is a matter for satisfaction to find that foreign block-makers are thus dependent, to the extent of this essential basis, upon British or Empire products.



MR. ANDREW DARGAVEL

Costs of Block-Making

The cost of the copper in relation to the total cost of producing a half-tone block is, however, small. The time required in the various stages of the work and the skilled craftsmanship necessary at every point constitute the major portion of the cost. Any comfort a consumer may derive from the fact that the copper used in the production of foreign-made blocks is British can be but small compensation for the thought that British workpeople are being deprived of work which they can do in a way which cannot be excelled in any part of the globe.

To this consideration the obvious reply is that the British makers cannot do it at the prices charged by the foreigner; but such is the case in respect of many commodities, and the country has at last awakened to the absurdity of the position by an ever-increasing disparity in the trade balance, and the deplorable increase in unemployment which has to be paid for by crippling taxation.

Is it worth it?

Using Foreign Blocks

An argument sometimes used by the purchaser of foreign blocks is that the saving in cost may make just that difference which would justify a publication, the cost of which, if wholly produced in this country, would be prohibitive.

In the case of books for which foreign blocks are usually required, it is very difficult to accept this argument, although it might apply in exceptional cases.

Lower costs in this country can only be obtained by the lowering of wages and the consequent lowering of the standard of living. And so the purchasing power of workpeople on which so many publications depend may be adversely affected. If this argument may appear somewhat threadbare it is, none the less, one which should be kept in view.

Is it a genuine need to buy in the cheapest market or a mere lack of patriotism which prompts block-users to send orders abroad? It is difficult to believe that the cause is to be found in a spirit of vindictiveness against a trade which has organised itself to improve its condition, one which had previously found itself utterly incompetent to deal with the unfair competition of the price-cutter, carefully and skilfully exploited by the "cheapness first" brigade of purchasers.

Improved British Services

The improved services which have resulted from organisation are surely worth remembering. Engravers have been able, individually and collectively, to work for the advancement of their craft. Improvements in methods and details of processes have been introduced which would have been impossible under the old crippling conditions. The rigorous requirements of the publishing, printing and advertising trades have been met with a degree of efficiency which is probably without a parallel in any other industry. These conditions daily become more and more exacting, and they can be met only by the perfecting of organisation and the avoidance of any mischance in the manipulation of delicate processes. The vagaries of light, photography, chemicals, etching depth, tone values and so on are matters of which the buyer is usually blissfully ignorant. His demands brook neither delay nor excuse. So efficient, in fact, have engravers become, that their services have come to be regarded as a matter of course.

Technical Progress

Smoothly-working service under modern conditions is no small achievement; but if we review progress from a quality point of view, we can see many signs of improvement. A healthy rivalry exists among engravers on the point of new screens and effects; and the demands for more effective advertising have been met by greater elasticity in the combination and contrasting of textures.

"Half-tones" specially treated for printing on "news" and mat surface papers with the minimum of make-ready are now a recognised feature. Although the basic principles on which "half-tone" is produced remain unchanged, constant attention is being given to improvement in detail. The engraver, when not too sorely driven, can thus give a result which when printed, is not merely a reproduction of the original, but contains every ounce of finish and effectiveness it is possible to obtain.

The resources of photo-engravers have been fully made use of in developing the kindred processes—litho-offset and rotary gravure. Colour work has attained a higher degree of perfection, notably in greater purity of colouring and finer technique.

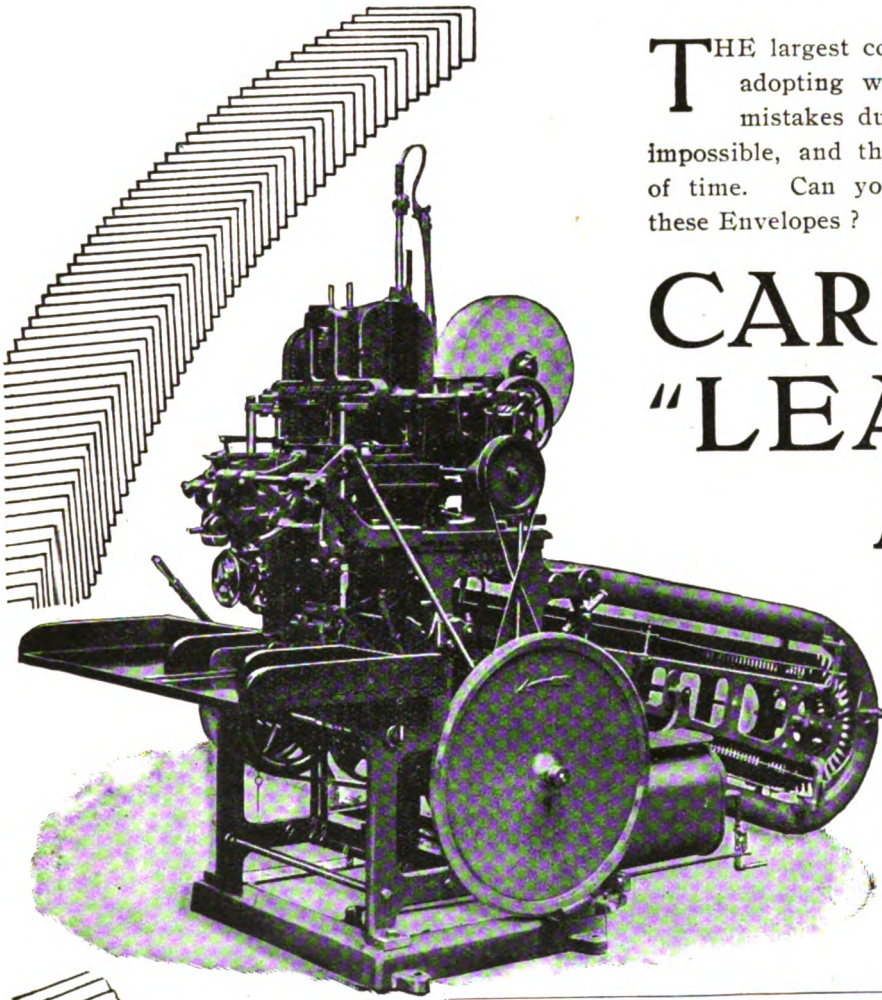
Uplifting the Craft

The gradual uplift of an artistic craft, brought about by the harmonious working together of masters and men, thus closely following the tradition of the ancient Trade

*From the March number of "Paper and Print."

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY

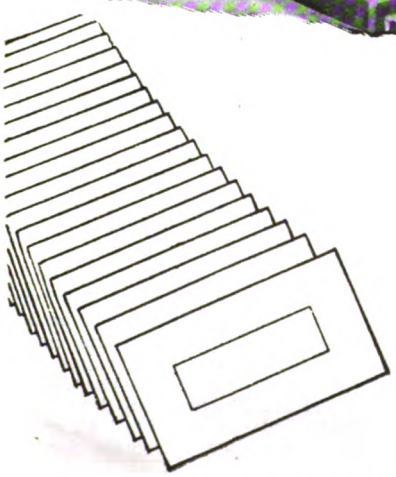


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London Representatives :—

Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd., Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4

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Guilds, has reached a culminating point in the appointment of a well-known "colour" house as Engravers to His Majesty the King. The dignity and status of the whole industry has thus been established by the bestowal of the Royal Warrant upon one of its members.

As I write, the British Industries Fair is opening to show the world that British goods are still the best that money can buy. The quality of British engraving will be demonstrated in the illustrated catalogues and advertising literature of practically every exhibitor. Is it too much to hope that all British users of illustrations may be inspired to support an industry which deserves well of its public, and in this way contribute, in these difficult times, to national stability and the reduction of unemployment?

International Competition in Process Blocks

Important Points Discussed

The foregoing article by Mr. Andrew Dargavel, as indicated in our footnote, appeared in the March number of PAPER AND PRINT, the quarterly review published from the offices of the BRITISH AND COLONAL PRINTER. It has drawn forth an interesting response from Holland, and, as quarterly publication does not permit of the prompt interchange of views in print, it seems appropriate that the discussion should see the light through the pages of this weekly journal.

Opinions from Holland

Our Dutch correspondent is Mr. L. A. van Leer, of the Amsterdam firm of L. van Leer and Co., who writes:—

"It would be a good thing if all British manufacturers stating the case of their own industry as against foreign competition did so in the same fair way that Mr. Dargavel adopts in the March issue of PAPER AND PRINT when dealing with the process engraving industry.

"Mr. Dargavel omits, however, to state why it is that foreign manufacturers can supply blocks cheaper in the British market, and leaves the reader to draw the obvious conclusion that this is done by paying lower wages.

"As far as Holland—one of the biggest competitors—is concerned, this conclusion is absolutely wrong. It is true that—due to lower costs of food and clothing—actual wages in money are 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. lower than in Britain, but this advantage is more than covered by the much higher costs of social insurances, overtime regulations and more restricted working hours that employers here have to take into account.

"The reason that they still can compete so successfully in Britain lies wholly and solely in the fact that British photo-engravers are bound by a ring, which fixes prices at a certain high level and does not allow free competition.

"Quite apart from this, may I suggest that a policy of buying everything at home must necessarily in the long run create lack of employment instead of the opposite. We in this Free Trade country believe in buying everything in the best market, and the fact that we are one of the countries least affected by the depression shows that we are right. The printing and engraving industry of this country buys huge quantities of British machines, ink, paper and chemicals, apart from copper, and if we find in turn the British market closed against our products we may find it necessary to remember the old slogan 'Buy from those who buy from you only.'"

A British Reply

Asked to comment upon Mr. van Leer's letter, Mr. Dargavel replies as follows:—

"I have read with interest Mr. van Leer's comments on my article.

"I note he appreciates the fairness of my appeal (in PAPER AND PRINT) for the support of British 'process' workers, but that he at the same time questions the correctness of the facts upon which my appeal is based. As to wages, cost of living, social services, trade union restrictions, etc., the information available with regard to conditions in Holland tells a very different story from that suggested by Mr. van Leer.

"Without questioning his veracity, I can only surmise that if he had correct information as to the wages actually paid in *this* country, he would arrive at a very different comparison.

"Prices here are based on cost and on such a small margin of profit that without a steady and constant flow of work this profit speedily disappears. But, if for the moment we accept the contention that wages are almost as high in Holland as in this country, how can Dutch houses charge less and still make a profit? And where can we look for an explanation?

"This may be found, at least in part, in certain circumstances, two of which may be noted. If output can be materially increased and sold at a price verging on cost, which foreign manufacturers (before the advent of a tariff) have been able to do, this must have a definite effect on their overhead charges. In such circumstances, foreign competition may be regarded as unfair.

"The second consideration is that English buyers of foreign blocks have shown themselves much less exacting as to quality. For instance, they will accept delivery on a first proof. The primary obstacle to reducing prices in this country is due to the margin required for revisions and reproving, often unreasonably demanded, with a total lack of appreciation of the serious expense entailed. With the acceptance of a 'first proof' and a result which may be indifferent or incomplete as compared with British standards, the foreign maker has a substantial advantage.

"It appears that any attempt by an industry to stabilise its conditions may be stigmatised as a 'ring,' but as Mr. van Leer has apparently benefited by such conditions, he should be the last to complain if British industrialists have at length awakened to realities.

"Mr. van Leer refers to Holland as 'this Free Trade country,' but I have always understood that Holland protected its own produce. For instance, is not Dutch cheese protected by a duty? If this is true (and its accuracy is verified), it leaves a doubt as to the soundness of his remaining arguments. Moreover, the existing trade balance between the two countries is very much in favour of Holland—for 1931, no less than £21,000,000!

"While disagreeing with Mr. van Leer, I appreciate his courtesy and the need for friendly relationship among process engravers in all parts of the world."

Whilst we print the above letters as a matter of interest to our readers, we agree with Mr. Dargavel as to the desirability of friendly international relationship among process engravers, and we would suggest that no good purpose would be served in conducting a controversy on this subject, the main points having here been put with goodwill on both sides.

MESSRS. FRANK F. PERSHKE, LTD., have issued a striking and informative illustrated folder showing the range of "Victoria" platens.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS.—The annual meeting of the Society of Women Journalists was held last week at the Writers' Club. Mrs. Massey Lyon, chairman, presided. The annual report stated that in spite of the difficulties of the times, accentuated in the case of journalism, the year has been one of steady progress, and membership has risen. The monthly luncheons have been highly successful throughout the year, and many distinguished speakers have addressed them. Lady Violet Astor has become president for the present year.

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The Printing House Manager

What are His Qualifications?

Writing on "The Qualifications for the Position of Printing House Manager," Mr. George Somerville was the winner in an essay competition held recently by the Printing Industry Craftsman of Australia. His essay was as follows:—

"He who essays to become a printing house manager must cultivate tact, possess organising ability of high degree, study human nature, surround himself with the ablest craftsmen he can obtain, measure everything by results and not by preconceived opinions, be easily approached and a good listener, keep the blame to himself and distribute the praise, regard himself as a teacher rather than a driver, spend a lot of time in improving methods, give more thought to his failures than to his successes, build his organisation and let it do the work.

"His knowledge of the industry should be wide enough to enable him completely to understand his departmental managers when approached for material and help, and while filling his position with the dignity it deserves, should never allow the people who serve under him to feel that he is anything more than a companion cog in the wheel of the particular organisation that is providing them all with a livelihood.

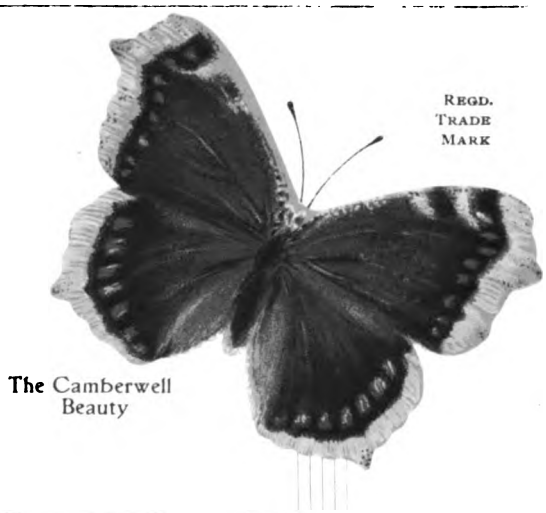
"Management under conditions such as these outlined will create confidence, insure contentment and bring in its train an increased output, if only for the reason that confidence and contentment are incentives to *healthful* development which in its turn produces quick thinking and cheerful energy.

"The man who can direct a job of printing through all departments from copy preparation to wrapping and packing is not necessarily a good manager. He must incorporate with his technical ability a knowledge of finance, costing, collecting, sales promotion and an adaptability that will enable him to meet clients and trade representatives as gentlemen—even if he knows they are rogues.

"In the several departments the leader or overseer appointed by the manager should be essentially a craftsman in his particular sphere, with a capacity to organise the work in such a way that the succeeding departments should not be waiting for jobs. While it is necessary that he should have a knowledge of the operations in other departments, he should never allow his knowledge to supersede that of the head of the department to which his portion of the work must immediately go, or, in other words, he should never be above consulting his fellow overseers and co-operating with them at all times. Camaraderie is always an important factor in the workroom. It is easier for a workman to do his best when he knows the boss appreciates his efforts. 'Roaring-up' never got a rush job rushed nor a first-class job properly finished. The manager should make it plain to his workmen that they must take nothing for granted, but follow the written instructions on the work docket implicitly. At the same time, where anything appears which he knows to be wrong—or impossible—it should be referred to the office for ratification or correction. To the assistants in every department he should be always approachable, ready to smile rather than scowl, and be firm without blustering.

"These qualifications may seem to describe the ideal manager, but it is certain that the shop controlled by a man with such qualifications will get the work through with a minimum of worry and great efficiency."

THE Southport Master Printers' Association have organised a campaign to buy locally and to place all orders with local firms. The appeal is first to traders to place their printing orders locally, but the Association does not wish to confine this attitude to printing alone, but to all trades, said Mr. Fred Drury, acting-secretary of the Association. It has been decided to recommend all local associations to affiliate with the Chamber of Trade, and to request that body to launch such a campaign.



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Progress of Electrotyping and Stereotyping

Silver instead of Graphite?

Some insight into the developments which are taking place in the field of electrotyping and stereotyping was provided when over a hundred representatives of the electro and stereo branches of the trade met recently in New York under the auspices of the International Association of Electrotypers. The popularity of rubber as a printing surface came under review, and a notable subject of discussion was the possibility of displacing the use of graphite by a silver coating process.

Presiding over the conference was Mr. George A. Kubler, who is president of the Silvertone Process Corporation, Brooklyn. Mr. Kubler, according to a report in "Printing" (New York) traced the development of stereotyping, and described at length its latest product—Silvertone. In tracing the development of matrix-making, Mr. Kubler said mats could be divided into three classes: wet, dry, and fine-illustration. By the use of fine-illustration mats, stereotypers had successfully made 170-screen plates, he said. Mr. Kubler took special care to point out that stereotypes will not displace electrotypes, for "fine stereotypes can do no more than equal electrotypes."

Rubber Plates

In an address on "Rubber Printing Plates," Mr. H. H. Heinrich (president, Rubberprint Equipment Corporation) said: "An issue of this kind can be faced in two ways. You can either take the bull by the horns and become a conqueror, or you may act like an ostrich, who, in times of danger, buries his head into the sands of the desert and lets things take their course.

"These plates have made their appearance several times during the last fifty years only to disappear again. This was due to the fact that many links had been missing in the chain of perfection. The appearance of the rubber printing plate of to-day has all the earmarks of continued favour, because all large and small rubber companies have, through research work, perfected the rubber for this purpose.

"The rubber plate is now available in the required form. It can now be obtained oil-proof, fool-proof and whatever proof required. . . . It is true that the use of rubber printing plates may cut into the business of the electrotyper. However, there is no cause for alarm. Many will remember that when Linotype machines were placed on the market all hand compositors felt that they would spend the rest of their lives in the poorhouse. This did not happen."

Mr. Heinrich gave a description of how rubber plates are made and placed in evidence a mould, a plate and considerable work produced from rubber plates.

White Suits for Electrotypers?

The report was read of Dr. L. A. Pasuit, research chemist, who was unable to be present. An interesting statement in the report was to the effect that experiments are going forward which may result in electrotypers going to work in white clothes, for an effort is being made to use silver (similar to that used on mirrors) on lead moulds, instead of graphite.

Speaking on the topic "Science in Action in the Industries," Dr. E. R. Weidlein (director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh) cited several examples of how various industries had benefited from systematic research, which requires team-work, co-operation, facilities and contact, he said. "Suppose we had reached the pinnacle in development. What is going to happen? There would be the greatest cut-throat competition we ever heard of."

Results of Scientific Research

"The automobile gives us an excellent idea of what systematic research can do—there is fifty per cent. less rubber going into tyres, and we are getting more mileage out of them. It is impossible for us to stand still. We either go forward or go back. We know the least about the common things about us. Sugar is our cheapest and purest product. They are now finding new uses for it. They are using sugar in cement to give it a lasting quality. Four new compounds are also being made from sugar, thereby opening new markets. Old newsprint is being used to produce *papier maché* playthings for youngsters. Then too, there is the substitute for the milk bottle."

Dr. W. Blum, Bureau of Standards, said the silver-coating experiments warrant further investigation.

Human Considerations

Mr. Fred W. Gage (Michigan State Electrotypers' Association) told of a six-weeks' stay in a hospital. During this time he had plenty of opportunity to check up on his many business and Association activities, and he came to the conclusion that human relationships were of more value than any other considerations.

Mr. H. W. Haydock (Royal Electrotype Co., Philadelphia) voiced his objection to the use of graphite in the industry and recited the need for new methods and scientifically trained electrotypers.

Mr. Philip P. Gott (manager, Trade Association Department, Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A.), in his address on "Trade Association," said that America wants rugged individualism, but "we want it controlled and enlightened, not that which will work against the interest of the great public. Trade associations represent a voluntary control of industry by the industry itself.

"There is a definite responsibility," he said, "on every member of industry to install the best accounting system available in the industry. All members should co-operate in compiling composite statements. . . . Greater attention is being given to codes of business practices than ever before."

Need for Advertising

Another speaker was Mr. Gilbert T. Hodges (president, Advertising Federation of America) on the topic, "Why Advertise?" In reference to the trade association, he said: "it is in difficult times that you need a champion to fight your battles. . . . Has continuity of advertising failed in the present crisis? It has not. The steady persistent preaching of the same commercial gospel has come through brilliantly for those who have practised it. To stop advertising would be similar to a motorist who punches a hole in his tank as he approaches a hill." He gave several examples of how nationally-known businesses had disappeared because they stopped advertising to "save money." "The public's memory is short," he said, adding "Renewed confidence and renewed faith is going to bring us back to better times. Advertising will lead us onward and upward to a new era of business prosperity."

Climaxing the sessions was a digest of the publicity campaign about to be inaugurated by the Electrotypers. The campaign is designed to include a new film, an educational campaign and articles for the trade press and direct mail pieces sent out by individual members.

Import Duties Advisory Committee

Of interest to every trade is the fact that the Import Duties Advisory Committee announce that applications, whether in relation to additional duties or to the Free List, should be made, so far as possible, by representative bodies of the trades concerned. The Committee do not propose to proceed as a rule by formal hearings. Applicants, therefore, should submit their case fully in writing and the Committee will call for such supplementary statements, oral or written, as may be required.

The Committee will from time to time give notice of cases in which they are considering the question of the imposition or modification of "additional" duties, or of variations of the Free List, in order that interested parties may have the opportunity of making representations.

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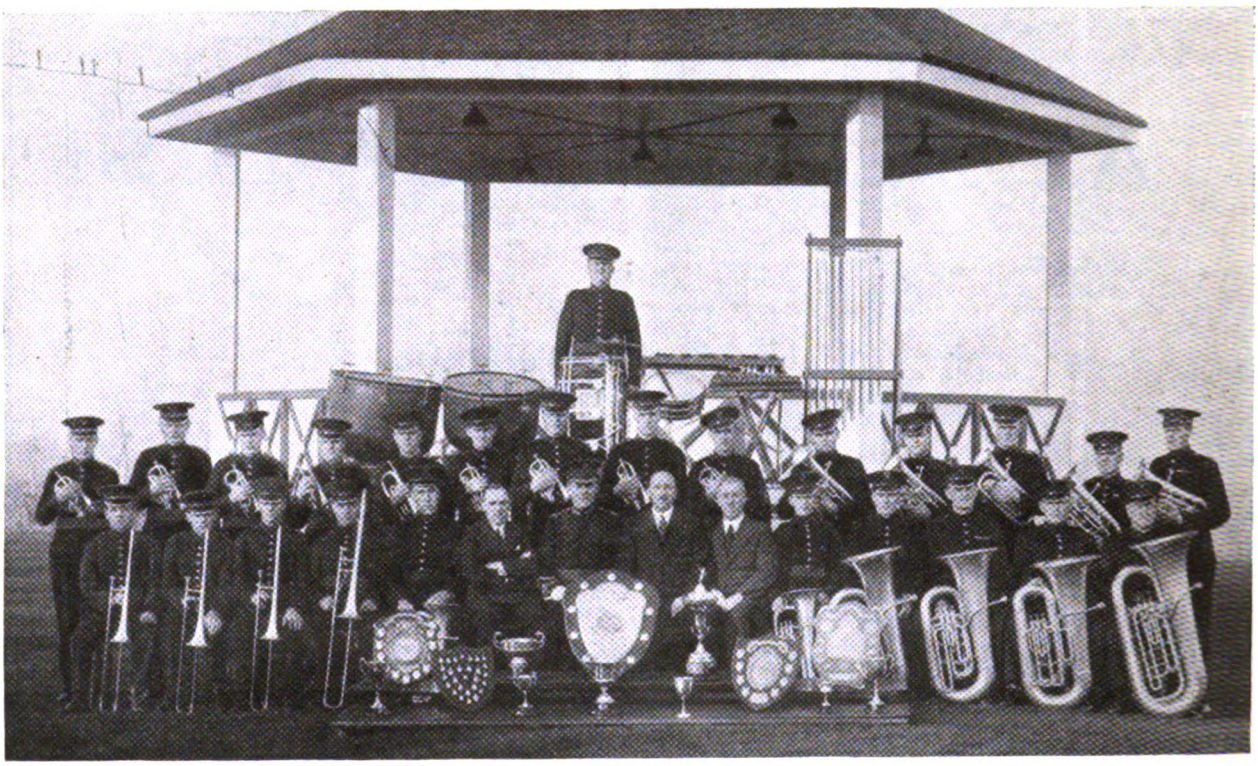
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Famous Printers' Band

Further Trophies for Aylesbury

The Aylesbury Printing Works Silver Band is a virile section of the Social and Sports Club of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd. (Aylesbury Works). It is truly representative of the trade, members being drawn from all departments. The trophies seen in the accompanying illustration were won during the 1931 season. Last year the band highly distinguished itself by becoming Sectional Champions of the London and Home Counties Band Association; Champions, Oxford and District Band Association, Champions, Berks, Bucks and Oxon Band Guild Festival.

Bandmaster W. Smith, under whose baton the trophies were won, is in charge of the case blocking department at Aylesbury, and has been a member of the band for over thirty years.



THE AYLESBURY PRINTING WORKS SILVER BAND

COPIES of the first edition of "Don Quixote" are so rare and valuable now in Spain that the nation's copy, originally preserved in the Madrid Biblioteca, has been deposited in a vault of the Bank of Spain by special order of the Government. It is not to be seen by anyone but the Director of the Public Library, the President of the Republic, and Ministers of the Government. During the monarchy the copy was on view in the valuable edition archives of the library.

THE Marconiphone Co., Ltd., have issued some posters which are fine examples of offset reproduction of modern colour photography. These posters were reproduced from actual colour photographs taken by Messrs. Logan (London), Ltd., and printed by offset process by Messrs. Horrocks and Co., Ltd., of Ashton-under-Lyne.

A Goudy Book Collection

Products of the Village Press

An exhibition of books printed by Frederic and Bertha Goudy, the Village Press, Marlborough, New York, was opened recently at the Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Mr. Goudy giving an address. The collection was being given to the library by Mr. Mitchell Kennerley, of New York City, and it covers the entire period during which Mr. and Mrs. Goudy have been producing fine books. Mr. Goudy, who is an internationally known type designer, there being over seventy new type faces to his credit, plans the books and Mrs. Goudy sets the type. Recently, it may be remembered, over two hundred experts in the book field attended a luncheon at the Town Hall Club, New York, given to Mr. Goudy by the American Union of Decorative Artists and Craftsmen on his sixty-seventh birthday.

There is included in the collection and exhibition a book of which there is only one copy, "The Lover's Hours," by Filson Young. The book was done for Mr. Kennerley when he was engaged in publishing and Mr. Goudy, who was then working in New York, brought the first copy to Mr. Kennerley one afternoon in 1908. That night the entire Village Press was destroyed by fire and every other copy lost.

WALKING with two friends in Tudor Street, London, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. A. Percy Turner, the printer of the "Sunday Dispatch," collapsed. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but was dead on arrival. Mr. Turner, who was 58, had been printer of the "Sunday Dispatch" for 25 years.

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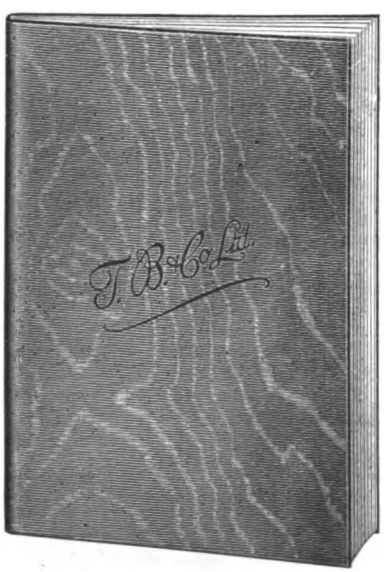
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Better Papers for Printers

Tests Made upon Bonds

Acting in co-operation with paper-makers of America the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, recently completed the initial test relating to bond types of paper. As a part of the investigation the experimental papers produced were tested for strength, chemical purity, and lasting qualities. The chemical purity tests included alpha cellulose content, copper number, acidity and sizing conditions. The ageing test used consisted of heating the papers in air to a temperature of 100 degs. C. for 72 hours and then measuring the extent of change in the various strength and chemical properties.

By studying the effects of variations in beating conditions on the properties of finished papers a method of beating well adapted for this kind of fibre was evolved. The papers had excellent strength properties, exceeding, in the case of the bond papers, the strength requirements of the highest-grade bond papers purchased by the Government printing authorities, and, in the case of the currency-type papers, the strength requirement for our paper money.

Factors of Variation

The amount of beating required to produce the desired characteristics in the papers had no apparent effect upon the chemical properties of the fibres or upon their stability. A definite relation between the acidity of the rosin sized papers and their stability was noted. It was found that the excessive use of alum developed a marked lowering in stability. However, it was found, careful control of the acidity of the stock in the beater made it possible to produce well-sized papers of high stability.

In general the addition of starch in the beater caused an increase in the strength of the papers and had no deleterious effect upon the finished product. The effects produced were practically the same for the two kinds of starch products used, one prepared by a process of acid hydrolysis, and the other by a process of oxidation. Unsized and rosin-sized papers were surface-sized with glue and starch solutions.

Government Report

The above facts and many more are contained in a report known as "Research paper No. 372" recently issued by the Department of Commerce. The Government maintains a well-equipped paper mill in Washington, where all tests are made, and from time to time other investigations and experiments will be made to assist in developing a higher range of papers for lithography as well as for general use. The report mentioned states :—

The following conclusions are the result of a recent investigation :—

1. High-grade bond papers were made from highly purified wood fibres by the following procedure, which was found to give the best results with the fibres under study. The beating of the stock was conducted in such a manner as to minimise cellulose gel formation, and yet obtain the desired fraying out and fibrillation of the individual fibres. This was satisfactorily accomplished by means of a 7-hour beating, during the course of which the roll was very gradually lowered. The beaten stock was lightly brushed in the Jordan.

2. When so beaten the strength exceeded that required by the Government for the highest-grade writing papers.

3. The stability of rosin-sized papers in the accelerated ageing test was seriously impaired by the presence of excess alum, but with the control of acidity at pH 5·0 a highly stable, well-sized paper was produced.

4. Starch used as sizing by addition in the beater did not reduce the stability in the ageing test.

5. Surface sizing with glue or starch improved the resistance to the ageing test, especially with glue sizing.

6. Moderate amounts of alum (used as a preservative for glue or starch in the surface sizing baths) were found not deleterious.

Openings for British Trade

Inquiries as below have been received from the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, S.W., to whom communications should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES, ETC., for New York.—The British Vice-Consul at New York reports a local firm desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods:—Stationers' sundries; office and school supplies; novelties; sporting sundries, etc. Further particulars of this enquiry have been circulated to firms on the Special Register of the Department. (Ref. B.X.7321.)

PRINTING MATERIALS, ETC.—A firm of general agents, members of which are British, established at Brussels, wish to obtain the exclusive agency of United Kingdom manufacturers, of printing materials, amongst other goods, on a commission basis. (Ref. 793.)

PAPER FOR CHINA AND MANCHURIA.—A confidential report on the paper trade in China and Manchuria, based on the information received from the Commercial Counsellor at Shanghai, the Commercial Secretary at Harbin, and H.M. Consul-Generals at Canton and Tientsin, has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining a copy of the report, should apply to the Department. (Ref. B.X. 7315.)

Hebrew Typography

A book is about to be published which deals with the efforts of one, Mr. Hugh J. Schonfield, who has set himself the task of modernising the Hebrew system of typography and bringing it into line with Western usages, while allowing it to retain the integrity of the Eastern characters.

Mr. Schonfield, who is a typographic expert and authority on the Hebrew language, has designed display and book types, has furnished Hebrew with capitals and lower case, in both roman and italic. He has also invented an alphabetical principle, which makes it possible for Hebrew type to be produced on the same design as a Western type family, whether serif or sans-serif. The book, printed on Japanese vellum, will be published by Denis Archer at 21s.

PAPER MANUFACTURES FOR PORTUGAL.—A confidential report, "Markets for Paper Manufactures: Report on the trade in Portugal," based on information received from the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Lisbon has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining a copy of the report, together with particulars of the Special Register service of information, should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference No. B.X.7320 should be quoted.

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Australian Notes

Two-Variety Stamp Issue—Armless Poster Artist—Dividend—New Registrations

A NEW issue of stamps has been engraved to commemorate the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, and some comment was caused when it was seen that two varieties of the twopenny stamps had been made. On one variety of the stamp there is no watermark, the minor details of the design vary, and there is a difference in the quality of the paper and the kind of gum used. It was suggested that unfair advantage was being taken of philatelists by obliging them to purchase two copies of what was, in substance, the same stamp in order to obtain a complete set. It was, however, pointed out, by the Postmaster-General who authorised the two varieties, that one variety was of a specially good quality and would be useful for advertising Australia overseas. This variety would be confined to a relatively small issue and a cheaper variety was being issued in much larger quantities for general use.

* * *

BEGINNING on April 18th there was held in Melbourne a "wool week," and for a poster to advertise the week a prize of ten guineas was offered. Sixty-six entries were received and the prize was awarded to Mr. Athol Thompson, who, though the fact was not known to the adjudicating committee, is only twenty years old and works with his pencil or brush held between his teeth, having lost both arms when he was aged 9 years. The winning poster is striking in its simplicity, the prevailing colours being red, white, black, and gold. A fine merino ram in subdued tones forms the background, and against it stands a little girl in a crimson frock, knitting, her dark head bent forward as she counts her stitches.

* * *

NEWS, LTD., Adelaide, has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on preference shares for the half-year to December 31st last. It is not proposed to pay an interim dividend on the company's ordinary shares. No distribution was made to these shares for the last financial year.

* * *

RECENT company registrations include Concentrated Inks Pty. Ltd., with capital of £7,500 in £1 shares; directors, Ernest Charles Rolls and Henry Frederick James Ralfs; the Chatswood Kuring-gai and Hornsby Advertiser, Ltd., to take over the newspaper known as the "Advertiser"—capital, £100 in £1 shares; Federal Journals, Ltd., capital £3,000 in £1 shares, is to take over the business of Federal Journals; National Publications, with capital of £5,000 in £1 shares, proprietors and publishers of newspapers.

New British Patents

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Applications

Armelin, E. R., Brightwell, H. E., and Plaskett, A. F. G. Printing machines. 13,263.
Aspinall, D. A. Inking rolls of printing machines. 12,576.
Backhouse, H. T. Delivery mechanism of printing, etc., presses. 12,343.
Backhouse, H. T. Printing presses. 12,400.
Beck, L. Envelopes. 13,169.
Brown, S. M. Envelopes. 12,584.
Du Pont de Nemours and Co., E. I. Printing compositions. 12,909.
Evans, A. B., and Taylor, H. M. Sheet feeding apparatus for printing machines, etc. 12,389.
Evans, A. B., and Taylor, H. M. Paper-feeding mechanism for printing machines, etc. 12,499.
Harborne, T. L. Means for sealing paper bags, etc. 12,945.
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Austin, E. L. Manufacture of cardboard, etc., boxes. 13,011.
James, H. V. Stands for paper reels for printing-presses. 12,478.
Langbein-Pfanhauser-Werke Akt.-Ges. Manufacture of intaglio printing rollers, etc. 11,799.
Levinsky, G. Loose-leaf binders. 12,956.
Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges. Production of frame for machines for the graphic art. 12,580.
Mosedale, W. Impression rollers for printing. 12,795.
Potter, E. (Naamloose Vennootschap L. van der Hoorn's Chemisch Technische Industrie). Printing-formes, etc. 11,822.
Shaw and Sons, Ltd., and Fox, F. E. T. Locking-device for loose-leaf binders. 12,711.
Taplin, H. J. Printing on metal. 12,880.
Typograph Ges. Matrix setting, etc., machines. 12,367.
Wallis, L. E. Printed indexed books, etc. 13,219.

Specifications Published

1931

Barennes, R. P. Preparation of type for printing, and means therefor. 371,611.
Clare, R. Envelope. 371,561.
Eburite Corrugated Containers, Ltd., and Gold, N. P. Cardboard or like containers for articles of merchandise. 372,119.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Sheet gripping mechanism. 371,931.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Printing machines. 371,970. 372,017.
Kurz, H., and Albert, K. Inks for intaglio printing, and the production of such inks. 371,527.
Lewis, B. J. Preparing a printing plate. 372,014.
Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges. Casting apparatus for stereotype plates. 372,206.
Montague, E., and Stratton, W. Wrappings or boxes made of cardboard or other pliable material or blanks for making same. 371,751.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Sheet-feed mechanism in sheet-handling machines. 371,986.
Siemens and Halske Akt.-Ges. Type-printing telegraph instrument with line-feed device for sheet printing. 371,415.
Spiess, G. Sheet feeding devices. 371,615.
Strachan and Henshaw, Ltd. (Goder Kommandit-Ges., H.). Paper bag and envelope making machines. 372,166.
Universelle Cigarettenmaschinen-Fabrik J. C. Muller and Co. Apparatus for the manufacture of paper cartons or the like containers. 371,448.
Westover, G., and Elliott, R. C., and Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Telegraphic transmission of typographical matter. 371,495.

Amended Specification Published

Holmes and Co., Ltd., J. H., and anr. Printing machines 362,945.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1931

Schnellpressenfabrik Frankenthal Albert and Cie Akt.-Ges. Sheet delivery devices for printing machines. 34,953.
Spiess, Dr. G. Sheet-delivery devices. 32,143.

1932

Intertype Corporation. Safety device for matrix composing and type-line casting machines. 10,313.
Langbein Pfanhauser-Werke Akt.-Ges. Process for the manufacture of intaglio printing rollers or cylinders. 11,799.

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Trade Notes

THE "Saturday Review" has been acquired by three former members of the staff of the "Morning Post," Mr. Guy Pollock, lately managing editor, Mr. John Pollock, lately Paris correspondent and Mr. Warner Allen, a former foreign editor.

THE "Derby Leader," started as a penny weekly paper after the recent merging of the "Derby Daily Express" with the "Derby Daily Telegraph," has changed its title to the "Derby Echo" and announces that it "came into being for no other purpose than to provide the necessary voice for advocating the establishment of a new evening paper." Thus Derby expects a new evening paper at an early date.

ENTITLED "Electrical Storage," an official organ of the Accumulator Makers' Association will make its appearance on June 1st, dealing exclusively with matters relating to storage battery work and having a circulation of 10,000.

THE death took place on Saturday, at Tunbridge Wells, of Mr. Arthur E. Spiers, at the age of sixty-three, who for over thirty years had been employed by the Monotype Corporation Ltd. He had long been chief of the London correspondence department.

RECENT issues of the French "Journal Officiel" announce the exhaustion of the quotas fixed for the import of certain goods into France until June 30th, 1932. Import will not be permitted until further notice of printing machines—from all countries except Germany, the United States and Switzerland.

THE London Master Printers' Association has been asked to nominate a woman representative to serve on the Women's Panel of the Court of Referees, attached to the Walworth Road Employment Exchange. The duties are understood to necessitate not more than one attendance of about three hours each month.

Trade Union Matters

THE annual meeting of the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation is to be held at Great Yarmouth on May 23rd and 24th. The Typographical Association has elected the following representatives to attend the gathering: Messrs. J. D. French, H. Skinner, W. Wesson, J. Casey, W. G. Stone, E. G. Yates, T. H. Owen, and T. H. Roberts.

THE Typographical Association is asking all branches to send in nominations by May 24th for the election of five delegates to attend the Trade Union Congress at Newcastle, in September; and for four delegates to attend the annual conference of the Labour Party, at Leicester, in October.

N.-W. GROUP, T.A.—On Saturday, June 4th, the 28th Annual Conference of the North-Western Group of the Typographical Association will be held at the Temperance Institute, London Street, Southport. A civic welcome is to be extended by the Mayor, Councillor W. H. Bellis, LL.B. The president of the Southport branch, Mr. S. Collins, will receive the delegates on behalf of the Southport branch. There will be delegates from thirty-three branches, covering Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmorland and Cumberland. After the opening business and the suggested revision of rules, the conference will discuss several very important amendments, touching on such matters as funeral benefits of apprentices; the merging of newspapers; and the "Means test." Blackpool seeks re-grading.

WORKING COSSAR MACHINES.—At a conference of All-Ireland members of the Typographical Association, held recently at Dublin, a resolution was passed that "branch secretaries be requested to instruct machine-minders in charge of Cossar machines to demand at least 8s. over the minimum case rate in their respective areas, and that in the event of victimisation measures be taken to ensure that no T.A. member be allowed to take the place of the displaced employee."

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Printers' Managers and Overseers

North Midland Centre Comes-of-Age

Last week-end the 1932 united social gathering of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held in Nottingham. The visitors and guests were received by Mr. A. G. Call (president of the North Midlands Centre) and Mrs. Call, amongst those present being Messrs. R. B. Simpson (president of the Association, London), A. H. Wilson (general secretary), A. H. Heaton and Jas. N. Poole (president and secretary, Liverpool Centre), E. C. Balls and Fred. J. Hughes (president and secretary, Manchester Centre), B. Gomersal and W. Butler (president and assistant secretary, Yorkshire Centre), Geo. Milne and W. E. Martin (president and secretary, Birmingham Centre), William Ross and Jas. G. Fleming (president and secretary, Glasgow Centre), W. Wilson and W. Cruickshank (president and secretary, Edinburgh Centre), A. E. Moore (secretary, North Midlands Centre), A. E. Pickford and J. W. Campbell (president and secretary, Leicester Centre), and Fred. G. White (secretary, West of England Centre).

On the Saturday morning all were early astir for a motor tour through Sherwood Forest, including Rufford Abbey, Edwinstowe, Thoresby Park, Clumber Park and the famous Lime Tree Avenue to Hardwick Grange. About seventy sat down to lunch at Normanton Inn (Robin Hood Country), and this being over, the tour was continued by Ollerton, Beech Avenue, Mansfield, and back to Nottingham.

The Brains Behind Capital

In the evening about 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Victoria Hotel, when Mr. A. G. Call presided, being supported by Councillor E. H. Lee, J.P. (president, Nottingham Master Printers Association), Professor C. H. Bulleid, O.B.E., M.A. (head of Printing Classes, Nottingham University College), Lieut.-Col. W. A. Potter, Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal, London School of Printing), Mr. H. E. Barrow (vice-president, Nottingham Master Printers Association) and Councillor W. Wesson (secretary, Nottingham branch, Typographical Association).

Councillor E. H. Lee, proposing the toast of "The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association," said that the founder of the North Midlands Centre (Principal J. R. Riddell) was known throughout the printing world wherever the English language was spoken. The Association had a membership of over 1,400, and the funds amounted to over £8,000. In a humorous strain, he added, that the members of the Association were described as the brains behind the capital of most of the big printing concerns in the country. The late Mr. W. W. Fox, a member of the Association, was the founder of the Costing System, and it would be one of the greatest benefits conferred on the printing trade if printers would adopt it and put it into practice. He did not think sufficient opportunities were given to the inventive genius of the people in their employ, and he gave illustrations in support of this remark. The Association had given valuable help to the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Trades whenever their advice had been sought, and it was a matter of regret that up to the present no room had been found for the members to sit upon that Council. He hoped to see this remedied.

Mr. R. B. Simpson, in reply, congratulated the North Midlands Centre upon the arrangements for the gathering, and said he looked forward to the future with great hope. Calling for co-operation and active service, for working out the salvation of the Association, he begged the young members to come forward and shoulder some of the burdens that were at present being borne by the older members.

The Printing Craft

Professor C. H. Bulleid, in his remarks on "The Printing Craft," said the preservation and dissemination of knowledge in books and the dissemination of news through the Press were the foundation-stones on which society is built to-day. Printers were particularly proud of their craft, and had reason to be. Where should we be without it? No one connected with education could fail to realise its necessity. Even in the Roman Empire the need was so urgent that books were "mass produced" by buying, say, 50 slaves, teaching them to write, and then dictating to them. Not until printing was introduced in the fifteenth century did anything like wide dissemination of knowledge begin.

Mr. H. E. Barlow, responding, said that when the history of printing was written it would be found that in the present generation the greatest advances had been made, conditions improved and status raised. He did not support efforts that had been made to tamper with the sanctity of the printed word, and he advised printers to fight for truth and accurate reproduction of works of art, and for truth in the handling of costs.

Mr. J. R. Riddell Gives Principal Toast

The toast of the evening was the "North Midlands Centre" and this was in the capable hands of its founder—Principal J. R. Riddell. Before the North Midlands Centre was formed, he said, he had found no means of meeting others and discussing trade problems. The value of the Association would be much greater if, instead of having various Centres, they had one central association with branches. When industrial conditions re-asserted themselves they would find Germany ready to jump off with innovations in the printing craft. If they saw some of the printed matter and information that came to him, they would realise the need for associations such as theirs getting together and working out how to conduct their different departments to achieve the greatest success.

"The Ladies and Visitors" were proposed by Mr. W. J. Clarke, and responded to by Mr. A. H. Wilson.

Mr. E. J. Knights (Derby), acted as toastmaster, and the Nottingham Operatic Society supplied an excellent musical programme.

A telegram of greeting had been sent earlier in the day to Mr. C. G. Budden (first president of the Centre), who for health reasons was unable to be present. Another invalid was Mr. A. Pike, who, although unable to participate in the rejoicings, thoughtfully supplied each lady present at the dinner with a triple spray of carnations. If wishes could work wonders he would be a new man.

A Pleasant Tour

A motor tour into Derbyshire was enjoyed on the Sunday, the route being via the Council House, Walter Fountain, River Trent, War Memorial, Nottingham Castle, Highfields University, Wollaton Park, Derby, Matlock, Rowsley, Haddon Hall to Bakewell. After lunch at the Wheat Sheaf Hotel the route was by Baslow, Chatsworth, Beeby, Ambergate, Ripley and to Nottingham.

At a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of all Centres it was decided that the venue for the biennial delegate meeting and social gathering be Edinburgh in 1933.

On Monday the management committee of the Superannuation Fund met and put into concrete form the working of this new adjunct to the benefits of the Association. The other members, ladies and visitors spent the day in sight-seeing.

WEE MAC.

THE annual meeting of the Incorporated Company of Stationers of Glasgow took place in Glasgow last week. It was reported that the assets of the company, including the War Memorial Fund, amounted to £21,948, an increase of £496 over that of the last year. Appreciation was expressed by the directors of the legacy of £250 received from the trustees of the late Mr. A. C. Wishart, Glasgow. Mr. Walter Laidlaw was appointed president for the ensuing year, with Mr. George C. Young, treasurer. Messrs. James D. Fyfe, Andrew G. Murray and Allan C. Todd, were elected directors.

THE value of paper and paperware imported into Malaya during 1931 totalled $3,822,130, as compared with $5,626,668 in 1930.

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Country News

CARDIFF

REPRESENTATIONS by the printers' operatives in Cardiff have resulted in a decision by the city council to keep printing and stationery contracts within the city. Recommendations by the finance committee to that effect were last week adopted by the council. The council also decided, in connection with certain tenders, to adhere to its regulation that contracting firms must be qualified for inclusion in the King's Roll by the employment of disabled ex-Service men.

COLCHESTER

A SUM of over £300 was raised for the unemployed in Colchester by the office and works staffs of the "Essex County Telegraph," Colchester, by a whist drive which attracted a record number of players. The donations included a gift of £200 from Mr. George Rose, printer, Colchester.

DARWEN

THE members of the staff of the "Darwen News" recently held their annual outing, this being to Keswick and Morecambe, to which places they journeyed in a luxurious motor coach. The office was left before half-past seven in the morning, and the enjoyable day's proceedings continued until 11.30 p.m.

LEEDS

THE scheme for advertising the commercial possibilities of Leeds is receiving the support of the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association, who have subscribed £50 to the initial fund to cover the expenses of the scheme. An order for 50,000 copies of a brochure has been placed with a Leeds firm of printers, of which 25,000 will be in English, 14,000 in German, 8,000 in French, and 3,000 in Italian.

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER Corporation have appointed a sub-committee to review the printing and stationery contracts, with a view to effecting a further standardisation of stationery. The sub-committee is going through the 700 items in the printing and stationery schedule, and expects to be in a position to let new contracts in the course of a week or two. Among the items already dealt with are: 1. All die stamping and relief stamping, in colour, on letter-headings and envelopes to be dispensed with, and either lithographic or letterpress to be substituted for letter-headings and plain embossings for envelopes. 2. No printing in more than one colour on letter-headings. 3. Standard papers have been adopted for all letter papers; Wykeham Bond and Cream Wove engine-sized papers only to be used.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE Prime Minister and Mr. Baldwin are among Ministers and others who have sent messages of congratulation to the "Newcastle Journal" on the occasion of that newspaper's centenary celebration. The Prime Minister in his message writes: "During its century of life it has earned a solid reputation for independent and fair-minded journalism."

European Fine Printing & Papers

An American Exhibition

An unusual and probably unique exhibition is that which has been arranged in America of fine printing and papers. Mr. Chester A. Lyle, the printing instructor at McKinley High School, Canton, Ohio, has been the moving spirit behind the exhibition, which has been on show at the McKinley School, and is at the end of June to be shown by Mr. Lyle to the eleventh annual conference on printing education, at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

This is an exhibition of fine printing and papers from European countries—sixty exhibits having been received from sixteen different countries. Twenty-three of the exhibits are from Great Britain. In previous years exhibits have been held of solely American work, and so successful were they, and of such value to printing students and teachers, that the next step obviously was an exhibition of wider scope, which would present new ideas and principles.

Varied Exhibits

Mr. Lyle in his collection of the European specimens made use of the services of the International Bureau of Federations of Master Printers, with whom he was brought in touch by Mr. J. W. Garner, of the Amalgamated Press. Mr. E. Kopley, secretary of the Bureau, furnished Mr. Lyle with the names of 246 firms.

One exhibit is from the only woman manager of a paper mill in Europe, Miss Winifred A. Bird, who sent specimens of hand-made papers, with a valuable book, from her Eynsford Paper Mills in Kent, England. The exhibit of the National Paper Mills, Limited, London, exemplifies the new Wilkinson's Patent M. G. Blotting paper. From Germany there is the fine display of F. Bruckmann, of Munich, showing works in art rotogravure of colour photography, and from A. Bagel, of Dusseldorf.

There is an extensive exhibit from the S. T. Leigh Co., Limited, of Sydney, Australia, which depicts successfully all kinds of commercial printing, also an exhibit of poster and commercial printing from Troedel and Cooper, Melbourne, Australia. Other countries represented include Austria, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, and Italy.

The British houses participating in the exhibition are:—

The Amalgamated Press, Ltd.; Wm. Brown and Co., Ltd.; The Baker Sales Co.; J. Barcham Green and Son; Brown, Stewart and Co., Ltd.; Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd.; Clyde Paper Co.; Alex Cowan and Sons, Ltd.; The Curwen Press; Eynsford Paper Mills; The Harlequin Press; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.; Hollingworth and Co.; Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd.; Charles Knight and Co.; National Paper Mills, Ltd.; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.; Sanders Phillips and Co., Ltd.; St. Anne's Board Mill Co., Ltd.; D. C. Thompson and Co., Ltd.; Unwin Brothers, Ltd.; Messrs. Wilkes and Co., Ltd.; and The Grayhound Press.

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The Advertising Agent and the Printer

S.-E. London Printers Hear Mr. J. Gloag

When the South-East London Master Printers Association held their monthly meeting on Tuesday of last week, at Bridge House Restaurant, London Bridge, the new president of the Association, Mr. E. J. Keliher presided, supported by a good gathering of members, Mr. W. F. Willsher and Mr. T. D. Hawkins representing Headquarters. The lecturer for the evening was Mr. John Gloag, director of Messrs. Pritchard, Wood and Partners, incorporated practitioners in advertising, who took for his subject "What Advertising Agents Expect from a Printer." The relationship between printer and advertising agent has for some years been a bone of contention, though lately feelings have tended towards co-operation and a greater realisation of each other's difficulties. Mr. Gloag lucidly recounted what he expected, making many sound points which gave food for thought.

Printers Should be Frank

Having been briefly introduced by the president, Mr. Gloag, in direct and forceful style, began by saying that some people thought there was conflict between the advertising agent and the printer. His view, however, was that there was no conflict. What he expected from the printer, he proceeded, was extreme technical efficiency and absolute technical frankness. If the printer was not equipped to do a job, he should say so. Speaking as a buyer of print, Mr. Gloag said that the printer who was frank in that way never suffered. He might not get the particular order which he told the agent he could not handle adequately, but he would get opportunities of quoting on dozens of others.

He went on to say that, generally speaking, for printers to send designs to the agent was waste of their own time. The way he (Mr. Gloag) earned his 10 per cent. was by preparing the designs. They (the agents) were equipped to do them. The designs which were put up by the printer on "spec" were, nine times out of ten, useless—not because of any intrinsic badness, but simply because it was quite obvious that those designs could not fit into a preconceived plan, and practically every piece of mailed matter, every piece of printed literature they produced for their clients, was part of a very carefully worked-out plan, a plan in which themes for design and presentation had been thought out a long time ahead; and quite clearly any designs outside that plan were disruptive, and to submit them represented waste of the printer's time.

Technical Help Appreciated

What he did want, continued Mr. Gloag, was technical inventions and ideas, new ideas about binding, and the association of inks and paper. But so far as presentation was concerned they did always specify, with meticulous accuracy, exactly what they wanted; the printer did not have to do any thinking in that particular department. For example, when they sent out a specification for an estimate, they not only specified the types which they wanted, but asked the printer to say whether he had got those types; if not, whether he was willing to get them. They nearly always specified the paper to be used, and in some cases the inks.

Mr. Gloag next spoke of typography, saying that good typographical design depends upon the arrangement and legibility of types, rather than upon the introduction of "stunt" faces. Legibility plus visibility could always be obtained by lucid and vigorous design, rather than by prolonged search for something fantastically different in the way of types.

Agents and Direct Mail

There was a feeling, he continued, that advertising agents were not at all interested in printed matter; that it did not pay them to be interested in direct mail and printed literature; and that what they wanted and always tried to make their clients do was to spend a lot of money in the Press. He differed from that view. No advertising agent, he said, who knew his business was going to ignore direct mail matter, and a very big proportion of the money allocated in advertising plans (consistent with the nature and distribution of the product advertised) was reserved for printed literature.

Another point he made was with regard to printers' representatives. He deprecated the type of man who went into the agent's office and talked about quality and service—two words which had been overworked to such an extent that they no longer meant anything at all. Then, again, the old type of representative, who went into an office and said "Anything for me to-day?—No?—I thought there wouldn't be," was no good to the printing business.

Printers' Representatives

What he did expect from printers' representatives was that they should have technical knowledge of printing, and a very close knowledge indeed of the capacity and ability of their own house. The sort of man who said "We can do anything," cut no ice, added Mr. Gloag. The man, however, who specifically told him what his firm was particularly good at, what machines they had, and what class of jobs they specially liked to handle, was the man who was really useful—the man who could be consulted technically in the early stages of designing a printed job. He believed in beginning at the beginning, and considering the method by which the job was to be produced whilst it was actually being designed—with the result that he did not have to say, "How is this job going to be printed?" He knew before it left the studio what class of job it was.

A long and animated discussion followed Mr. Gloag's address, practically everyone present taking part. It centred chiefly around two points: Firstly, technical research, Mr. Gloag urging that printers should have their own research bureau; and secondly, the variety of type faces usually demanded by advertising agents. In respect of the latter point, Mr. Gloag mentioned that so far as his firm were concerned they used very few type faces, and those were of the more classical types. They avoided the use of "freak" and "stunt" faces, finding that fitness in type display depended chiefly upon how the typographer handled the layout.

MR. A. WILLIAMSON, costing secretary to the Federation of Master Printers, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

THE SWIFT ENGRAVING SERVICE (P. Lowe), 11-11a, Lever Street, Goswell Road, E.C.1, has been accepted as a member of the Federation of Master Process Engravers.

EAST ANGLIAN PRINTERS.—Master printers from several East Anglian centres assembled at the Dorothy Café, Cambridge, on Wednesday of last week for the luncheon in connection with the annual meeting of the East Anglian Master Printers Alliance. Mr. W. Lewis, the retiring president, was in the chair, and the guests included the Mayor (Ald. W. L. Raynes) and the chairman of the County Education Committee (Councillor A. R. Fordham). During the proceedings opportunity was taken by Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold (Norwich) to present to Mr. Lewis a cigarette case from the members of the Alliance in appreciation of his conduct of its affairs during the year. His successor is Mr. A. H. Cross. The toast of the "British Federation of Master Printers" was proposed by the Mayor, and a brief but witty response was made by Mr. F. H. Bisset (secretary of the Federation), who conveyed the regrets of the president (Mr. H. G. Clarke) at being unable to attend through indisposition.

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"Natsopa" Sports Meeting

Second Annual Event

On Whit-Monday the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants held their second annual athletic meeting on the London University Ground, at Motspur Park. One of the most interesting items in the programme was a mile medley relay handicap which was won by the "Daily Sketch" Chapel Team by fully the length of their start (ten yards) from the Amalgamated Press quartet, who were at scratch, in 4 min. 5 4-5 sec., with the "Evening Standard" four third. The principal events resulted:—

100 Yards Handicap.—J. E. Jones, Odhams Press (10 yards), 1; F. Nurse, Odhams (9 yards), 2; G. Chant, "Evening Standard" (9½ yards), 3; 10 3-5 sec.

Two Miles Walk Handicap.—B. Johnson, "Evening World" S.C. (310 yards), 1; F. W. White, "Evening Standard" S.C. (200 yards), 2; J. Cade, "Daily Telegraph" S.C. (scratch), 3; 14 min. 42 2-5 sec.

Putting the Weight.—S. N. Edgell, "Evening Standard" (27 feet 10 inches), 1; R. G. West, Odhams Press (27 feet 2 inches), 2; J. Withers, B. Winstone and Sons (26 feet 3 inches), 3.

220 Yards Handicap.—L. A. Braidwood, Odhams Press (14 yards), 1; F. Nurse, Odhams Press (18½ yards), 2; E. W. Young, St. Clement's Press (scratch), 3; 23 2-5 sec.

Two Miles Handicap.—F. W. Young, "Star" S.C. (55 yards), 1; W. H. Binet, "Evening Standard" (95 yards), 2; A. J. Smith, Amalgamated Press (scratch), 3; 10 min. 10 3-5 sec.

High Jump.—R. G. West, Odhams Press, 4 ft. 11¾ in., 1; F. G. Read, "Daily Sketch," 4 ft. 11½ in., 2; A. F. Allen, "Bristol Evening World," 3.

Long Jump.—B. Seth, "Morning Advertiser," 16 ft. 10½ in., 1; C. Godwin, "Cardiff Echo," 16 ft. 6½ in., 2; J. E. Taylor, Odhams Press, 16 ft. 4 in., 3.

Mile Handicap.—W. H. Binet, "Evening Standard" (55 yards), 1; A. J. Smith, Amalgamated Press (scratch), 2; R. C. Hendry, "Daily Sketch" (25 yards), 3; 5 min. 47 2-5 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle.—A. F. Allen, "Bristol Evening World," 1; J. Withers, B. Winstone and Sons, 2; B. Seth, "Morning Advertiser," 3; 20 1-5 sec.

440 Yards Handicap.—H. E. Allsopp, "Evening Standard" (29 yards), 1; J. E. Taylor, Odhams Press (25 yards), 2; L. A. Braidwood, Odhams Press (33 yards), 3. 54 4-5 sec.

Mile Relay Handicap.—"Daily Sketch" Chapel (A. Cantellow, F. G. Read, R. C. Hendry and L. W. Sibley), 1; Amalgamated Press, 2; "Evening Standard," 3; 4 min. 5 4-5 sec.

Irish Printers' Insurance

Belfast Society's Results

The twentieth annual general meeting of the members of the Irish Printing and Allied Trades Insurance Society was held last week in the society's office, 105, Royal Avenue, Belfast. Mr. John May, president, presided, and there was a moderate attendance.

The secretary submitted the Government auditor's report, and the Committee of Management's report for the year ended December 31st, 1931, was read. The latter report stated there had been an increase of membership; that the contribution return showed an average number of contributions for men of 42 and women 39—this was a fairly good average in view of the present condition of employment. The amount paid in sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits was £62 3s. 9d. less than in 1930. There had been a satisfactory decrease in disablement benefit, but in men's sickness benefit there had been a considerable increase. The average duration of sickness claims for men was four weeks and one day, and the cost per member per year 8s. 6d.; unmarried women, duration five weeks and three days and the cost £1 2s. 2d.; married women, duration seven weeks and four days and cost £3 7s. The cost of married women's benefits continued to be excessive. In dental and ophthalmic benefits there was a reduction of £27 4s. 8d. on 1930. The society's portion of the cost of dental benefit was 72 per cent.

The reports were adopted, on the motion of Mr. M. Barker, seconded by Mrs. A. Campbell.

As president, Mr. John May was re-elected, and as vice-president, Miss M. E. Wood was re-elected. The six retiring members of the committee of management—Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. J. E. M'Dowell, Miss H. Curragh, Miss E. M. White, and Messrs. M. Barker, and William May—were also re-elected.

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By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale News agents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, L.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

"An extremely useful book of reference . . . The range of subjects dealt with is very comprehensive, and a full and lucid explanation of the law with regard to many of the difficult problems that are met with by printing employers is given . . . **Master printers who procure a copy of the book will undoubtedly feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the authors for the thoroughness with which they have tackled and carried through successfully an arduous task.**"

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 9s. 9d., 9s. 7½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 10½d., 13s. 8¼d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 92; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s. 3d., 12s. 1½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 1½d., 18s. 3d.; Argus Press Holdings 7½ p.c. pref. 17s. 3d., 16s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 9s. 6d.; R. W. Crabtree pref. (10s.) 5s. 1½d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 105; Thos. De La Rue 5s., 4s. 10½d.; John Dickinson 31s. 1½d., 5 p.c. cum. 1st pref. stk. 99; Financial Newspaper Proprietors 3s. 1½d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 8s.; Hazell, Watson and Viney (£10) £16 3s.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 6d., 7s. 3d.; Kelly's Directories 6 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 6d., 19s. 7½d.; Lamson Paragon 10 p.c. cum. pref. 25s.; Linotype A deb. 75¼, 75¾; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 3d., 19s.; Monotype Corporation 24s. 9d., 25s.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 16s. 3d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 92; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 7½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 23s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 3d., 22s. 9d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 11½d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 15s. 1½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 28s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons 14s. 3d.

Dividends and Reports

ARGUS PRESS HOLDINGS.—The report of Argus Press Holdings, Ltd., for the year ended March 31st states that the dividends received from the Argus Press, Ltd., for 1931, less expenditure, amounted to £35,097 (against £33,326 for 1930), which, with £1,564 brought in from the previous year, makes £36,661 available for distribution. The preference payments absorb £15,469, and the dividend of 12½ per cent. (the same) recommended on the ordinary shares, will require £18,750, leaving £2,443 to be carried forward. The subsidiary company has placed £15,000 to general reserve and £18,000 to plant reserve.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (1919).—During the year controlling interests have been acquired in Annandale and Son, Ltd., and St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd. The mills of these companies are engaged in the manufacture of tub-sized papers. To provide the finance required in connection with these, and with the purchase of the business of Wm. Joynson and Son, which was acquired in the latter part of 1930, £175,000 redeemable 5½ per cent. mortgage debenture stock and 17,906 ordinary shares were issued during the year. Profits £309,767 (against £255,497), and brought forward £53,456. Debenture interest took £64,342, preference dividend for year £431,755, interim ordinary shares £47,091, income tax £3,771, and depreciation £17,000. Final on ordinary, 7 per cent. (actual), less tax, making for year 10 per cent. (same), £109,880; to reserve against trade investments, £5,000; carried forward, £52,628.

VALENTINE AND SONS (colour printers, etc., Dundee).—Net profit for 1931 £1,311 (against £3,337), plus £5,201 brought in, making £6,512 carried forward. No dividend on either class of share. (Dividend on preference shares is in arrear since June 30th, 1930.) Report states that developments in Valentine Pen Co. led to a considerable increase in business during past year, enabling a small profit to be earned, and for first quarter of this year this progress is fully maintained.

New Companies

WYMANS LONDON PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers carried on by Wyman and Sons, Ltd., at Fetter Lane, E.C., together with all or any of the real and personal property and assets of the proprietors used in connection therewith or belonging thereto, and to adopt an agreement between the said company and Odhams Press, Ltd. Private company. Directors: W. J. B. Odhams and J. S. Elias. Registered office: 93, Long Acre, W.C.2.

EVERYBODY'S PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £30,000 in 2s. shares; publishers, carried on by F. R. Poke and H. O. Carter, at 114, Fleet Street, E.C. Private company. Directors: F. R. Poke and H. O. Carter. Registered office: 114, Fleet Street, E.C.

CASH AND CLARE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturing stationer carried on by W. J. Lockett at 75, Great Eastern Street, E.C., as "Cash and Clare." Private company. Directors: W. J. Lockett (50, Avenue Road, Southend-on-Sea), H. W. Lockett, F. G. Lockett and A. S. Field.

PAWSEY, WRIGHT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,700, in 200 founders' and 1,500 ordinary shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of printers and stationers now or heretofore carried on by F. G. Pawsey and Co., Ltd., at Bury St. Edmunds. Private company. Directors: F. G. Pawsey and S. Wright. Solicitors: Greene and Greene, Bury St. Edmunds.

ELITE PROCESS ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; to acquire from G. C. Harris, the business now carried on as the Elite Process Engraving Co., at 40, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, and to carry on the business of process engravers, tone colour and line, trade monotyping, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. W. Strahan first director, Burleigh, Mayfield Avenue, Orpington, Kent) and R. R. Hirt.

CHAWTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; newspaper and magazine proprietors, newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, journalists, literature agents and stationers, to acquire the "Saturday Review" and to adopt an agreement with Saturday Review Newspapers, Ltd. Private company. Subscribers: S. M. Calder and J. F. Rae. Solicitors: Oswald Hickson Collier and Co., Cromwell House, Surrey Street, W.C.2.

HOLBORN TYPESETTING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; typesetters, stereotypers, metal casters, embossers, process engravers, typefounders, etc. Private company. Directors: A. J. Moore and W. J. Simmonds. Registered office: 10/11, Brownlow Mews, W.C.1.

RICHARD SLATER (OFFICE SUPPLIES), LTD.—Capital £550, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a wholesale and commercial stationer, printer and bookbinder carried on by Richard Slater, at 23, Cardwell Place, Blackburn. Private company. Life directors: Richard Slater and Mrs. Rosetta Slater. Registered office: 23, Cardwell Place, Blackburn.

MILLS TRADING CO., LTD.—Capital £400, in 300 8 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 1,000

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ordinary shares of 2s. each; to acquire the business of J. W. Allen and Co. (Mail Order Department) carried on by J. W. Brown, at 376, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, and to carry on the business of art, cheque, colour, copper-plate and etching printers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. W. Brown and S. W. Storey. Registered office: 376, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

MALLINSON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; publishers, booksellers and binders, publishers, remaindermen, picture, print, engraving and art dealers, printers and wholesale and retail stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: Lt.-Comdr. R. H. Mallinson (24, Croham Valley Road, South Croydon, Surrey), and Mrs. Daisy C. J. Mallinson.

"AUTOGRAPHERS," LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturer of leather goods now carried on by E. W. Wills as "Autographers Manufacturing Co.," at 29, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in wholesale fancy goods, general drapers, stationers, printers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. W. Wills and L. S. Hulme. Registered office: 29, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

GODDARD AND YARDLEY, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; dealers in and manufacturers of toys, games, fancy goods and general sundries, stationery, books, stationers' sundries, wrapping papers and paper bags, printers, publishers, and bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: W. T. Goddard, T. Yardley, L. Hodson, S. A. K. Beaumont and T. G. Cope. Solicitors: Pridmore and Nelson, 40, Bayley Lane, Coventry.

LANG CLAYDEN (FOREIGN), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 900 8 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; engineers, ironfounders, metal, mineral and machinery merchants, importers, manufacturers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of domestic machinery and appliances, manufacturers of and dealers in printers' machinery, rollers, inks, etc. Private company. Directors: G. F. Clayden and T. K. Barnard. Office: Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

ASSOCIATED PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTERS (1932), LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; commercial and general photographers and printers, art photo printers, reproducers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. E. Bolton and R. C. Hopper. Solicitors: Firth and Firth, 90, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

STAMINA BOARD CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; dealers in wood pulp boards, dealers in paper, wood pulp or board made from paper or pulp, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. T. Fallows (permanent director) and J. A. Tomlinson. Solicitors: F. J. Blaxley, 16, New Street, Leicester.

GENERAL WASTE PAPER CO., LTD —Capital £200, in £1 shares; dealers in waste paper and waste materials, etc. Private company. Directors: J. N. Joseph, M. Corper and F. S. Morris. Registered office: Hill Works, Summer Hill Street, Birmingham.

WEINBERG-HOWARD EXPORT PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; publishers of trading magazines to importers, agents, merchants and commission houses in all parts of the world, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: B. S. Howard, T. H. Usherwood and L. Weinberg. Office: 93-4, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

GOLDHAWK PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; commercial artists, printers, designers, engravers, makers of posters, displays and signs, publicity and general agents, etc., and to build or acquire cinema and other theatres. Private company. Directors: A. C. Campbell, Mrs. Gretchen and B. L. Campbell. Registered office: 7, Ridgmount Street, W.C.1.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF INSURANCE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares (80 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 20 ordinary); tutors in the law and practice of insurance, text-book writers, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. M. Taylor (permanent managing director) and W. H. Grainger. Registered office: 122, London Wall, E.C.2.

B. C. A., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares (80 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 20 ordinary); tutors in law, accountancy, secretaryship, insurance, banking, economics, salesmanship, advertising and commerce, text-book writers, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscibers: E. M. Taylor (permanent managing director) and M. A. Brownlie. Registered office: 122, London Wall, E.C.2.

BROADCAST ADVERTS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; advertising contractors and agents by broadcasting and otherwise, etc. Private company. Directors: P. Fermanoglou and B. Rotherham. Registered office: 23, Aldgate, E.C.3.

Increases of Capital

FAITH PRESS, LTD. (Leighton Buzzard, Beds).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £100 beyond the registered capital of £3,000. The additional capital is divided into 100 deferred shares of £1 each. The above 100 deferred shares are to be issued to Society of the Faith (Incorporated).

HAYWOOD ENGRAVING CO., LTD. (Wakefield Street, W.C.).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,000 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £100.

Mortgages and Charges

LION PRESS (1931), LTD. (38, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.)—Mortgage on land and 55, Oak Road, West Bromwich, dated April 25th, 1932, to secure £1,000. Holder: W. L. Highway, 10A, Temple Row, Birmingham.

HILLS AND LACY, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., 2, La Belle Sauvage, E.C.)—Debenture charged on deeds and documents and premises comprised therein and the company's undertaking and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital dated May 4th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

ACME SHOW-CARD CO., LTD. (showcard manufacturers, paper merchants, etc., Green Street, Brimsdown, Middlesex.)—Debenture dated April 28th, 1932, to secure £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. R. Dempster, "Holmfield," Shrewsbury Road North, Birkenhead.

LONDON PRINTING SERVICE, LTD.—Deposit on May 2nd, 1932, of deeds of lands, buildings and hereditaments in Crown Road, Tottenham, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

JAMES NISBET AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc., 22, Berners Street, W.1.)—Issue on April 30th, 1932, of £650 debentures, part of a series already registered.

STAR PAPER MILLS, LTD. (Feniscowles, near Blackburn.)—Charge on 30, Kensington Road, Barnsley, dated

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April 19th, 1932, to secure £660, and any further advances. Holders : Huddersfield Building Society.

Receiver Appointed or Released

RAGLAN PRESS, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., 142, High Road, Wembley.)—H. W. Smith, of 27, Queens Court, Wembley, was appointed receiver and manager on April 28th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated November 6th, 1928.

SIDNEY REEVE SERVICES, LTD. (general printers, paper merchants, manufacturing stationers, etc., 7, Fisher Street, W.C.)—E. J. Grande, of 141/3, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager on April 26th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures dated August 17th, 1931.

MODERN PERIODICALS, LTD.—(Coombelands, Addlestone, Surrey.)—F. A. Pratley, of 6, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver on April 29th, 1932.

S. AND R. PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD. (28, Victoria Street, S.W.)—J. Mathie, of 101-103, Baker Street, W.1, ceased to act as receiver and manager on April 15th, 1932.

Bankruptcies

Re LOUIS HARRIS, lately trading as E. Harris and Son, cardboard box manufacturer, 18, Fordham Street, New Road, Whitechapel. The public examination of this debtor was held on May 12th at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £432, against assets £1. Questioned by the official receiver, the debtor said he was employed in the above business prior to September, 1929, by his father, who then retired owing to his advanced age. Witness took over and continued the business under the same style until September last, when he ceased to trade. In July, 1931, judgment was obtained against him for £181 in respect of goods supplied, and these proceedings ensued. The debtor attributed his failure and insolvency to lack of capital and keen competition. The examination was concluded.

From the London Gazette

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—F. Arnott and H. Portch printers and bookbinders, at Tonbridge, Kent, under the style of "The Tonbridge Printers and Bookbinders;" J. Holloway and G. L. Granger, commercial artists, 63, Bardon Chambers, Infirmary Street, Leeds, under the style of "Doric Studio;" H. V. Hyde and B. W. Miles, advertisers, printers and publishers, 92, Tontine Street, Folkestone, Kent, and 55, Palace Street, Canterbury, under the style of "Hyde and Miles."

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926. RECEIVING ORDERS.—J. Rushworth, residing at 16, Chapel Street, Eccleshill, Bradford, and F. Strothard, residing at 87, Dundas Street, Bradford, and carrying on business in co-partnership at 24, Burnett Street, Bradford, under the style of "Rushworth and Strothard," printers.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

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Situations Wanted	1	6
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THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

BUSINESS FOR SALE

GENERAL, ART and PERIODICAL PRINTING BUSINESS (Central London) for sale as going concern owing to exceptional circumstances ; approx. turnover £11,000 per annum ; up-to-date Plant, Machinery, Type, etc. For further particulars write Box No. 906, c/o White's Ltd., 72 78, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 15638

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FOR SALE, Two QUAD ROYAL WHARFEDALES, Geared Inkers, Rising Flyers, 4 Bowl Rollers, Gear Driven. Also one Miller AUTOMATIC PLATEN ; all very cheap and in good condition.—Write Box 15637.

Master Printers' Convention

The arrangements for the annual conference of the Federation of Master Printers are going rapidly ahead. The conference this year is to be held at Llandudno, from June 11th to 15th under the auspices of the Midland Alliance, who have made adequate plans for the business and social success of the conference. Further particulars regarding the social side are provided in a programme which has just been issued.

On the Saturday evening of arrival there will be a reception at the Grand Hotel (which is to be the headquarters of the conference) by Mr. E. W. Silk, the president of the Midland Alliance, and Mrs. Silk, and Mr. H. G. Clarke, the president of the Federation, and Mrs. Clarke. An official welcome by the two presidents, will be followed by dancing.

A special service has been arranged for Sunday morning in the Holy Trinity Church, whilst in the afternoon there will be a social gathering on the pier, and an orchestral concert in the pier pavilion in the evening when Miss Dorothy Silk, soprano, will be the principal artist. The Young Master Printers will hold their first session in the afternoon, followed later by their annual dinner and reunion.

For members Monday will see the beginning of the business sessions. In the afternoon there will be a motor coach excursion for the ladies to Bettws-y-Coed. A carnival dance and whist drive will take place in the evening.

The golf tournaments will begin on Tuesday morning with the ladies', followed in the afternoon by the gentlemen's. There will also be in the afternoon a conference garden party at Craigside Hydro, where there will be games and amusements. The Federation ball and supper will be held in the evening at the Grand Hotel, when Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke will receive the guests. Supper will follow in the pier pavilion, after which Mrs. E. H. Dennis, wife of the Federation president-elect, will present the golf prizes.

This completes the main business of the conference with the exception that a party will travel on Wednesday morning to attend the closing general session of the Advertising Association's Convention at Liverpool.

Members of the Federation are requested to return their applications as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the securing of the accommodation required.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

BLOCKMAKERS

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

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FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co Ld
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
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PHOTO ENGRAVERS

GOLD PRINTING INKS



PRESS CUTTINGS

PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

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1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

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YOUR NEWSAGENT
Will Deliver "THE PRINTER" to you Each Week
Price 3d. EVERY THURSDAY

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HAVE YOU SEEN THE POPULAR QUARTERLY

"Paper & Print"?

Price 1s.

Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' VALUERS

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Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

TRADE GUMMING AND VARNISHING

STRIP, EDGE and CORNER GUMMING
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SHEET GUMMING and VARNISHING
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COMPS LTD.

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Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1

SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST

for TRADE LINO

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 19, 1932.

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The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 187

LONDON : MAY 26, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

EVERYTHING TO COAT





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. in HALF-TONE, LINE and COLOUR

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STEREOTYPING ·:· PHOTOGRAPHY ·:· DESIGNING ·:· WOOD-ENGRAVING

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LONDON · E.C.4

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AND SON · LIMITED

Works at BARNET —
Branches at — PARIS
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ENSURE CONTENTMENT
BY USING . .

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The full concentration of scientific method and modern equipment under the personal supervision of a practical principal, is applied to every block made by the HAMEL Service. If you are keen on getting the last ounce out of your Process Engraving send a trial order for Half-tones, Line-Zincos, Multi-Colour Blocks, Electros and Stereos to-

E. Hamel & Co.

Telephone 41547
Telegrams 'HAMEL' Nottm.

NOTTINGHAM.

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 495)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 187

LONDON : MAY 26, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE idea of hand-picking apprentices for the printing industry is gaining ground, most of the larger cities having reached the stage when the matter has been seriously taken in hand by either the local Master Printers' Association or by the J.I.C. committee.

* * *

The Apprentice Problem

THE latest centre to adopt the scheme for ensuring the elimination of the unfit is Bradford, and here, as at Leeds, the candidates are required to pass an examination in the sort of general knowledge that decides to some extent the calibre of the applicant. It is becoming the general plan to link up from the school through the Education Committee to the local Association, the branch committee of the J.I.C., and the ultimate establishments. Some progress has certainly been made, and it would appear to be along sound and uniform lines; but there is a tremendously long way to go before the problem of the apprentice, his selection and training, is satisfactorily solved. The inherent weakness of the present system is that most printers will not apply to their organisation for apprenticeship candidates, nor will they co-operate in uplifting the quality standard of those entering the industry. Worse still, the old viewpoint still lingers, that apprentices are a cheap and profitable proposition. Not until there is a very drastic alteration in the rules and responsibilities concerning adequate provision for training of apprentices will the real progress be made.

* * *

"Offset Deep"

ADVERTISING agents, publicity managers and the young men in their offices who like to be very superficially posted in the things that are the latest in regard to printed publicity are asking to see samples of "offset deep" or "deep-etch offset" and to be told what this process is. Shortly there will come a new type-face, fatter than anything that has gone before, and then "offset deep" will be forgotten just as other processes have lost a place in the daily gossip of the publicity expert. In regard to this "offset deep," there seems to be some sort of a notion that it must look remarkably improved on ordinary offset, whereas the true function of the method is to produce offset plates giving a much longer and more satisfactorily uniform lease of life. Incidentally the plates may be sharper, but not appreciably so to the layman. In practice, the best offset plate-makers are combining the deep-etch process (or more correctly *a* deep-etch process) with some approved method of

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	482
Fifty Years in the Printing Trade—	
Mr. Frank Colebrook's Reminiscences ...	484
Trade Notes	486
London Master Printers	486
Trade Union Matters...	486
The L.M.P.A.'s New President ...	488
The late Mr. James Forman... ...	488
Internat'l Bureau of Master Printers	490
Inland Sample Post	491
Chemistry of Lithography—	
By Charles Harrap	492
Supplying Lithographers' Needs—	
The House of Nicholson	494
Testing of Lithographic Colours for Light Permanency...	497
Printing from Rubber Plates or Blankets—	
The Sardou Method	499
Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh—	
Sixtieth Birthday	500
Country News	501
Commercial Review	502

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dot-control, by means of which they are approximating more closely to photogravure. How near they get to this effect depends upon the manner in which the offset printer handles the plates. In the great majority of cases he does much less than justice to the work of the plate-maker.

* * *

Municipal Printing

BRADFORD has been mentioned as one of the progressive cities in printerdom; and, when we come to think of it, it is only a short time back that the City Council decided against setting up in business as a municipal printery. Bradford is to be complimented upon its sound common sense in these matters. To those who definitely and by long experience know, it is astonishing to think how any intelligently informed person could conceive or accept the idea that any cheaper way of securing Corporation, County Council, or Government printing could exist than the present one of buying against competitive tender from low-cutting printers. The best argument that could be put forward in favour of the establishment of Government or municipal printing offices would be that it was to protect the printing industry from loss, to institute a higher level of charges and to provide more work by allowing longer hours for production. Unfortunately, we are forced to recognise the fact that where there is the strongest demand for municipal printing plants there is the least appreciation of the true analysis of cost.

* * *

Economy by Standardisation

IT would be far more to the point if a few more townships and a good many business establishments were to follow the lead set by Manchester in its effort to economise the stationery bill by standardisation. If this task were undertaken by a competent authority, a very great deal of money could be saved in many instances, and often enough actual improvements could be effected at less cost. In various ways business could be expedited, and clerical operations made simpler or easier. The main trouble is to get business houses to realise that standardisation of their forms is worth while. The printer himself is suspect, he is open to the charge of an axe to grind. As to our municipalities and public bodies in general there is the everlasting bugbear of council and committee, the stonewall barrier of tedious routine and opposition to direct action. What is needed, to get the maximum benefit in the minimum time, is to put in an expert stationery economist and give him carte blanche to get on with the job. There are not a great many men fitted for the post, but it would seem that there is a field for profitable exploitation by someone with the right credentials.

The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., president, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, have accepted an invitation to attend the Scottish Typographical Association delegate meeting, which is to be held in Ayr from 13th to 18th June.

Personalia

Alderman Percy W. Greenaway is almost certain to be London's next Lord Mayor, and if so will add another name to the list of distinguished printers who have had the honour to be chosen the chief citizen of London.

Alderman Greenaway, who is 58—unusually young for the office—is a partner in the well-known City firm of printers and stationers, Messrs. Daniel Greenaway and Sons, of Camomile Street, E.C.3. He was elected an Alderman for the Bishopsgate Ward in 1924, and is a Sheriff of the City for the present year.

Lord Burnham and Lord Ebbisham have been elected president and vice-president respectively of the St. Marylebone and Mayfair Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. H. Cross, managing director of Messrs. R. W. Cullingford and Co., printers and stationers, of East Stockwell Street and High Street, Colchester, and president of the East Anglian Alliance of Master Printers' Associations, has been elected a member of the Colchester Town Council by defeating Mr. W. H. Hunt, representing Labour, by seven votes in a by-election in the North Ward.

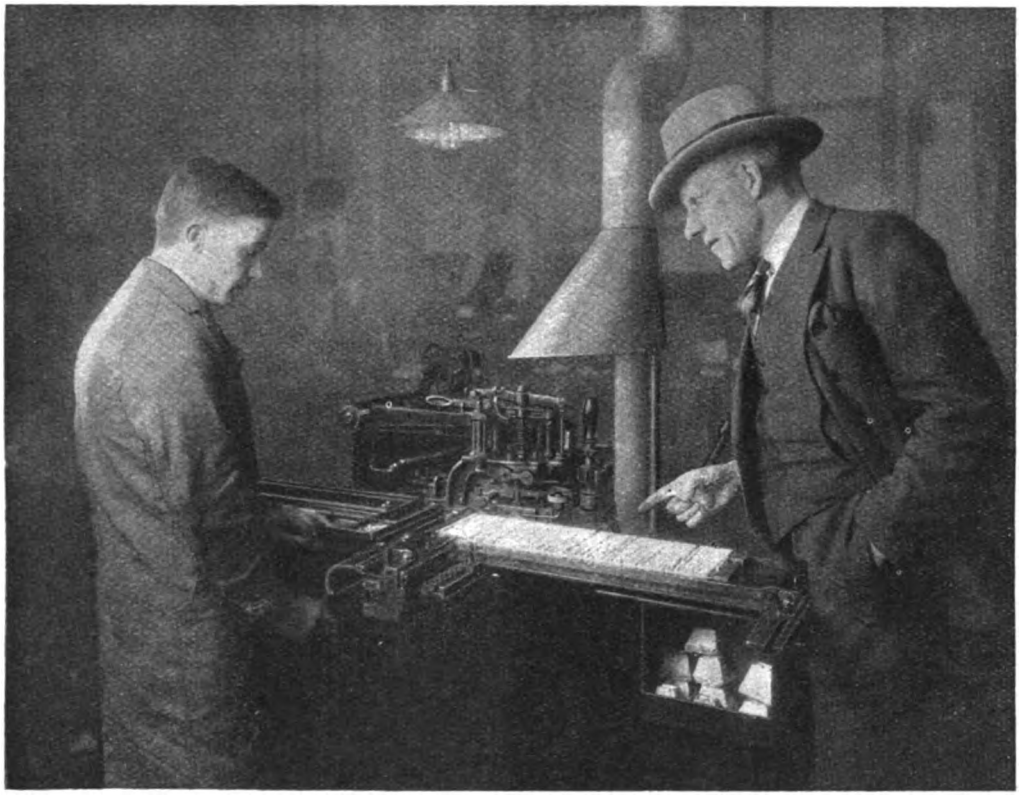
Mr. Herbert Thomas, managing director of the Cornishman Newspaper Company, Ltd., Penzance, and editor of the series of newspapers issued by that firm, was married at Hayle last week to Miss Margaret Mary Monson, assistant mistress at Penpol Council School. Among the wedding presents was an oil painting by Mr. Garstin Cox, a well-known Camborne artist, presented to Mr. Thomas by the staff of the Cornishman group of newspapers.

Mr. Charles Herbert Dyson, a member of the printing firm of Wheatley, Dyson and Son, Huddersfield, was married at St. Augustine's Church, Cheadle Heath, Stockport, last week, to Miss Edith May Toms, a member of the B.B.C. Repertory Company, Manchester. They met about a year ago when Miss Toms was playing at the Huddersfield Theatre Royal, for which theatre Mr. Dyson's firm does printing work.

Mr. D. A. Whitehead, a past president of the North London Master Printers Association, has been elected Speaker of the Muswell Hill Parliament. In this live and important district organisation, Mr. Whitehead has for years been a prominent local "M.P." The experience he has thus gained will no doubt stand him in good stead for the bigger tasks that will confront him in his new office.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the new American Ambassador, was the chief guest at a luncheon given by the London District of the Institute of Journalists at the Criterion Restaurant on Monday, when the Institute welcomed also Miss Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly the Atlantic alone, who was given a place of honour on the right of Mr. Mellon. Other guests included the French Ambassador (M. de Fleuriau) and Sir John Simon (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs).

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"I see the point: separate type means that you *don't have to correct corrections!*"

"That's right, sir. We can revise type-for-type, from case."

"And that saves time, of course."

"Yes, and the *previous* customer's revisions needn't hold back *your* first proofs. See what I mean?"

"You mean . . . the keyboard is left free for *my* job?"

"Yes, sir. That's one great advantage of 'MONOTYPE'."

MAY WE SEND YOU SOME LITERATURE
ABOUT OTHER UNIQUE "MONO" POINTS?

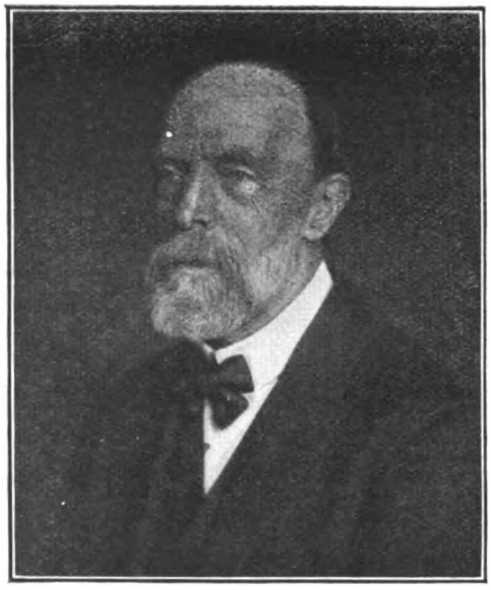
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Fifty Years in the Printing Trade

Mr. Frank Colebrook's Reminiscences

An unusual attraction for members of the London Society of Compositors Jobbing Guild at their monthly meeting last week was an address by Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., entitled "Fifty Years in the Printing Trade: Some Things Life has Taught Me." Mr. Colebrook, who is known throughout the trade for his vitality and wit, celebrated his birthday on May 6th when, as he said, he became "70 years young." Autobiography and philosophy vied with each other throughout Mr. Colebrook's address, and, as was shown in the discussion, provided inspiration for many present. There was a large gathering present, presided over by Mr. G. Griffith, vice-president of the Guild, and among



MR. FRANK COLEBROOK

the company were Mr. A. J. Fuller (London School of Printing), Mr. J. Acton, and Mr. H. Naylor, Guild secretary.

The chairman having very briefly introduced him, Mr. Colebrook recalled previous occasions when he had been present at the Guild meetings, and said how pleased he was to come and talk to them. Life had taught him a few things, and if a thing was of value they might as well look at it now and again.

What Life Has Taught

Life had taught him, for instance, to make the best of a bad job; and he went on to recall examples of this maxim. In the year 1871—he first came to London in that year—there was a disastrous fire in a typefoundry in the States. Resulting from that fire was the establishment of the point system and all its benefits—an example of a man turning calamity into a good thing. Other examples were the discoverey of offset-litho and that of synthetic indigo. He also recalled the founding, from very small beginnings, of the J.I.C.; and the Bolt Court School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography springing from a meeting of a few litho-artist enthusiasts about fifty years ago.

The speaker next mentioned the changed attitude of employers to-day compared with that of employers of many years ago in regard to technical education. He recalled also the introduction of the Costing System, and spoke of Mr. Bridges and his (Mr. Colebrook's) connection with him when he was arranging the Printing Exhibitions.

Success and Failure

Had life taught him anything about the causes of some people's success and others' failure? Well, the use of one's thinking power was a great help to success. He recalled the lines, "Never yet was good deed wrought, but had beginning in good thought." The Great War was the result of years of wrong thinking. Then there was insufficient planning. He recalled Lord Northcliffe and his careful and successful planning of the "Daily Mail." Reference was also made to inkless printing, dry-litho, and photo-composing.

The great tragedy which Mr. Colebrook had found in some men's life was in the good ideas which were not carried to a beginning. He recalled G. K. Chesterton's saying, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing badly." Many people were afraid of salesmanship—afraid to sell their own ability. They must all cherish some great endeavour, and aim at individualism. Their own individual powers might not be very great, but they could be developed. He urged them to rely upon their own powers, and be faithful to their own convictions. He also spoke ardently on the subject of imagination as a great asset in business and personal life.

In the course of the lecture names and recollections of world-famous men were recalled—Gladstone, whom Mr. Colebrook had heard speak when he (Mr. Colebrook) was a reporter in the House of Commons at the age of twenty-one, Benjamin Franklin, printer and statesman, and many others.

Discussion

Loud applause having marked the conclusion of Mr. Colebrook's talk, the chairman invited discussion, remarking that Mr. Colebrook had given him a considerable amount of inspiration. There was an interesting discussion on the photo-composing machines, after which Mr. Naylor made some remarks in reminiscent vein. He recollected the first moves between the employers and employed towards greater understanding of each others' problems; Mr. Fox, who had done so much for costing; and the first Printing Exhibition to be held in London, when both Mr. Colebrook and himself canvassed for space.

Mr. Geddes next had some interesting remarks to make. With regard to costing, he said that printers' estimating was one of the most skilled jobs. Why not charge 5 per cent. for estimating? Others who joined in the discussion were Mr. A. J. Fuller, Mr. Carter, and Mr. J. F. Murphy.

Mr. J. Acton, called upon to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that his connection with Mr. Colebrook went back twenty-two years. Mr. Colebrook had not told them anything that night, he continued, which he had not carried out in practice at some time or other. He illustrated this fact with personal reminiscences, and concluded with the wish that Mr. Colebrook might be with them for many years more, and thanking him for an inspiring evening.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Naylor, who referred to the gathering as a little birthday party to Mr. Colebrook. He was sorry to tell them that Mrs. Colebrook was very ill, but she would not stop her husband from being present with them that night. He would like Mr. Colebrook to take back the wish to her that he (Mr. Colebrook) at the age of eighty would still be one of the lights in the printing trade. That night would remain one of the landmarks in the Guild's life. (Applause.)

In responding, Mr. Colebrook paid tribute to his wife and thanked them for the allusion to her.

Mr. Carter proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. F. J. Groves, and the chairman replied.

The evening concluded with an announcement by Mr. Naylor regarding a competition for lay-outs.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
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Please enter our name until countermanded as subscribers to "PAPER & PRINT."

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Please say you saw the Advertisement in BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

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Trade Notes

OWING to the printing presses of the "Evening Telegraph," Derby, being temporarily out of action in consequence of the floods, the paper was on Monday printed at Leicester. The machinery of the "Derbyshire Advertiser" was also put out of action.

THE "Feathered World" was printed last Thursday for the last time at the Wyman printing works in Fetter Lane. This is one of the sequels of the transference of the printing business of Wyman and Sons to Messrs. Odhams. From now onwards the "Feathered World" will be printed in Long Acre. Wymans, the "Daily Herald" recalls, has been printing the paper for 40 years, under the same editor, Mrs. Comyns Lewer. And of the original printing staff there are six compositors still working on the paper.

A NEW illustrated weekly which made its appearance in Scotland on Saturday is the "Golfer." It is published from 2, South Portland Street, Glasgow, C.5, at the price of 2d.

MR. STANHOPE W. SPRIGG, a former editor of the "Windsor Magazine" and of "Cassell's Magazine," has died at Bognor at the age of 66.

MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE LEVY, who died at Edgbaston last Thursday at the age of 81, was the founder of the "Licensed Trade News," and he served as editor from its commencement until the time of his death.

MR. WALTER GEORGE KIRBY, who had been the yachting correspondent of "The Times" for over 30 years, died at Worthing on Saturday, at the age of 71.

MR. CARL GARFIELD PRITCHARD, secretary and treasurer of the Harris-Seybold-Potter Company and well known and respected for many years in the graphic arts industry throughout the United States and Canada, died on Friday, May 13th, after a brief illness. Mr. Pritchard was born on November 27th, 1870, and was a descendant of an early pioneer family. He became associated with the Harris-Seybold-Potter Company in December, 1898. For many years he was secretary and assistant treasurer of the company, and early in 1931 was made treasurer of the corporation in addition to his duties as secretary.

FLYING back from Londonderry with Press pictures of Miss Earhart, a monoplane, piloted by Mr. Irwin Napier Colin Clarke, with Mr. Victor Barton, a "Daily Sketch" photographer as passenger, crashed on Monday morning on a hillside in a remote part of Wigtownshire, eight miles south of Stranrear. Both occupants were killed.

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.—The annual exhibition of students' work of the L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, will be open to the public on Saturday and will remain open till June 25th. The exhibition will include specimens of printing, bookbinding, illustration, wood engraving, lithography, etching, engraving and die-sinking, and will be open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. during the week, and 10 to 12 on Saturdays.

UNDER decrees issued last Thursday the French Government applied the quota system to fancy papers, including wallpapers, except lincrusta.

DUTCH STRIKE ENDS.—After having lasted from July 1st, 1931, down to the present time, the strike in connection with the straw board industry in Holland, mainly in the province of Groningen, has been brought to a close by the acceptance by a majority of the mill workers of the proposals put forward by the mediation committee, and work at the eleven mills affected is now being resumed. A collective agreement is being entered into until September 1st, 1933, and wages are reduced by 5 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. which was originally demanded by the mill owners.

IN the May 12th issue of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER there appeared a short article entitled "Sale of Plant," in which several particulars were given as to prices realised. We regret that an error slipped in when it was stated that £110 was paid for a Furnival cutting machine. It should have been stated that this sum was paid for a 42 in. cutter by John Greig and Sons.

London Master Printers

At the meeting of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association last Thursday, Mr. J. Crowlesmith (Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.) was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year; Lt.-Col. B. L. Hooper (W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd.) and Mr. F. Mason (Ash and Co., Ltd.) were elected vice-presidents, and the treasurer, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh (Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.) was re-elected.

Trade Union Matters

THE political section of the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society has passed a resolution calling for the immediate abolition of the Means Test and for an amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Acts to provide adequate maintenance to the unemployed. The cost of this, it is proposed, should be met by a special tax on all incomes.

THE quarterly meeting of the Association of Correctors of the Press will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4, on Saturday, June 4th. Apart from the Committee's report there is to be a ballot regarding proposed continued payment of full provident benefit till the end of 1932, and the members will be asked to receive the resignation of the assistant secretary.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly report of the Leeds Typographical Society records that there is yet no sign of improvement in the local printing trade. The maximum number of members signing the unemployment book was 169 and the minimum 120, the average of 142 comparing with 140 in the previous quarter.

THE annual meeting of the Yorkshire Group of the Typographical Association will be held at Leeds on Saturday, June 4th.

THE Irish Section of the Typographical Association has passed a resolution urging that in view of the general depression in trade and the state of T.A. finances, the triennial delegate meeting of the T.A. to be held in 1933 should be postponed. The Irish Section has also decided to affiliate to the Irish Labour Party.

Links with Old Printers

Several very early specimens of English printing have been found recently in bookbindings in three Oxford college libraries. A printed Indulgence granted by Pope Alexander VI and dated February 2nd, 1499, has been found, says a correspondent of "The Times," among a collection of fragments of manuscripts taken out of bookbindings in the library at Queen's College. Experts have satisfied themselves that this Indulgence was printed by Richard Pynson, who began to print books in London six or seven years previously and later became the King's Printer.

Almost at the same time the binding of a missal of the year 1512, at Balliol, has revealed an almost complete copy of another Indulgence, issued by Pope Julius II for the purpose of raising the ransom money for some Christians held prisoner by the Turks. In Oriel College Library, on the binding of a book printed in Paris in 1519 there has been found the lower half of an Indulgence in English granted by Pope Leo X in favour of the Hospital and Confraternity of the Holy Ghost at Rome, and bearing the imprint of Richard Pynson, who now styles himself the King's Printer. Pynson was one of the most celebrated of early English printers, and was the first to use Roman type in English printing.

The explanation of these finds, as an official at the Bodleian pointed out, seems to be that the English printers sometimes printed more copies of an Indulgence than it was possible to sell and were left with surplus copies which, as printer's waste, were used in the making of bindings.

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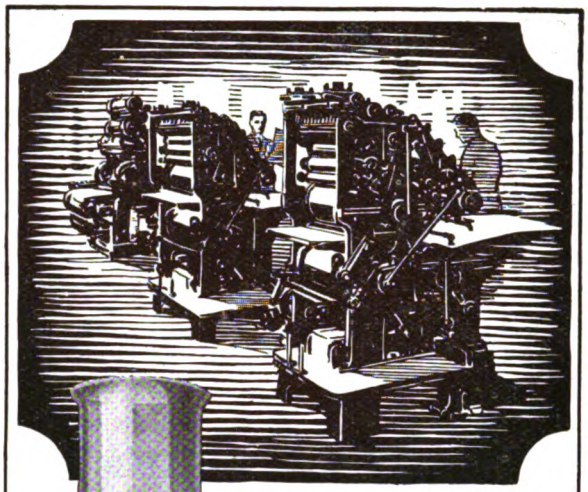
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The L.M.P.A.'s New President

As announced on another page, the new president of the London Master Printers' Association is Mr. John Crowlesmith. A man more liked and admired by his colleagues and acquaintances in the printing trade it would be difficult to find. His knowledge of, and practical interest in, the trade are well known, and his jovial good humour and evident sincerity have endeared him to many friends in and out of the trade.

It was well over fifty years ago that Mr. Crowlesmith began his apprenticeship, and his progressive career has led to his becoming the deputy chairman of Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., and chairman and director of other printing and publishing concerns. He is, of course, a familiar



MR. JOHN CROWLESMITH

figure at Old Bailey, where he is often to be seen occupied with matters connected with the Federation or the London associations. Mr. Crowlesmith has made costing a particular interest, and has been a strong advocate of the official Costing System which he has done much to popularise. For many years he has acted as treasurer to the Central London Association.

As a salesman Mr. Crowlesmith, with his vivid personality and ready wit, has few equals. In public life he is well-known and respected, being a Justice of the Peace for the county of London, for many years an alderman of Finsbury, and a prominent Wesleyan. As a writer he has a lucid and pleasant style, and in recent books—one on salesmanship and one on Christianity in business—he has offered excellent advice to the young members of the trade.

Only a few months ago—March of this year—Mr. Crowlesmith received tangible evidence of the esteem in which he is held. This was on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary with Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., when his fellow-directors entertained him to luncheon and presented him with a grandfather clock. At the same time he was made the recipient of a letter of congratulation, bound in a leather case and signed by the heads of departments on behalf of the whole of the company's staffs.

We offer Mr. Crowlesmith our cordial congratulations and wish him a most successful year of office.

The Late Mr. James Forman

An Appropriate Memorial

The employees and directors of Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., wishing to perpetuate and honour the memory of the late Mr. James Forman, who for so many years was head of their firm, decided that the most appropriate memorial to him would be to use the money subscribed in continuance of work he started, and in which he took so keen an interest.

Help for the Deaf

It was, therefore, decided to equip a wing at the Nottingham Institute for the Deaf, Forest Road West. Consent was given to its being called the " James Forman " wing.

The rooms have been decorated, furnished, and equipped for the recreation and training of the members. It is hoped that the training will be beneficial to them and form a nucleus for increased activities.

The official opening ceremony took place on Friday, at the Nottingham Institute for the Deaf, Forest Road West, in the presence of the employees and directors of Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd. and members of the Nottingham and Notts Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.

Dr. A. R. Tweedie, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society, who presided, said: " This is essentially a special meeting of the James Forman Memorial Committee for a particular purpose, namely in order to hand over this tribute in memory of the life and work of a very great man. I do not propose to ask for a formal reading of the last minutes, as I do not wish in any way to detract from the effect of this great gift to our Society, and I will content myself merely by offering apologies for their absence from one of our past presidents, Lady Robinson, and various other members of the Committee. I will at once, with your permission, call on Mr. T. M. Smith, who has been with Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., for over 50 years as manager, and who, as representing that firm, is here to-day, to make this formal presentation to our Society."

The Presentation

Making the presentation on behalf of the employees and directors, Mr. T. M. Smith said: " On behalf of my fellow-workers and the directors of Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., I have pleasure in asking you, Mr. J. Ashley Player, as president of this Institution, to accept our gift of the complete equipment of the James Forman Memorial Wing, in grateful memory of our late principal, who always took so much interest in your good work."

Mr. J. Ashley Player, president of the Society, in accepting the gift, said: " I feel it a considerable honour to be called upon in my capacity as president of this Society to be here this evening to accept at the hands of Mr. T. M. Smith (whom I have known for a very considerable number of years) the gift of the newly furnished rooms which I had the pleasure of inspecting about a fortnight ago. I think that to the citizens of Nottingham, the generosity of the firm of Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd. is well known, but the presentation to-night to this Society I think hardly comes within the scope of generosity because it is a testimony to the memory of the late governing director of that famous firm, Mr. James Forman.

" Mr. Forman I knew well. He was a great personal friend of my father's; and he and my father, I think, used to vie with one another, especially when it came to the work connected with the General Hospital. Mr. James, as I believe he was affectionately called, also had other outside interests, and not the least of them was the Nottingham and Notts Adult Deaf and Dumb Society. I feel sure that the firm could not have done anything better to the memory of Mr. Forman, or anything which would have given him more pleasure, than what they have done on this occasion, and it affords me very great pleasure as president of the Society to accept this handsome gift."

MR. WILLIAM MAY, solicitor, who died on Friday, was a director of the London Express Newspapers, Ltd., and also of the " Daily Express " Building Co., Ltd.

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Law for Printers and Publishers

By B. MACKAY CLOUTMAN, V.C., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and FRANCIS W. LUCK, Solicitor to the Federation of Master Printers, London Master Printers Association and the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents, with a Foreword by E. G. ARNOLD, LL.D., Past President of the Federation of Master Printers.

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International Bureau of Master Printers

Important Topics Discussed

The growth of the desire of master printers for international co-operation has again been proved at the recent conference of the Council of Administration of the International Bureau of the Federations of Master Printers held in Amsterdam on May 6th. The Council has again handled many problems with great zeal, and the items on the agenda show the importance of the International Bureau which it has to-day for affiliated Federations.

All members of the Council, comprising Rudolf Ullstein (Germany), R. A. Austen-Leigh (Great Britain), Rudolf Stämpfli (Switzerland) and A. Stiels-Vaillant (Belgium), were present. The director of the Swedish Federation of Master Printers, Bo Löfgren, was unfortunately forced to be absent, as he had to retire from his post as director of the Swedish Federation and give up his membership of the Council of Administration on account of illness. Mr. Haeggstrom, vice-president of the Swedish Federation of Master Printers, was unanimously elected to take Mr. Löfgren's seat on the Council. (Since the report was issued Mr. Löfgren has died.)

The secretary of the International Bureau, Mr. E. Kopley, reported fully on the activity of the International Bureau. The progress made during the last year completely satisfied the Council of Administration as well as the affiliated organisations. The following points of the secretary's report are of particular interest.

The budget of the International Bureau for 1932, amounting to an expenditure of RM. 16,800, was submitted and passed by the Council after approving the statement of receipts and expenditure during 1931. The budget contains reductions in salaries and office rent, so that the additional subscriptions of 30 per cent. resolved at Liége in 1930 could be reduced to 10 per cent. in order to meet present conditions.

The reports on questions of international importance to the printing trade published in the Bulletin have been extended to new problems during the past year, so that affiliated organisations are deriving increased benefits from the services of the International Bureau.

Ink Standardisation

A long discussion took place on the possibilities of standardising printing inks for three- and four-colour work on an international basis. The endeavours made in this respect in various countries were criticised. A proposition was made to place a quantity of coloured pamphlets outlining the schemes developed particularly in Germany and Great Britain at the disposal of affiliated Federations. These pamphlets should be distributed amongst the leading firms chiefly interested in colour work in each country, in order to find out the attitude of each country with regard to these schemes. The principal difference between the two schemes is the question whether the ingredients and the method of composition of the inks can be standardised, or whether only definite hues should be agreed upon by deciding on certain values for red, blue and yellow, whilst leaving the method of manufacture and composition of the ink, which will vary according to the required quality and the price paid, entirely to the individual ink manufacturer. The Council of Administration believes that the latter scheme is the most suitable for the printing trade, as the consumer of ink. The International Bureau has received detailed instructions to pursue the question of international colour standards.

Also the development of the use of the standard DIN sizes on the European Continent and the scheme of the German Standardisation Committee for the Printing Trade to decide upon four standard machine sizes with definite chase measurements to suit the DIN sizes were discussed. Mr. Stämpfli pointed out in this connection that the DIN sizes are generally used by printers in Switzerland when customers do not insist on other sizes.

Exchange of Young Master Printers

The endeavours to further the international exchange of journeymen, young foremen and Y.M.P.s have met with difficulties, although the Governments of Great Britain Germany, France and Czecho Slovakia negotiated with representatives of employers' and employees' organisations at a conference held at the International Labour Office of the League of Nations in Geneva last June. The International Bureau of the Federations of Master Printers was represented there through Messrs. Austen-Leigh and Ullstein. For the time being it does not seem to be possible to arrive at official exchange agreements. Nevertheless, the International Bureau has, since its inception, placed a fair number of Young Master Printers as students in printing plants abroad. It was therefore resolved to proceed in the usual way for the time being by advising approved applicants from time to time where they may find suitable training abroad. In order, however, to increase the possibilities for students to find training abroad, the International Bureau has been instructed to find a few firms in each country prepared to provide training in their works for Young Master Printers.

Scrapping Obsolete Machinery

The agreement arrived at between the German Federation of Master Printers and the Association of German Printing Machine Manufacturers has met with considerable success. Two hundred and twenty printing machines have been scrapped since it began to operate. A further scheme has been under consideration in Germany to come to an agreement with the typefounders for the purpose of scrapping old type. It appears, however, that such a scheme would not be feasible, for various reasons, and it is, therefore, intended to come to an understanding with the typefounders to the effect that sorts will be supplied only to those firms having purchased the original type from the typefounders. Such an arrangement would prevent the sale of used type to other printers who, by reason of the low cost of second-hand material, indulge in unfair competition.

The Federation of Master Printers of South Africa is considering the forming of a machinery fund, in order to buy up machinery at bankruptcy sales and hold it until it can be disposed of to members of the Federation, or, if necessary, have it scrapped. The details of this scheme show that it is likely to be very beneficial to the trade by removing undesirable plant and by preventing cheap, second-hand machines from being employed against the interests of the trade.

Standard Conditions

In view of a suggestion made by Mr. Stiels-Vaillant, the standard conditions adopted by printers in various countries have been examined by the International Bureau, as the result of which it was found that it could only be in the interest of the trade to adjust the terms and conditions to an international standard. The anomalies are particularly evident in the margins allowed for overs and shortage of delivered printing, being generally fixed between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. and in France even as low as 2½ per cent. It was resolved that the International Bureau should draft a proposition for international standard conditions based on the conditions operating in various countries, and submit it for approval to the Council of Administration, so that a proposition might then be made to affiliated organisations to revise their standard conditions accordingly. By this means, the experiences made in every country will be placed at the disposal of the whole printing trade.

Enquiries

During the past year, the International Bureau has also answered a large number of enquiries on technical, legal and wage subjects, as well as on price problems, inventions and new processes.

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Fourth International Master Printers' Congress

The following gentlemen, representing the Dutch Federation of Master Printers were present during the discussions concerning the plans for the proposed International Master Printers Congress in Amsterdam: S. S. Korthuis, president of the Dutch Federation of Master Printers; Dr. Th. P. A. J. ten Hagen, president of the Roman Catholic Section of the Federation; H. J. Belinfante and H. I. Oppenheim, members of the Federation Council; H. Knuttel, director of the Federation, and Dr. P. Borst, syndic of the Federation. The Fourth International Master Printers' Congress has been planned to take place in May, 1934, in conjunction with an exhibition of printing machinery and utensils. Meetings will be held on two days and the exhibition will be open for a fortnight. In view of the fact that it is impossible to predict how trade will be in two years' time, Mr. Ullstein pointed out that no definite promise for international co-operation can be given yet. The Dutch Federation invited the Council of the International Bureau to join the Committee formed by the Dutch Federation for this purpose as honorary members. This invitation was unanimously accepted by the Council. It was also resolved that the Dutch Federation and the International Bureau should keep in close touch and begin now with the preliminary work for the Congress.

New Paper Testing Methods

The address of the secretary on recently developed methods of testing printing papers was well received and will be published later.

Mr. Rudolf Ullstein suggested to have the next Conference of the Council of Administration in Berlin. It was decided to leave it to the International Bureau to suggest a date for the next Conference, either in the autumn of this year or during 1933, according to requirements.

MR. MATTHEW ERNEST LOWNDS, of South Croydon, and of Heneage Lane, E.C., printer, left £18,065 (net personalty £15,479).

Inland Sample Post

Mr. J. T. Steele (Spicers, Ltd.), who has been such a strong and persistent advocate of the introduction of the inland sample post writes as follows:—

I have said many hard things about the G.P.O. in the past twelve years, but now I must praise Cæsar. The P.M.G. has announced that, so far as sample postage is concerned, what I have been pressing for all these years is to be granted. What is more, he urges as the ground for the changes, the very arguments I have advanced all along. All hail, Cæsar! The question of samples accompanying an order being allowed at the printed paper rate is not answered, but this is a small matter compared with the larger question of samples themselves. As from May 23rd it will be possible to send samples of paper and other commodities suitable for postal transmission at rates equivalent to the printed paper rate, with certain limitations as to size and weight. The new charge will be: 1d. for 4 ozs., 1½d. for 6 ozs., and 2d. up to 8 ozs., which is the limit.

Previously the charge had been: 2d. for 4 ozs., 2½d. for 6 ozs., and 3d. for 8 ozs.

Envelopes must be open for inspection and must be marked in the left hand upper corner, "Sample." Printed matter acceptable at the printed paper rate can be included with samples. The P.M.G. hopes that this change will be of material assistance to the trade of the country. So do I.

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Lithographic Section

The Chemistry of Lithography

LITHOGRAPHIC VARNISH

By CHARLES HARRAP

Although linseed oil varnish may generally be regarded as a thickened oil of apparently little or no chemical action, yet it is of so much importance in printing that some description of it must form part of the technical chemistry of the trade. It is somewhat misleading that it should have been called a "varnish," as it is seldom used as an actual varnish in the form as supplied to printers for a medium for carrying inks or pigments.

What Varnishes Are

Varnishes are as a rule, resins melted in oils, such as linseed, hempseed, etc. These oils are drying oils, and their particular function is to dry with a resinous tone and lustre. In a way it can be contended that linseed oil also dries with a resinous finish and is toned by the pigment which is ground into it. But even that contention should not be held seriously, as it is very unlikely that woodwork or furniture would be varnished with a coloured printing ink. The word varnish really means a glassy appearance, and is very likely derived from the Latin *vitrium*, which means glass.

Linseed oil is one of the drying oils, which include the oils of hempseed, poppy seed, walnut, sunflower, candlenut, German sesame, madia (of California and Chili), Niger seed (Indian, Ram-til), safflower (also used in rouge); and about twelve others, of minor importance. One of the latter is wood, Chinese or tung oil. These drying oils do actually dry with a resinous surface, as against the non-drying oils, such as, olive, colza, croton, rape, almond, ground-nut, benne, and some twenty-five other vegetable oils of commerce, and the oils from mammals and fish, which soak in or evaporate and leave a soft greasy stain or surface.

With so many drying oils to choose from, the linseed oil has become commercially the most popular. The obvious reasons are that the linen plant (*linum usitatissimum*) can be easily grown in great quantities, easily gathered and transported, and the stems of the plants can be converted into fibre for making linen. This linen seed does not yield a large percentage of oil as compared with some others. A few examples of better yield are: Walnut, 40 to 50 per cent.; poppy, 50-60; candle nut, 55-60; Niger, 40-45; wood, 35-40; and hemp, 30-35—against linseed, 20-33. But the linen plant is a utility product, and, above all, the linseed oil is practically the best.

As already stated, in the article of February 4th, 1932, fats and oils consist of compounds of glycerine and one or more fatty acids. In a general way the composition of linseed may be taken as: Fat and oil, 32 per cent.; albuminous matter, 30 per cent.; mineral matter, 4 per cent.; water, 10 per cent.; and the remainder mucilaginous or gummy matter. The ash contains phosphates, and carbonates of calcium, and potassium, and iron salts.

The mucilage is good and strong; 1 oz. of linseed warmed in 16 ozs. of water, will yield a good adhesive. No doubt this is the basis of some commercial mucilages and "gums" on the market.

Linseed Oil

The analysis of linseed oil, as extracted from the linseed, shows: Linoleic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$; linolenic acid, $C_{18}H_{30}O_2$; glyceryl, C_3H_5 (which in extraction takes up hydroxyl, HO, and becomes glycerine $C_3H_5(OH)_3$); also, water, mucilage, an essence, some albumen, and yellow, red and blue chlorophylls. In fact, it presents all the structure of a fat, with some additions. When heated with caustic soda, NaOH, or caustic potash, KOH, it forms a soap and liberates glycerine. From these soaps the acids can be extracted by adding strong sulphuric acid.

Nitric acid converts linseed oil into a viscid mass; and the strongest nitric acid may cause it to take fire. With glacial acetic acid and warmth, linseed oil is soluble.

It may be noted that some of the acids of drying oils have not a drying character equal to that of the oils themselves, and the linoleic acid is one of this series.

The drying of oils is accompanied by their absorption of oxygen. Mr. W. Fox has experimented upon oils for this oxygen absorption, and he places Baltic linseed oil as the best. Non-drying oils do not absorb one-tenth of the quantity of oxygen; some absorb as little as one-twenty-fifth.

Linseed oil by drying forms a resinous mass which is known as oxylinoeic acid, and this by further oxidation becomes $C_{32}H_{54}O_{11}$, linoxyn. From this it may be concluded that as the linseed oil is boiled to increase its consistency, it is also approaching the character of linoxyn, which ultimately forms when the printing is completed and thoroughly hardened. When the oil has become linoxyn it is changed considerably from the original. It loses its solubility in alcohol and ether; but it can still be saponified by caustic potash, or dissolved by chloroform.

The Making of Varnish

The boiling of linseed oil to make varnish does not cause the loss of its natural fatty acid constituents; on the contrary, it emphasises the acidity and is the cause of much thought and care to govern the boiling down to prevent the acidity becoming too strong to allow of its use as a printers' varnish. The methods of thickening the oil differ. In the early days it was considered necessary to heat the oil until the fumes could be ignited, and the burning was continued to produce the necessary consistency, each different consistency being made from a separate batch of oil. At the present time some makers in the U.S.A. still use the burning method, whilst in England most consistencies of varnish are produced by boiling for different periods. There are exceptions to this practice, as in the case of bronze blue varnish in which the burning method is adopted.

The principles governing the making of varnish are mainly the following: the product must be a medium or vehicle to carry pigments and to dry upon the sur-

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face of the paper and hold the pigments; the vehicle must not attack the rollers, the pigments, the printing surface (stone or metal) and the paper. The boiling or burning of the oil should, therefore, remove any essences which will volatilise, and the thin non-drying oils. It also makes mediums of different consistencies, suitable for winter or summer use, and to meet the variations of temperature in the machine room, which occur every day of the year. An important point in the manufacture of, and use of, varnish is that the medium must be of a consistency suitable to carry the various weights of pigments. This was certainly the case when pigments were earthy matter and metallic compounds. These differences in weights of pigments may be illustrated by a comparison of the weights of some of the well-known materials used as pigments. The following figures are based upon the weight of a measure of vegetable black weighing 10 grains. The figures following each pigment are grains, and, therefore, give a means of comparison; thus, "veg. black, 10; vermilion, 515," shows that vermilion is a little more than 50 times as heavy as veg. black. The weights are: veg. black, 10; carbon black, 50; pure cobalt blue, 58; cochineal lake, 96; eosine lake, 130; permanent geranium lake, 130; oriental blue, 155; crimson madder, 160; cadmium yellow, 163; violet lake, 224; burnt umber, 240; yellow ochre, 244; zinc white, 245; emerald green, 283; lemon yellow, 325; baryta white, 345; vermilion, 515; flake white, 550.

Coal Tar Pigments

At the present time many pigments are of coal tar origin, and are all "lakes," the weights of which will vary from 96 to 150 in this comparison, the figures depending upon the weight of the "base" upon which they are precipitated.

It is obvious that the heavy pigments would gradually settle to the bottom of the trough, and the rollers would be fed with only a thin supply of colour. On the other hand, with the more common use of dyes for coloured inks, the varnish need not be so strong as when mineral or metal pigments are used. In fact, the steady increase in the use of dyes must necessitate a change in mixing the inks for printing. The change in the nature of the pigments must be taken into account, not only as to difference of weight, but as to drying qualities. The mineral and metal pigments vary in their degree of drying; thus lead pigments are strong driers, so also are pigments with a base of manganese or cobalt. The cyanide of iron pigments are driers, also any pigment from zinc. The precautions which have been taken to meet such cases are more or less unnecessary with dye pigments. As a typical case, take chrome yellows, which require so much care in mixing for printing. There are instances where chrome yellows have been mixed up almost entirely with vaseline pomades, whilst with the dye pigments no such treatment would be suitable. Dye pigments may be sold made up as printing inks, under the same names as metal inks; but that is misleading.

To revert to linseed oil as the source of varnish, it may be noted that it is the best drying oil, and that the Russian linseed oils are superior to American or Indian linseed oils, as tested by their absorption of oxygen. The purity of linseed oil as purchased cannot be guaranteed, as it is frequently mixed with mineral and rosin oils and sometimes with cotton seed, Niger seed and whale oils. This has the effect of reducing the drying quality, except the rosin oil. Further, although rosin is slightly acid, it has been added to linseed oil in the manufacture of varnish. It tends to thicken the oil, without so much boiling.

In refining linseed oil a 3 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid is added. If this proportion be exceeded it is likely that traces of it remain in the oil and the oil is darkened.

Maturing Linseed Oil

In preparing oil for varnish-making, some manufacturers add 2½ lbs. magnesia oxide to each batch of 120 galls. after heating to 320° F. for 3 hrs.; then heat to 520° F. for 4 hrs. and keep it at that heat for an hour; withdraw the heat, and allow it a month or so to settle. It is by means such as these that the maturing of linseed oil has been so much reduced from the previous periods of 3 or 2 years.

The times required for making varnishes of different consistencies vary, as the following details show. The oil is heated for about 4 hrs. to raise it to 500° F. Then it is allowed to cool for 4 days; after which it is heated to boil and kept at that heat (nearly 600° F.) for 4 hrs. At that stage it is tint litho varnish; a further 1½ hrs. (5½ in all) gives thin varnish. Medium varnish is produced in 7 to 8 hrs.; strong varnish in 9½ to 12½ hrs.; and extra strong in over 10 hrs. up to 18 hrs.

In another method the oil is heated to 420° F., when magnesium oxide is added, and allowed to cool. It is strained off through muslin into tubs. Later it is heated up to 200° F. without stirring, skimming off the scum from time to time; the heat is raised to 520° F., and maintained at that figure for 10 hrs. The fluid is then strained free from scum, into tanks, as thin varnish. For middle varnish, raise the heat to 530° F., and continue for 3 days. Strong varnish results from 6 days' (60 hrs.') boiling at 530° F. Tint varnish is made in 6 hrs. by raising the oil to only 500° F. at the second boiling.



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Another method is to raise the oil to 520° F. and gradually increase to 620° F., at which heat the fumes should be ignited and allowed to burn 1 hour, to produce thin varnish. For middle varnish the burning should continue for 2½ hrs., when finally add lard, 1 oz. to each gallon. Strong varnish is obtained by burning for 3½ hrs.

A method adopted for letterpress varnish is to heat up to 600° F., when heavy fumes arise, and continue heating until the fumes cease.

It is noticeable that by the burning method the time required is shortened, but it is not likely that the varnish is as mellow as by the boiling process.

In poster ink varnishes rosin is largely used, and soap, lard and tallow are introduced in smaller or larger quantities, to suit letterpress printing.

Supplying Lithographers' Needs

The House of Nicholson

We recently had the privilege of inspecting the premises of Messrs. W. R. Nicholson, Ltd., the well-known lithographic and offset trade suppliers of **57-63**, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2. The business was founded some **28** years ago by the late Mr. W. R. Nicholson, who was widely known and respected in the industry, and it has been housed at Scrutton Street since **1909**. Originally the firm were lithographic suppliers, and, with the growth of the offset process, expansion has been made, so that Messrs. W. R. Nicholson are now in a position to supply everything required for the offset and lithographic trades.

The rubber offset blanket, which is now looked upon as the standard for offset work, was originally designed by Mr. Nicholson after prolonged scientific research. The firm are, of course, manufacturers of zinc and aluminium litho plates, and some idea of the size of the business can be gained by the following list, extracted from the firm's catalogue: transfer paper, litho roller skins, moleskins, flannels, felts, graining marbles, sand, pumice powder, rubber wash, chemicals, etc.



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A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

ALL OFFSET SUPPLIES

ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E. Tel. New Cross 1209. Transfer Paper, Graining Materials and all Sundries for the Lithographer.

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD., 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2. (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715-6.) Felts, Moleskins, Flannels, Marbles, Pumice Powder, etc., etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINES

CARLAW, DAVID, & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio

CUNDALL FOLDING MACHINE CO., 25 and 26, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4. Phone: Central 8166. Works: Luton, Beds. Makers of the all-British Cundall Paper Folding Machines.

IMITATION BOOK CLOTH

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN LTD., 40, South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8, Telephone Reliance 2922. Sole Manufacturers of FIBRETTE the Best Quality Leather Paper; and CLOTHETTE a Durable Imitation Book Cloth.

OFFSET MACHINES

CRABTREE, R. W. & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER FEEDERS

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). "CAMCO" (Spiess Patents) AUTOMATIC FEEDER.

CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDER Sole Agents, SHERIDAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 48, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Tel. Holborn 0634.

PAPER FEEDERS

DEXTER SUCTION PILE FEEDER Sole Agents, SHERIDAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 48, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Tel. Holborn 0634.

"ELLESS" PILE AUTOMATIC FEEDER. Sole selling Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Water Lane, Leeds.

H.T.B. LTD., Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, E.17. Sole Manufacturers and distributors of H.T.B. Full Automatic and Semi-Automatic FEEDERS.
Telephone Number Walthamstow 0211.

KOENIG FEEDER COMPANY, 16, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. 'Phone: Whitehall 6542. STROKER and SUCTION MODELS.

"SIMPLEX" Fully Automatic Feeders for all Cylinder machines. Simple—satisfactory.
Sole Agents: John & Wm. Burt & Sons, Ltd., 156, Caledonian Road, King's Cross, N.1 (Tel. North 3487/8).

UNIVERSAL FEEDER. The World's finest Feeder proposition Manufacturers:—Kleim & Ungerer. British Sales Agent:—A. J. Dronsfield, 25, Lime Street, E.C.3. Phone: Monument 0777.

PRESS BLANKETS

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Best Quality Automatic Felt Oil Proof Face Rubber and Mono cork for Superior Printing. Large Quantities carried in stock.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J. 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4, 'Phone: Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

MONNERY and CO., LTD., W. G., 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Central 4751. Makers of finest British blankets since 1800.

PRINTG. IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO., LTD., Clifton House, Worship Street, London, E.C.2. Printers in Russian, Polish, Czecho-Slovakian, German (Gothic), and all Foreign and Eastern Languages. Tel.—Bishopsgate 8121 (3 lines)

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

JOHN & WM. BURT & SONS, LTD., 156, Caledonian Rd., London, N.1 (Tel: North 3487/8) Sole Agents for "Auto-Phoenix" Two-Revolution, Stop Cylinder and Platen Presses.

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES

MONNERY and CO., LTD., W G., 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Central 4751. Tapes, Brushes, Oil Cans, Belting, Palette Knives, Facing Paste, Stereo Paste, "GRIPOLETT," Space Fixing Solution and every variety of Sundries used by Printers.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS

KNIGHTON & CUTTS (the Expert Engraving Co., Ltd.), Denman Place, Ham Yard, Piccadilly Circus, W.1. Telephone — Gerrard 9941 (6 lines). Experts also in Typesetting, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, offer a Complete Service to Advertisers. We are makers of the guaranteed K. & C. Galvano for Colour Work.

NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD., Printer Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone Central 9791 (6 lines). Process Engravers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers. Nickeloid-produced "Albert Galvanos" are the most efficient electros made for half-tone and colour printing. Ask for special illustrated literature sent free with complimentary copy of "Nickeloid News."

ROTARY WEB PRESSES

HOE & CO., LTD., R, 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1, Telephone: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGHSPEED ROTARY NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESSES. Patentees and Suppliers of Automatic Ink Pumps.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. NEWSPAPER (Speciality) and MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

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An illustration of the exterior of the premises appears herewith. In this connection a word as to the interior will be of interest. The whole of the large basement and ground floor is now devoted to the preparing and re-preparing of zinc and aluminium plates, the upper floors being used for offices and stock rooms for the various commodities in every-day use in a printing office. Not only has the building been entirely modernised, but the plant is of the most up-to-date kind. In making these improvements, Messrs. W. R. Nicholson, Ltd., are to be congratulated on taking a bold



MRS. K. F. NICHOLSON

step by way of anticipating an early improvement in trade, and, when this takes place, they are certainly in a position to cope with it in their new works, the home of the well-known " NIXO " supplies.

As mentioned above, the firm was founded by the late Mr. W. R. Nicholson, and now the directorate remains the same as in his day, the present directors being Mrs. W. R. Nicholson (chairman and managing director), Mr. J. H. Platford, Mr. J. Wilson and Mr. Chas. Crutchett. The firm is an entirely independent one, and is not now, neither has it ever been, connected with any other business whatsoever.

Mrs. K. F. Nicholson, the present managing director, took Mr. Nicholson's place upon his untimely death a few years ago. Practically all her life Mrs. Nicholson has been connected with the printing and allied trades, having before her marriage held at least one important position in a leading lithographic machinery establishment. She has always taken a specially keen interest in the Printers' Pension Corporation, whose work is very near to her heart. She was, in fact, last year's chairman of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Corporation, being its first lady chairman. Under her chairmanship the concerts were not only successful social functions, but also the means of raising a large sum of money for this deserving cause. Into this work she put the same energy as in her business, and we feel sure that her energy and enterprise are a good augury for the future of Messrs. W. R. Nicholson, Ltd. Indeed, with the entry of the ladies into the business world, the printing trade is fortunate in being able to boast of several able ladies whose work is a credit to the industry.

THE death has occurred of Mr. George Frederick Lawrence, aged 47, who had been employed on the " South Eastern Gazette," Maidstone, for thirty-two years.

New British Patents

Applications

Arnott, F. S. J., and Cowing, F. A. Books. 13,857.
Arnott, F. S. J., and Cowing, F. A. Toy, etc., books. 13,858.
Avory, A. E. Attachment for flat-bed letterpress printing machines. 13,506.
Backhouse, H. T. Automatic sheet-feeding machinery. 13,567, 13,568.
Ballantyne, W. H. (Appleford Paper Products, Ltd.). Manifolding books. 13,339.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Cardboard containers. 13,546.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Cartons 13,547.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Display wallets. 13,548.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Paper, etc., bags. 13,701.
Evershed, C., Evershed, W. J., Evershed and Co., J., and Barnett, W. G., and Barnett, W. J. Binding books, etc. 13,458.
Fox, F. E. T. Punch for punching binding holes in loose leaves. 13,642.
Greaves, H. H. Matrix cleaning device for typographical composing machines. 13,627.
Jackson, L. Mellersh- (Sheridan Co.). Backing and head-banding books. 13,496.
Johns, Son and Watts, Ltd. Boxes, etc. 13,949, 13,950.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. (Mergenthaler Setzmachinen-Fabrik-Ges.). Trimming-mechanism of typographical line-casting machines. 13,852.
Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig and Bauer Akt.-Ges. Rotary intaglio printing machines. 13,338.

Specifications Published

1930

Addressograph Co. Addressing and like series-printing machines. 372,337.

1931

Addressograph Co. Printing machines. 372,514.
Barker, W. (American Bank Note Co.). Rotary web under-surface printing machines. 372,693.
Bailey, J. T. P., and Thrissell Engineering Co., Ltd. Stopping arrangements for printing and like machines. 372,536.
Beard, C. E., and Redcliffe Press, Ltd. Guards for platens of printing, cutting, and creasing and the like platen presses. 372,613.
Charlton, C. A., Charlton, C. C., and Charlton, R. A. Platen printing presses. 372,484.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Wiping mechanism for typographical matrix-composing and line-casting machines. 372,680.
Manon, A. Assembling machine for boxes of pressed paste-board or like materials. 372,652.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Method of and mechanism for opening sheets in sheet-handling machines. 372,427.
Schnellpressenfabrik Akt.-Ges. Heidelberg. Means for controlling the operation of sheet-printing presses. 372,448.
Smith, E. Closures for cardboard and like cartons or boxes. 372,468.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Paper folding machines. 372,609.

Complete Specifications Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

A. E. G. -Fahrkartendrucker Ges. Adding mechanism for ticket-printing machines. 5,576.
Du Pont de Nemours Co., E. I. Printing compositions. 12,909.
Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig and Bauer Akt.-Ges. Rotary intaglio-printing machines. 13,338.
Wacker Ges. fur Elektrochemische Industrie Ges., Dr. A. Manufacture of printing colours. 10,000.

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Testing of Lithographic Colours for Light Permanency

By THEO. C. DORL

(Superintendent, United States Printing and Lithograph Company)*

Every producer, as well as everyone using coloured lithography knows that light has a fading action on colour. The degree of fading depends on the nature of the colour, the intensity of the light, and the transparency of the surrounding atmosphere. The destructive action of sunlight is well known, and has caused the lithographer much grief when the customer returns his labels or other printed matter on which the ink has faded after having been exposed in show windows.

In the early days lithographic colours were tested for light permanency by mounting proofs of the printed matter on racks and exposing them to sun and weather. This required from one to several months, and from the results of such tests the degree of light permanency was ascertained. Obviously, no reliable deduction could be made from such outdoor exposures, since the intensity of the sun's radiant energy varies greatly with the weather, the time of the day, geographic location, contamination of atmosphere, etc. With the development of other sources of photo-active radiation, this practice gradually became obsolete. Artificial illuminants have wrested supremacy from sunlight, making a constant supply of radiant energy available not only on bright days but also on cloudy days and during the night as well. Even storms, rain, and changing humidity are imitated, and posters for billboards are tested in the laboratory for all kinds of weather. Recognising that comparative tests for light permanency can now be made in laboratories all over the world without being affected by climatic conditions, the demand for non-fugitive colours has increased from year to year.

*From the "American Photo-Engraver" (St. Louis, Mo.).

Testing by Carbon Arc

About ten years ago we also were compelled to look into these modern methods of colour testing, and first became interested in a contrivance using a carbon arc lamp. A circular cabinet surrounding the lamp served as a support for the colour proofs. This apparatus was supposed to exert a fading power on printed matter of approximately five times that of the normal summer sunlight. A total exposure of eight hours was considered sufficient for the test. If no fading was evidenced by this time, the colour was pronounced permanent. Since the rays emitted by this type of lamp resemble the solar spectrum more nearly than any other known illuminant, it has been used quite extensively for this purpose.

However, during the period of our work with this type of lamp its inherent shortcomings for colour testing became a problem of ever-increasing difficulty. The fluctuations of the light source, also the annoying deposits formed on the inside of the globe, were limiting factors in producing true comparative results. The high temperature had the undesirable tendency to sublimate certain colours, as for instance colours belonging to the class of English vermilions.

The Mercury-Vapour Arc

In the endeavour to find a more suitable substitute we decided to try the Cooper Hewitt mercury-vapour arc. During the five years this lamp has been used for colour

A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

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NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD., 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2. (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715-6) Blankets stocked in all sizes, suitable for British, American and Continental Machines.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator-Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete Lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S., 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. "DIXOTYPE" THE ONLY BRITISH MADE **DRY FLONG.** Also Tissue Blotting and Backing for Wet Process.

STEREO DRY FLONG

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36 38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Dry Flong for Hand-casting and "CLEARTYPE" Dry Flong for Machine Casting.

PETERS, W., LTD, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. "WET FLONG" and "CITOTYP" for hand casting. "STEREO" and "PERFECTA" for machine casting "PICTURE FLONG" for colour work and half-tones.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTOPLATE (Reg. TradeMark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

TINPLATE DECORATG. MACHINES

CRABTREE

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of the "ENSIGN" Standard and Speedy TIN PRINTING MACHINES AND COATING MACHINES.

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tests it has given evidence of having all the advantages of the carbon arc, but none of its shortcomings. With a temperature registering about one-fourth that of the carbon arc, test specimens are not in danger of becoming overheated. While it is true that the mercury lamp, when compared with either sunlight or carbon arc, lacks the rays of the longer wave-lengths, it more than makes up for this discrepancy by being richer in ultra-violet rays. The tube enclosing the arc is made of quartz, and therefore perfectly transparent to these radiations; at the same time its transparency is not diminished at any time during its full life period of approximately one thousand hours.

For ordinary label work we consider a colour permanent if it does not appreciably change during a six-hour exposure to the mercury lamp. Inks used for poster and billboards, which must endure more severe weathering, require, of course, correspondingly greater periods of exposure.

Discoloration of Paper

When judging the degree of light permanency of colours, it is important that the yellow discoloration of paper due to light exposure be taken into consideration. With the increase of transparency of the printing ink, this discoloration becomes stronger, and when reflected from the paper through the ink, has a disastrous effect on the brightness of a tint or any other delicate shade. This may be exemplified by comparing the effect of concentrated madder lake with a tint of same colour. The former is quite permanent, while its tint under similar test will show decided discoloration. Obviously, the weakness lies in the paper and not in the ink, and a heavy coated paper will ameliorate this condition. Uncoated paper shows a more drastic change under the influence of light and turns yellow on short exposure. The coated paper is better in this respect, since the opaque mineral constituents of the coating protect the paper fibre.

As the time of exposure required to produce a certain degree of fading varies according to the inverse square of the distance from the lamp, more speedy results can be obtained by placing the test specimen in as close a proximity as possible to the source of radiation. A conventional practice, where a great number of tests must be made simultaneously, is to place the test pieces at a distance of about 10 inches. With fairly good ventilation, the temperature of the test pieces during exposure to the mercury vapour lamp will not likely exceed 95 deg. Fahr.

Effect of Cellulose

Investigators of colours used for textile fabrics contend that the cellulose of the fabric is to a large extent responsible for the poor light resistance shown by certain dyes. The ultra-violet radiation stimulates an appetite for oxygen in the cellulose of the fabric, and in consequence takes this from the dye, which results in the fading of the latter. There is every reason to believe that in the fading of lithographic inks similar tendencies are exhibited by the cellulose of the paper, but perhaps in a less pronounced manner.

In an endeavour to compile more basic data for better differentiation of the fading qualities of lithographic inks, interesting experiments are under way in our laboratory. These comprise the testing and grading of an assortment of dry colours in the absence of any reducing agents. After eliminating the fugitive colours, the remaining colours are ground into lithographic inks and tested on glass to ascertain the probable action of varnishes. The final tests are made with regular paper prints in order to study the chemical action of the paper fibre. In this way the effects of the single factors can be learned and the information be used in the practical application of colour lithography.

THE death has taken place in the Birmingham General Hospital of Mr. Albert Ernest Churchill, of Long Lane, Blackheath, at the age of 66. Mr. Churchill carried on the business of a printer in Long Lane for over forty years.

MESSRS. STEPHENSON, BLAKE AND CO., LTD., send us a folder setting forth new reduced prices for printing types, brass rules, spacing material, initials, borders, etc. Accompanying the folder is a leaflet pointing out advantages now offered, and urging some interesting points in respect of purchase of typefounders' type.

A Veteran Printers' Engineer

Mr. Edmund Bush, of Leeds

" In a little office surrounded by the grime and smoke of Hunslet, I met to-day a young old man who has probably done more to revolutionise the modern printing industry than any other living person "—writes a correspondent of the " Yorkshire Observer." " He is Mr. Edmund Bush, spruce and hale despite his 79 years, and in a reminiscent chat he told me something about the inventions which have helped to perfect newspaper and other printing during the last half-century.

" Mr. Bush is head of the firm of printers' engineers in Crown Point Road which bears his name. He started his working life at Otley, and was always seeking to devise new ' gadgets ' and improve existing ones. Later, when he joined a Leeds firm of world-wide repute, his inventive bent found fuller expression.

" It is now about 30 years since Mr. Bush started in business on his own account, and during that time Bush's patents for ink mixing, ink grinding, bronze dusting, stop-press printing, and many other processes, have become known throughout the world.

" More than 40 years ago he invented a new type of ' flat bed ' lithographic machine, which more than doubled the speed of the old models. His stop-press process greatly expedited the presentation of late news. These are but a few of the inventions for which Mr. Bush has been responsible. His firm is now working on ideas which promise to mark another revolutionary step—but for the moment that must remain their secret."

Trade with British West Indies

A report entitled " Economic Conditions in the British West Indies," January, 1932, has been prepared by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Port of Spain, Trinidad. It is published for the Department of Overseas Trade by His Majesty's Stationery Office, at 3s. 2d., post free.

The report gives some particulars regarding printed books imported into the British West Indies during 1929 and 1930. The total value of goods of this class imported into Barbados during 1930 amounted to £4,864, compared with £5,650 the previous year. The United Kingdom led with £4,182 (£4,886)—1929 figure in parentheses—followed by the U.S.A. and Canada with £247 (£294) and £144 (£43) respectively.

Of the £9,569 (£7,173) total imported into British Guiana, £9,049 (£6,573) came from the United Kingdom, and £434 (£514) from the U.S.A.

The imports into Trinidad and Tobago amounted to £19,566 (£21,807). The United Kingdom's share was £15,586 (£16,509), followed by the United States with £2,178 (£2,767), and Canada with £677 (£569).

The total figures for Jamaica were £21,816 (£23,152), of which the United Kingdom contributed £14,033 (£15,123), followed by the U.S.A. with £6,614 (£6,189), and Canada with £949 (£1,231).

It will be seen from these figures that, though the United Kingdom topped the imports in each case, in three of the four instances her figures were lower in 1930 than in 1929.

The report states with regard to printed books that throughout the West Indies there is a wide reading public with a knowledge of the English language, and most of the books in circulation are published in the United Kingdom. Private libraries are very rare. The demand is principally for fiction, and after that for biographical works. In practically all the colonies in the British West Indies printed books are admitted free of duty.

As the result of a steady public demand, the experimental issue of 1,000,000 five-shilling books of stamps is nearly exhausted, and a fresh supply of one million will soon be on sale.

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Printing from Rubber Plates and Blankets

THE SARDOU METHOD

By W. J. WILKINSON

(President, Zeese-Wilkinson Co., Inc., Long Island City, N.Y.)*

In dealing with the subject of printing from rubber plates I shall confine this paper to a new process which I discovered in France. I heard from some friends of mine in the printing business in Europe that there was an entirely novel process being worked in Marseilles, and therefore, while I was in France, I proceeded to investigate.

The inventor is a Mr. Sardou, who has developed a novel method of making rubber blankets which are printed on a precision press. The image is etched in the rubber blanket and the procedure is as follows:—

A rubber blanket is manufactured of pure Para rubber to the thickness of 0.03 inch. This sheet is vulcanised together with a heavier sheet of rubber, and between these two sheets there is placed a heavy piece of manila paper. They are vulcanised together, and the front of the blanket is brought in contact under pressure with a plate-glass surface, so that when the vulcanising is finished, the surface of the blanket is as smooth as glass. This blanket is then fastened on the steel drum of a lathe, face down, and is cut down from the back with a diamond, so that the thickness is uniform and absolutely true. This thickness after treatment is 0.047 inch.

This blanket is now sensitised with a bichromated solution, on which is printed the half-tone or line negative in the usual method. It is then developed. The solution can be varied, and solutions of albumin or dry enamel may be used.

After the exposure, the rubber blanket is rolled up by hand, developed, and the image is now etched into the surface of the blanket by placing the face of the blanket in contact with a solution of chromic acid. The etching time occupies 5 to 15 minutes, and the depth that can be obtained is about two thousandths of an inch (0.002 in.) For fine half-tones it is desirable after a short etch to roll up the image before the final etch is given so as to protect the smaller dots and prevent them from etching away.

A Special Press

The blanket is now put on a special press built by the inventor, which is a precision press. The cylinders are most accurately turned off, and they are absolutely true. The blanket is fastened on this cylinder in the same way as we now attach a rubber blanket in the offset press. The press which I saw in operation had a cylinder of 24 inches in length by 6 inches in diameter or about 18 inches in circumference. This press was equipped to take six of these cylinders at the same time, so that six colours might be printed simultaneously, and these cylinders were grouped around the impression cylinder in the same way that they are grouped around other multicolour presses.

The inking device is similar to the inking device used on other presses. The ink roller, however, instead of being of rubber, is of polished steel and very accurately set so that it just touches the surface of the rubber blanket. The ink is well mixed by a series of fountain rollers before it is put on to this final steel roller and the contact between the inking roller and the rubber blanket is extremely light; in fact, so light that although the rubber blanket is etched only for two thousandths of an inch, it will touch the upper surface of the blanket, but *not* where the blanket has been etched, even if there are large spaces of etched surface.

No Makeready

This was rather surprising, and I could not quite understand how this press would run for any length of time without the bottom of the blanket inking up. However, I saw this press run for three hours at a speed of 6,500 an hour printing four colours, and after this time there was no ink on the bottom of the blanket.

The impression cylinder is also a precision cylinder and so set that it barely touches the surface of the rubber. In fact, the inventor explained to me that actually it does not touch the cylinder and that the impression is caused by the thickness of the layer of ink that is on the rubber blanket. However this may be, the impression must be exceedingly light. I have seen large solids printed with absolute covering and with no signs of insufficient impression. This naturally is due to a large extent to the affinity which the ink has for rubber and the ease with which rubber prints on to paper.

The paper is fed in from a roll and chopped off after the four impressions are put on and then piled. While there was at all times sufficient ink to cover the solids thoroughly, I did not see any offset, even at a speed of 6,500 an hour. The press has an automatic stop, and if for some reason anything goes wrong, the press stops automatically. The register device is a very simple one whereby each individual cylinder while the press is running can be advanced or turned back, so if any of the cylinders are out of register, this can be corrected immediately while the press is in motion.

Great Possibilities

This press has great possibilities for continuous printing, such as is used in the silk, wallpaper and cotton industries. The inventor showed me where he strapped a blanket around the cylinder and made the joint so perfect by a special undercut device and lock joint on the cylinder that the bare eye could not distinguish the joint in the finished result, and the operation to put this blanket on the cylinder required practically no time.

The appearance of the half-tone work was really remarkable and much depends upon the character of the negative; which if good, will produce good results, and if poor, cannot be corrected, for there is no chance of re-etching or darkening the rubber blanket.

The development of the press is at the present time at an impasse. The inventor has apparently spent every cent he had in the building of the press as it is, and under the present conditions of business he finds it exceedingly difficult to raise sufficient money to make any further experiments or to build a regular press of a size which could be commercially advantageous. He has tried in Europe as well as in this country to raise sufficient funds to repay him for the experiments so far made and for further development, but has so far been unsuccessful.

This method and press have unquestionably some decided advantages, but I doubt whether the development of it, under the circumstances and with more printing equipment already available than can be possibly utilised for a number of years to come, will be rapid. It is, however, something to think about.

* An address delivered before the recent Conference of Experts in the Printing Industry, at New York.

MR. EDWARD W. ALLEN, the chairman and managing director of Olive and Partington, Ltd., who is also the chairman and joint managing director of the Turner Paper Mill Co., Ltd., and is also interested in other paper-making concerns, has resigned from the board of Illustrated Newspapers, Ltd., in order to devote more time to his paper-making interests, including the Turner Company, which is a subsidiary of Olive and Partington, Ltd., and where considerable reorganisations of staff, in order to increase efficiency, have recently been made.

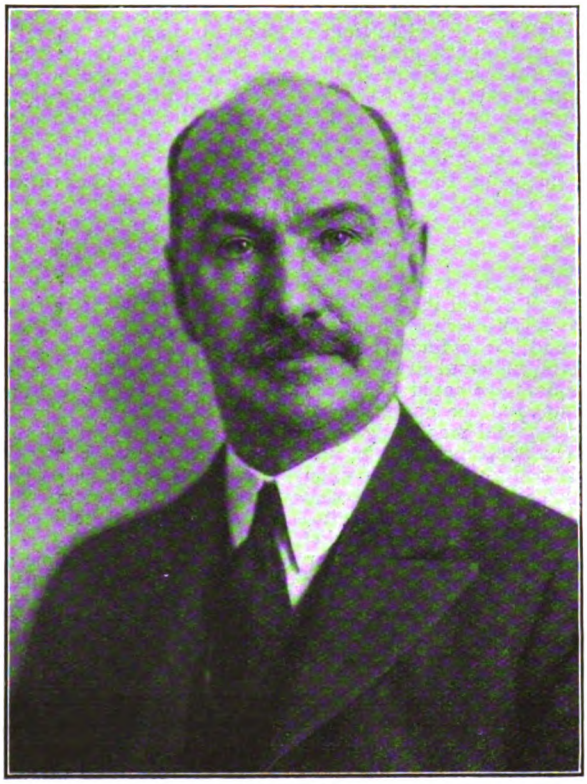


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Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh

Sixtieth Birthday

It is appropriate that at a time when attention is being called to the International Bureau of Master Printers—a report of whose recent conference appears on another page—mention should also be made of the birthday of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who has been so prominently associated with the establishment and work of the Bureau. Mr. Austen-Leigh celebrated his 60th birthday on Tuesday of last week, and the telegrams and letters he has received indicate that his name and fame have spread far beyond



MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH

the confines of these islands. Included amongst the communications that have reached him have been congratulations from printers in Denmark, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Sweden and Switzerland.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is a personality well known and much liked not only in England but also abroad on account of his untiring efforts to secure co-operation of master printers on an international basis. His quiet, kindly ways have made him many friends in all parts of the world, and his wide knowledge both of the industry and of languages has been of immense service to international relations in the printing and allied trades. It was Mr. Austen-Leigh who first conceived the idea and developed a plan for the creation of an International Bureau of the Federations of Master Printers and explained its possibilities at the First International Congress of Master Printers in Gothenburg (Sweden) in 1923. The trade owes to Mr. Austen-Leigh to a large extent the fact that after years of intricate preliminary work the International Bureau finally came into being in January, 1930, and has since become an important link uniting master printers of all countries.

On May 17th, 1872, Richard Arthur Austen-Leigh was born as the second son of Mr. Cholmeley Austen-Leigh. He was educated at Eton, and later studied at King's College, Cambridge. From 1897 to 1900 he was a clerk in the House of Commons. In 1900 he became a director of Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd. (now Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.) and is now vice-chairman. He is vice-president of the Council of Administration of the International Bureau of the Federations of Master Printers, president of the Home Counties Alliance, and member of the Hours and Holidays Committee. He has been chairman of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Trade (1927-28), president of the London Master Printers' Association (1920-22), treasurer (1913-15), vice-president of the Federation (1920-22), president of the Federation (1922-23) and president of the East Anglian Alliance (1924-25). He has represented Great Britain at meetings of master printers in France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Germany and the United States of America. From 1920 to 1927 he was chairman of the Livery Committee of the Stationers' Company, and from 1926-1927 representative on the Court. He was made Chevalier of the Order of Leopold by the King of the Belgians. He is Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a member of the Society of Bookmen, the Bibliographical Society, Double Crown Club, Gutenberg Society, etc. In 1911 his book "The Story of a Printing House" was published. He is editor of the "Master Printers' Annual."

We are sure we may say on behalf of the printing trade of this country that his British colleagues join with those of other lands in hoping that Mr. Austen-Leigh's active and useful career may be long continued.

Black Printing Ink Specimens

Something unique in the way of ink specimen books reaches us from Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., of Eclipse Works, Tottenham Hale, London. Comprising over seventy quarto specimen sheets, this book has the new spiral binding which enables the sheets to open perfectly flat, whilst the specimens are of much interest, and are presented in delightful style.

The number of black inks exemplified might at first seem surprising. The ink requirements of the letterpress printer are, however, extremely varied; and the constantly increasing varieties of paper and other materials, also the different types of printing machines used, necessitate the use of inks specially adjusted for the particular work and class of machine. Standard inks, of course, are suitable in many cases, for a wide range of different requirements; but their use may mean either a smaller output, or slightly less satisfactory results. Apart from practical requirements, there is a wide range of tones and finish in black inks, and in this respect a considerable variety is available.

Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton's new book is an endeavour to cover the majority of day-to-day requirements, and it has been their aim to print each ink on the paper ordinarily used for a particular purpose, while the selected subjects are, where possible, of a kind to give a practical demonstration of the commercial use of the ink.

The price list shows that the blacks are divided into groups for easy reference, and among the special-purpose blacks, some of the examples have particular interest.

It speaks eloquently of the wide scope of these manufacturers' trade in letterpress blacks that they should have found it necessary to issue a book of specimens devoted exclusively to this branch, and we have no doubt that printers will fittingly respond to the service which this book renders.

MESSRS. H. W. CASLON AND CO., LTD., send us a copy of their new reduced type price list which came into force last Thursday. The prices represent substantial reductions on their old list, and in addition it has been greatly simplified by grouping a number of point bodies together at one price. Messrs. Caslon tell us that they are issuing this new list to meet the trend of modern trading conditions, when printers look for cheapness combined with quality; and, needless to say, the high quality of their types and all their manufactures will be fully maintained.

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Country News

AYR

MR. JOHN MITCHELL MURDOCH, for thirty-one years a member of the staff of the "Ayrshire Post" and editor of the paper for 23 years, died at his residence in John Street, Ayr, last week at the age of 63. Mr. Murdoch started his career on the "Buchan Observer" and later joined the "Aberdeen Journal," subsequently transferring his services to the "Northern Daily News." When the latter paper ceased publication he went to Ayr where he joined the staff of the "Ayrshire Post," from which he retired in 1925.

COLCHESTER

THE death took place on Friday of Mr. Frederick W. S. Herbert, aged 63, who had been a compositor employed by Messrs. Benham and Co., of the Colchester Printing Works for 30 years. He leaves a widow, five daughters and a son.

DERBY

MR. MOSES PRINCE, of Derby, retired printer's manager, who died on March 1st, leaving £11,995 with net personalty £8,575, left several bequests to charity. Mr. Prince was 87, and one of Derby's oldest and most respected residents. He spent the whole of his business career with Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, of which firm, at the time of his retirement in 1904, he was general manager. Apprenticed to the firm as a boy, he remained in the company's service nearly fifty years.

DOUGLAS

THE death took place recently at Fort William, Douglas, of Mr. Wellington Raglan Fleming. For over forty years Mr. Fleming acted as traveller for Messrs. Jackson, of Liverpool, paper manufacturers, visiting the Island at regular intervals. Previous to this he was a printer in Manchester, and printed the "Athletic News," the first newspaper devoted to sport which was published, and later took over the publication of the paper for a time. Just before the war he retired from the road and settled in Douglas. When an appeal was made during the war to provide work for those left at home, Mr. Fleming opened a paper bag making works on the North Quay, Douglas, where he employed a large number of girls, and did a considerable business not only in the Island, but in the North of England. Later he included a jobbing printing business.

GLASGOW

THE death has taken place at Garthdee Nursing Home, of Mr. William Irvine, who for many years was a traveller with Messrs. Mann, Summers and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers and printers, Glasgow. He retired about fifteen years ago. In 1914 he entered Dunfermline Town Council and was a Magistrate of the town when he retired from municipal service at the end of the war.

LEEDS

SEVERAL teams who for several years have been members of the Leeds and District Printing Trades Cricket League have withdrawn. These include those representing E. J. Arnold and Son, Chorley and Pickersgill, George Mann and Co., A. Harrison and Sons, Henry Jenkinson, Roberts, Mart and Co., and Arnott and Co. The West Riding A.B.C. are newcomers to the League. The president this year is Mr. Edmund Arnold, the president of the National Young Master Printers' movement, who is the son of Mr. E. G. Arnold, a former Lord Mayor of Leeds and an ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers.

MAIDSTONE

"THE Monotype in the Making" was the subject of a film shown at the Maidstone School of Arts and Crafts on Thursday under the auspices of the Kent Education Committee. Mr. F. J. Allensby presided. The film, described by Mr. C. D. Axham, was in three parts; one, showing the machine shops; two, the matrix cutting operations; and three, the visit of the Duke of York at the Hawley Works (Surrey). Mr. Axham subsequently answered many questions. Short speeches were made by Mr. A. S. Ryland (principal of Art School) and Mr. Amery (typography instructor), who spoke on the future introduction of mechanical composition in the school. At the close Mr. A. S. Ryland thanked the chairman, and the Monotype Corporation for providing the apparatus and film.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE annual meeting of the Newcastle Master Printers' Association was held at the Liberal Club, Newcastle, last Thursday, when the president, Mr. James Hedley, of the Tyne Printing Works, presided over a good attendance. Tea was served at 6 p.m., after which the business part of the proceedings started. The annual report was submitted by the secretary, in proposing the adoption of which the president delivered his address. The president referred to the very busy year experienced by the Association, particularly in respect of the campaign in opposition to the proposals of the Newcastle City Council Committee to set up a Municipal Printing Department. This part of the Association's work had occupied a large part of the year, and the officers had had a very busy time in organising the details of the campaign. He paid a tribute to the part played by the secretary, who, he said, had accomplished a lot of unseen work, which had been very effective. The balance sheet was presented by Mr. C. F. Bowes, hon. treasurer, and the J.I.C. report was also made by Mr. Bowes. The classes at Armstrong College were reported upon by the secretary. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. James Hedley; vice-presidents, Messrs. B. M. Dodds and J. Thornton; hon. secretary, Mr. E. E. Wade; hon. treasurer, Mr. C. F. Bowes; hon. auditor, Mr. Thos. Dobson. Representatives to various bodies were chosen, and a committee was appointed, after which the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman for his services during the year.

AT a recent meeting of the Newcastle District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. F. Bowes, the J.I.C. Apprenticeship Selection scheme was adopted and a code of regulations for its operation was drawn up. The plan adopted is for the Joint Secretaries to keep a register of applications from boys desirous of becoming apprentices, and after candidates have passed educational and medical examinations, employers will be supplied with the names of the suitable boys from which they can select their apprentice when vacancies occur.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

THE members of the South-Western Alliance of Master Printers met for their annual meeting at the Clifton Down Hotel, on Monday. After a meeting of the executive committee, lunch was taken at the invitation of the Bristol Association, Mr. H. Rankin (the president of the Association) presiding. Those present included Mr. J. A. Stembridge (Leeds), and Mr. F. H. Bisset, the secretary of the national Federation. After lunch Mr. H. Harmer (Gloucester), voiced the thanks of the members of the Alliance to the Bristol Association for its hospitality, the same being acknowledged by Mr. Rankin. At the annual meeting, Mr. J. L. Milligan, the retiring president, presided. The report for the year was read by the secretary (Mr. G. F. Jones), and the statement of accounts was presented by Mr. J. Cheney (Banbury). Mr. S. Murray (Yeovil) was elected to succeed Mr. Milligan as president of the Alliance, and Mr. G. H. Holloway was elected vice-president. Mr. J. Cheney was re-elected hon. treasurer, and Mr. H. J. C. Alden (Oxford), auditor. Messrs. G. H. Holloway, J. L. Milligan, and H. Rankin (Bristol), John Johnson (Oxford), S. Murray (Yeovil), and J. R. Fayers (Plymouth), were elected representatives to the Council of the Federation. It was agreed to hold an Alliance conference during the year, the place to be decided later. Messrs. J. A. Stembridge and F. H. Bisset addressed the meeting upon matters of importance now engaging the attention of the Federation. Upon the proposition of Alderman Worth, of Truro, seconded by Mr. G. H. Holloway, the speakers were accorded hearty thanks for their presence and addresses. Thanks were also accorded to Mr. Milligan for his two years' services as president of the Alliance.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 9s. 9d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 3d., 14s. 9d.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 95½, 94½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 12s. 4½d., 12s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 6d., 18s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. deb. 93½, 94½; Argus Press Holdings pref. 17s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers 22s. 6d., def. (5s.) 15s. 4½d., 15s. 7½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 19s., 18s. 6d.; Country Life 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 3d.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 10s. 2¼d., 9s. 10½d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 104, 105½; Thos. De La Rue 4s. 9d.; John Dickinson 5 p.c. cum. 1st pref. stk. 100, 5 p.c. cum. 2nd pref. stk. 98; Financial Newspaper Proprietors 3s.; Illustrated Newspapers 7 p.c. cum. pref. 5s. 10½d.; Inter. Lino. 47; Kelly's Directories 32s. 6d., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 9d., 20s. 6d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 106¼; Lamson Paragon 15s. 3d., 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 19s., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 9d.; Linotype A deb. 76¼, B deb. 76¼; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 3d., 19s.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 4½d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 9s. 9d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 95½, 96; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 7½d., 5s. 9d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 7½d.; Odhams Properties 7 p.c. 1st deb. (cash stk.) 98½; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 6d.; Printing Machinery 14s.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 6d., 22s. 10½d.; R. Tuck 11s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons 4 p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 9d., 13s. 6d.; Weldons pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 11s. 9d.

Dividends and Reports

A. B. FLEMING AND CO.—Accounts of A. B. Fleming and Co. (printing ink manufacturers, etc.), show amount of credit of profit and loss to April 30th £57,489 (against £52,846), including £17,845 (£15,287) brought in. Dividend 10 per cent. (same); to general reserve £5,000 (same); to plant depreciation reserve £6,000 (£4,000); to staff fund £1,000 (same); forward £20,389 (£17,846).

ALEX. PIRIE AND SONS.—Report for 1931 shows balance at credit of profit and loss, including £19,776 (against £19,741) brought in, of £105,333 (£105,276). Ordinary dividend 8½ per cent. (same), to depreciation reserve (making it £222,000), £8,000 (same), forward £19,833 (£19,776).

New Companies

LUDLOW TYPESETTERS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; typesetters, compositors, and general printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. Slattery (permanent governing director) and Miss Bridget M. Walsh. Solicitors: Hiscott, Troughton and Grubbe, 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

DROMGOOLE BROS., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of wholesale stationers, printers and newspaper proprietors formerly carried on by A. A. Dromgoole and the late F. P. Dromgoole at 4-6, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens. Private company. Permanent directors: A. A. Dromgoole and L. P. Dromgoole. Registered office: 4-6, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens, Lancs.

NEWSPAPERS MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., company limited by guarantee, without share capital, with 500 members, each liable for £1 in the event of winding up; to indemnify, protect and insure members against any civil actions, proceedings, claims, demands and expenses in respect of any libel, defamation or alleged libel or defamation or any infringement or alleged infringement of copyright, etc. Subscribers: W. Harrison, T. J. Webber, A. Jeans, A. C. Taylor, H. H. Norman, H. C. Grimwade and A. B. Lyne. Solicitors: Soames, Edwards and Jones, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

CLOISOINNE ART PRESS CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, engravers, machine, letterpress, copperplate, lithographic, electrotype, art and other printers, advertisement agents and contractors, designers of advertisements, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Barratt and J. H. Lucas. Registered office: 28, Pemberton Street, Birmingham.

J. FETTES LAWSON (ALLOA), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, booksellers, bookbinders, lithographers, dealers in, agents for and distributors of all kinds of newspapers, magazines, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. J. M. Lawson and D. Lawson. Registered office: 2, Primrose Street, Alloa.

L. VAN LEER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,007 in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of periodicals, journals, magazines, books, newspapers and other literary works, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Van Leer (Trompenbergerweg, 7, Hilversum), W. A. Van Leer and C. W. Wells.

WHOLESALE STATIONERY SUPPLIES, LTD. — Capital £250, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a wholesale stationers and printer now carried on by G. Addison at 20, Kingsley House, Harp Lane, E.C., as "Wholesale Stationery Supplies." Private company. G. Addison is the first director. Registered office: 119, Bishopsgate, E.C.

LOVAT DICKSON, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; publishers, booksellers, newspaper proprietors, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: H. H. Lovat Dickson and Clifford L. Bax. Registered office: 161, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

LABELS LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, makers or suppliers of bottle labels and other labels for commercial use, lithographers, engravers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. H. Cook and Miss E. S. de la Taste. Registered office: 32, Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.1.

SELO, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in scientific instruments, photographic dry plates, papers, films and materials, stationery and kindred articles, photographic publishers, opticians, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. Yeoman and D. E. Brightling. Registered office: 23, Roden Street, Ilford. The following were also registered on the same date with similar objects and other details, viz., "Gem" Dry Plate Co., Ltd., capital £100, in £1 shares; Developers, Ltd., capital £100, in £1 shares; and Fluorescent Materials, Ltd., capital £100, in £1 shares.

GAINSBORO ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; advertising contractors, makers, producers

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and/or distributors of all kinds of films for advertising and other purposes, etc. Private company. Directors: M. J. Wilson (93/5, Wardour Street, W.), and S. S. Neal.

ALLIED LONDON PRESS AGENCIES, LTD.—Capital £100, in 50 "A" and 48 "B" shares of £1 and 40 management shares of 1s. each; literary agents, publishers, newspaper reporting, photographic and art agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: R. C. Hopkins, T. S. Denham, R. G. Griffith and F. B. Fuller (all directors of Globe Press, Ltd.). Registered office: 4/7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

E. C. LUCKWELL, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in wall, ceiling and other papers, coverings, cretonnes, leatherettes, mouldings and other decorating materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. C. Luckwell (first managing director) and E. F. Greenham. Solicitors: Lawrence Williams and Co., Bristol.

Increases of Capital

PRESS SALES, LTD. (printers, etc., Warwick Court, W.C.1.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £500 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £1,000.

BRITISH CONTINENTAL PRESS, LTD. (54, Fleet Street, E.C.4.)—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £3,500 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £6,500.

Mortgages and Charges

ODHAMS' PROPERTIES, LTD.—Trust deed for £30,980 and premium of 2½ per cent. dated May 11th, 1925, charged on benefit of a licence dated April 22nd, 1925, relating to the publication of "The People," and 40,000 fully paid £1 ordinary shares in M. L. Publishing and Copyright Co., Ltd. Also trust deed for £43,401 and premium of 2½ per cent. dated December 11th, 1930, charged on the above mentioned properties, and 500 fully paid £1 preference shares in the above-mentioned company. Also trust deed for £43,900 and premium of 2½ per cent., dated December 31st, 1929, and mortgage supplemental thereto dated June 23rd, 1930, charged on premises in London and Manchester, and fixed plant and machinery thereon, and all other (if any) the assets and property of Endell Street Estates, Ltd., and goodwill of its business. Trustees: Stratton Trust, Ltd., 1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2, and others.

MONKWELL PRESS, LTD. (6, Windsor Court, E.C.2).—Debenture dated May 9th, 1932, to secure £225, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Ethel Davies, 2, Endersleigh Gardens, Hendon Central, N.W.4.

C. COULTAS, LTD. (printers, manufacturing stationers, etc., 26, Printing Office Street, Doncaster).—Debenture dated May 4th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due not exceeding £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. Waddington, "Barrowmore," Bawtry Road, Doncaster.

PLUMMER, BROS., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., 47, Main Street, Egremont S.O., Cumberland).—Satisfaction in full on May 9th, 1932, of debentures authorised September 25th, 1928, and registered October 26th, 1928, securing £800.

HENRY CROSSLEY, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Mortgage on house, shop and printing works in High Street, and printing works in Victoria Street, Wetherby, Yorks, dated May 4th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

WEST DRAYTON LITHO CO., LTD. (Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.).—Issue on April 15th, 1930, of £2,500 and on July 26th, 1930, of £500 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

A. HERMAN TURNER AND CO., LTD. (advertising and printing contractors, etc.).—Charge on 820, Oxford Road, Reading, and adjoining land, dated April 22nd, 1932, to secure £950. Holder: F. J. Ratcliffe, 4, Blagrave Street, Reading.

NORTHERN BOX CO., LTD.—Charge on land with warehouse, etc., thereon in Wood Street, Livesey Fold, Darwen, dated April 29th, 1932, to secure £890. Holders: J. R. Scholes, 1A, Harwood Street, Darwen.

CREPE PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (491-3, Liverpool Road, N.7.)—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised April 28th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Receiver Appointed or Released

HOLDEN-PERKINS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., 4, Cable Street, Liverpool).—J. Airey, incorporated accountant, of 8, Victoria Street, Liverpool, was appointed receiver on May 4th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated October 31st, 1931.

The Wise PRINTER

sends his work where he gets first-class quality at every-day prices.

Send us your next enquiry for lithography, die-stamping, plate printing, or any other trade work, and

COMPARE OUR PRICES

Baddeley Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED

CHAPEL WORKS, MOOR LANE, E.C.2

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Bowater Fusion

Mills Acquire Control of Merchanting Co.

The directors of Bowater's Paper Mills have recently carried through negotiations for the acquisition of the control of W. V. Bowater and Sons, which, in turn, has recently acquired a further interest in Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills. For some time past the company has operated in close association with other companies, and W. V. Bowater and Sons acts as sole distributor and selling agent.

The Board has given careful consideration to the funding of the temporary indebtedness and liabilities necessarily incurred in connection with these acquisitions, and is satisfied that an opportunity should occur in the near future for the necessary permanent capital being obtained.

At a meeting held at Winchester House, E.C.2, last Friday, resolutions authorising the creation of 500,000 six-and-a-half per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 200,000 additional ordinary shares were agreed to.

Daily Mirror Newspapers

The ordinary general meeting of Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., was held last Friday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, with Mr. John Cowley, the chairman, presiding. Mentioning that the profit of the company for the year ended February 29th, 1932, amounted to £374,365, which compared with £476,149 a year ago, Mr. Cowley said he considered the result eminently satisfactory. Referring to improvements in the paper's production, he said that during the past twelve months they had adopted what they considered the best reading type yet invented. They had made many mechanical alterations both in regard to printing and photographic plants, and improved still further the quality of the paper. He briefly touched on the company's holdings in other newspaper and paper and pulp companies, and said that the directors were hopeful that economies of considerable importance would be effected during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The English Newspaper

An exhibition of the development of the English newspaper from its beginnings early in the seventeenth century to the daily Press of our own times is being held in the Old Court House at Messrs. J. and E. Bumpus, 350, Oxford Street, W.1. It was opened by Mr. J. A. Spender yesterday (Wednesday), and will remain on public view, without charge for admission, until June 18th.

The bulk of the exhibition comes from the Press Club's collection of old English newspapers, which includes a contemporary report of the trial and execution of Charles I. Loans for the exhibition include a rare "Coranto" of 1620 sent by the Prince of Wales from his library at York House; and "The Times" and other newspapers have contributed examples of personal and particular historic interest. At one end the display will show the early efforts to make some regular publication of news and stirring events. At the other it will illustrate many of the varied efforts made by the Press to maintain publication during the general strike of 1926. This section will include the issue of "The Times" reporting Sir John Simon's historic speech on the illegality of the strike.

DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPERS.—The directors of the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., have declared a second interim ordinary dividend of 3¾ per cent. on account of the twelve months to February 28th, 1933. In respect of the same period the directors of Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd., have declared a second interim ordinary dividend of 3½ per cent. In each case these distributions are the same as those for the previous quarter.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of eight words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON *Telephone:* 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE as one lot Six Flat Bed LITHO PRINTING Machines, comprising one Newsome and four Ratcliffe DOUBLE DEMY, and one Mann DOUBLE CROWN; splendid condition; £150 lot as they stand; bargain.—Write Box 15639.

AGENCIES

BRONZE AND ALUMINIUM POWDERS.—Importers require Agents, knowledge article, well introduced, calling regularly large Lithographers, Paint Makers and other users.—Box 15640.

ARGUS PRESS HOLDINGS.—At the annual meeting of the Argus Press Holdings, Limited, held last Friday in London, the same dividend of 12½ per cent., less tax, as last year, was declared on the ordinary shares. The chairman (Sir Malcolm Fraser, Bt., G.B.E.), referring to the Argus Press, Limited—the daughter company—pointed out that this company had placed £33,000 to its plant and general reserve accounts, while making such other reserves as prudence dictated. He also thanked Mr. Edward Foster, managing director of the Argus Printing Works, for his untiring efforts during the year, and the staff for their loyal co-operation. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring director, Mr. Edward H. Hoare, was re-elected. Messrs. J. and A. W. Sully and Co. were reappointed auditors.

SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.—The ordinary general meeting of Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920) Limited was held last week at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. Mr. John Cowley (chairman of the company), who presided, said that the profits for the year to the end of February amounted to £264,206 2s. 9d., which showed a satisfactory year's working. Speaking with regard to their interests in other companies, Mr. Cowley drew attention to the satisfactory progress made by Northcliffe Newspapers, in which they were a considerable shareholder, and to the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., their sister company. The report and accounts were adopted.

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

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Specialist Valuer and Auctioneer to the Printing, Newspaper, Cardboard Boxmaking and Allied Trades.

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WIDDOWSON & Co., LEICESTER.

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FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER

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PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

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1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' NEWS

YOUR NEWSAGENT

Will Deliver "THE PRINTER" to you Each Week

Price 3d. EVERY THURSDAY

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE POPULAR QUARTERLY

"Paper & Print"?

Price 1s.

Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS

Auctioneer and Valuer

TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES

"Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet St. London, E.C.4

Telephone: Central 6678

Telegrams: "Printauct, Fleet, London"

Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

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STRIP, EDGE and CORNER GUMMING also **SHEET GUMMING and VARNISHING** (up to Quad Crown) to the Trade.

Phone or write for Price List:

J. A. BUIST

1 Leicester Place, Little Saffron Hill, E.C.1

Clerkenwell 3043.

TRADE TYPESETTERS

COMPS LTD.

15, Kirby St., Charles St., Tel. Holborn 2253 E.C.1

SPECIMEN BOOKLET ON REQUEST

for TRADE LINO

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Cast—YOUR OWN—Metal Furniture Supply

YOU can do this if you instal the

Phil-Rack Mould

which will cast all the metal furniture you require, and have it ready just when you need it most for 'a rush job.'

The Phil-Rack Mould can turn all your Scrap Metal into Good Accurate Furniture from 6 × 2 ems up to 50 × 6 ems.

It will produce 40/- worth of useful Spacing Material for you in an hour.

Will also produce 12-pt. Clumps with the aid of a Special Attachment.

Very simple and easy to operate.

Supplied on extended terms if required.

We invite you to call at
Caslon's Machinery Showrooms
to see
a working demonstration of
The Phil-Rack Mould.

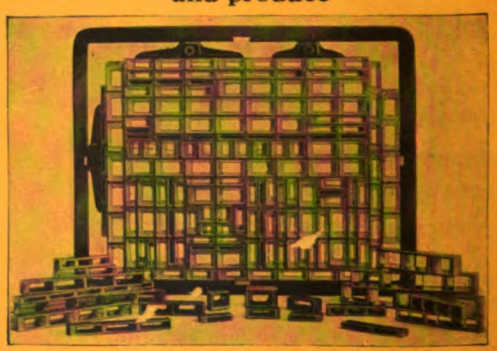
CASLON MACHINERY



Melt down that heap of Scrap Metal



Get
The Phil-Rack Mould to work
and produce



New and Useful Spacing Material

H. W. CASLON & CO. LIMITED *(Machinery Department)*
82 & 83 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 3254.

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 26, 1932.

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UNIV. OF MICH.

JUN 15 1932

PROCESS BUY BRITISH COPPER

EVERYTHING TO COVER
Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd., Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 188

LONDON : JUNE 2, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

QUALITY MEANS
ECONOMY IN

PRINTING INKS

High-grade Inks for every machine from the Rotary to the Handpress

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and
Metallic Printing

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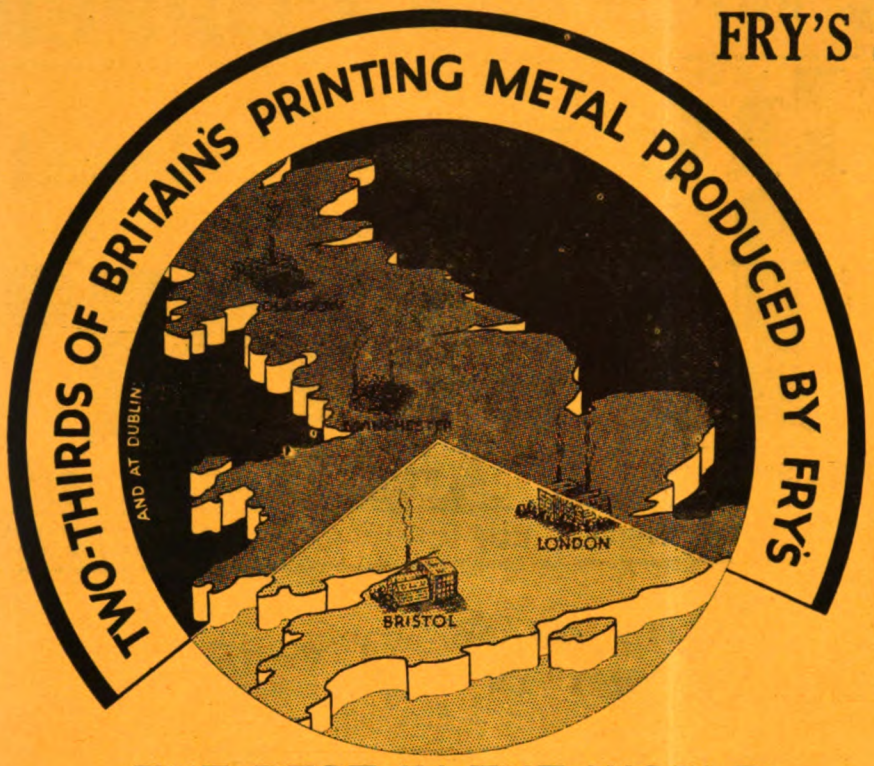
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Eclipse Works, Tottenham
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FRY'S SERVICE is as good as FRY'S METAL

All Fry's Foundries are situated in key positions. Wherever you are, a supply of Fry's Metal—the best in the world—can be delivered to you in a few hours. If you are not using Fry's Metal at present, send a trial order to your nearest Fry's Foundry. Two-thirds of the printing offices in this country are regular users.

FRY'S
Printing Metals

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRIES LTD., TANDEM WORKS, Christchurch Road, London, S.W.19
Mitcham 4023 (Pte. Branch Ex.) Grams: Frymetalos, Phone, London. MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN

ENVELOPES



Better Envelopes for your Customers !

The purpose of this book is to make envelope sales easier for you. It contains the prices and qualities of over 700 stock lines.

Post Free upon application, this is a handy means of reference for all engaged on selecting the right envelope for the right job.

THORBURN, BAIN & CO., LTD.

The Broadwall Envelope Factory, Stamford Street, LONDON, S.E.

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 519)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 188

LONDON : JUNE 2, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE last month of the half-year has started, and for those who make up accounts to the end of June, the reckoning up of the period is almost within sight.

* * *

Trade Revival Delayed

WEEKS have gone steadily by, and they have failed to bring along the improvement that was badly needed, and half expected by those who knew no better. We have just had time and experience enough to see that tariffs do not perform a hasty miracle for printers, nor even for paper-makers. Something much more than tariffs is needed, as the American example demonstrates; and when we have had a sufficient fill of superficial antidotes our statesmen or someone who will deputise for them will tackle the problems that face us in a fundamental manner. Even then these problems will have to be faced internationally, or no progress can be made. If there is any hope at all it lies in the coming conference at Lausanne, but if there is no more genuine endeavour to accomplish something definite than has marked the failure of the Disarmament Conference, then we can reconcile ourselves to a long continuance of the familiar state of things which we call the depression in trade.

ON OTHER PAGES — PAGE

Conference on Cost Reduction—
Employers Submit Proposals 506
Personalia 506
Competitions for Comps & Binders 506
Process Engravers' Harrogate Conference—
Organisation and Co-operation: Tributes to Mr. Edward Hunter 508
The Automatic Linotype—
The Wonderful "Semagraph" Invention 514
Colour in the Newspapers—
Mr. Gamble's Expectations 516
Development of English Newspaper—
Notable Exhibition at Bumpus's ... 518
North London Master Printers—
Annual Meeting 520
Trade Union Matters... 524
Trade Notes 524
Termination of Printing Contract ... 524
Country News 525
Commercial Review 526

Instead of Overtime

HERE and there we hear of a slight improvement in the outlook so far as printers are concerned. At the moment there are fewer compositors and machinemen signing the books in some of the midland and northern centres where hitherto the conditions have been very unsatisfactory. A special appeal is made to those master printers who are fortunate enough to be contemplating overtime, to take on extra men instead during the period of pressure. From the human aspect this should be done wherever possible, and even where the call for extra labour can only be short-lived. Quite apart from any other consideration, it is very helpful and encouraging for the men to keep in practice.

* * *

Summer Courses in Technology

THE Manchester Municipal College of Technology Printing Department is catering well for the printers of the district this summer season. Apart from Paper Testing, Industrial Administration and Photogravure, there is a special eight-lecture course in "The Preparation of Printed Publicity," devised to meet the requirements of young men in the advertising offices as well as printers. The syllabus covers consideration

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of preliminary essentials, how much money to spend, how to spend it, etc. Then on to copy-writing, choice and treatment of illustration, layout, and finally a typographic review. For a sum total of 10s. 6d., this is good value—just about sevenpence an hour for a fount of information. The next generation of master printers should find it much easier to tackle creative work and the preparation of printed publicity than those now in command, to whom the gates of knowledge are only just beginning to open. From now on there is going to be ample opportunity for any printer or student to delve deeply into the ethics of printed advertising. If the chances to acquire information are neglected that will be the printer's fault, but it must be observed and remembered that there is a field of advertising which belongs to the advertising profession. Outside this there is a big enough area for any progressive printer to tackle.

Conference on Cost Reduction

The discussions which have been taking place between the British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society on the one hand and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on the other hand with a view to devising means of reducing production costs in the printing industry were resumed at a conference held at 7 to 10, Old Bailey, on Monday.

A further exchange of views took place and certain concrete proposals were submitted by the employers. These are to be referred by the P. & K.T.F. to the executives of the trade unions with a view to discussions being resumed at an early date.

Competitions for Compositors and Binders

Compositors and binders are reminded of the competitions for craftsmen that have been organised by the printers of South Wales in connection with the Royal National Eisteddfod being held this year at Port Talbot.

The competitions for compositors are: Crown poster in one colour; Demy 8vo title page; and sketched layout. For binders they are: A book bound in full-leather; a book half-bound; and a sketched design for a book cover.

The date for the closing of entries has been put back until June 11th, and pamphlets giving all particulars and the entry-form, can be obtained from the secretary of the South Wales M.P. Alliance, 67, Queen Street, Cardiff.

The annual exhibition of students' work of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts was opened last Friday. The exhibits reach a high standard of achievement, and illustrate about twenty-eight different crafts. There are a number of exhibits of typography, including some fine examples of pamphlet covers, etc., There are a variety of book jackets—some of which have been sold—and advertisements, which illustrate the attractiveness of colour when used discerningly. Some specimens of colour printing are very well produced. Other exhibits by students of the machine printing class indicate a satisfactory knowledge of make-ready. There are also specimens of lithography, wood-engraving, etching, and bookbinding. The exhibition remains open until June 25th, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

Personalia

MR. GEORGE W. JONES, as chairman of the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London presided on Monday evening at the Committee's dinner at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor being present. Sir George Truscott, Mr. W. R. Codling, Sheriff P. W. Greenaway, and Mr. William H. Lock were amongst other prominent representatives of the printing trade who attended.

MR. H. G. CLARKE, president of the British Federation of Master Printers, was the principal guest at the annual gathering of the North-Western Alliance of Master Printers at Armathwaite Hall Hotel on Friday. Referring to the depression in trade he said that, while it was dangerous to prophesy, he thought they could say that conditions were more reassuring than they had been and the prospects a little brighter.

MR. H. C. WESTON, investigator of the Industrial Health Research Board, will address the South-West L.M.P.A. at their meeting next Tuesday on "Good Lighting," with special reference to the requirements of the printer. Messrs. Arding and Hobbs Restaurant, Clapham Junction, will be the venue.

MR. FRANK UNDERHILL, J.P., one of the principals of Underhill's Ltd., printers, booksellers and stationers, Plymouth, who has been suffering from a severe illness, is now reported to be convalescent and making steady progress.

MR. R. N. BURGESS, president of the Newspaper Society, who recently retired from the boards of the Press Association and Reuter's, was entertained to dinner last Friday, by the staff of the "Cumberland News," of which he is editor and managing director.

MR. MALCOLM SMITH, the editor manager of the "Swansea Evening Post," has been elected a member of the board of directors.

MR. GEORGE WILSON, a member of the directorate of the publishing firm of Messrs A. and C. Black, Ltd., has received a presentation from the board on his completing fifty years' association with the firm.

MR. CHARLES BRITTON was presented with a clock as a wedding gift, at a gathering of his case room colleagues in the dining hall at the Plymouth offices of the "Western Morning News and Daily Gazette" on Friday. The presentation was made by the works manager, Mr. F. E. Northey, and a tribute was also paid to the recipient by the night overseer, Mr. S. Hunn, who presided.

MISS ELEANOR MARY FRASER, daughter of Mr. Donald Fraser, partner in the Lyceum Press, printers, 17, Hanover Street, Liverpool, was married on May 14th to Gordon Stewart Clouston, M.D., of Liverpool.

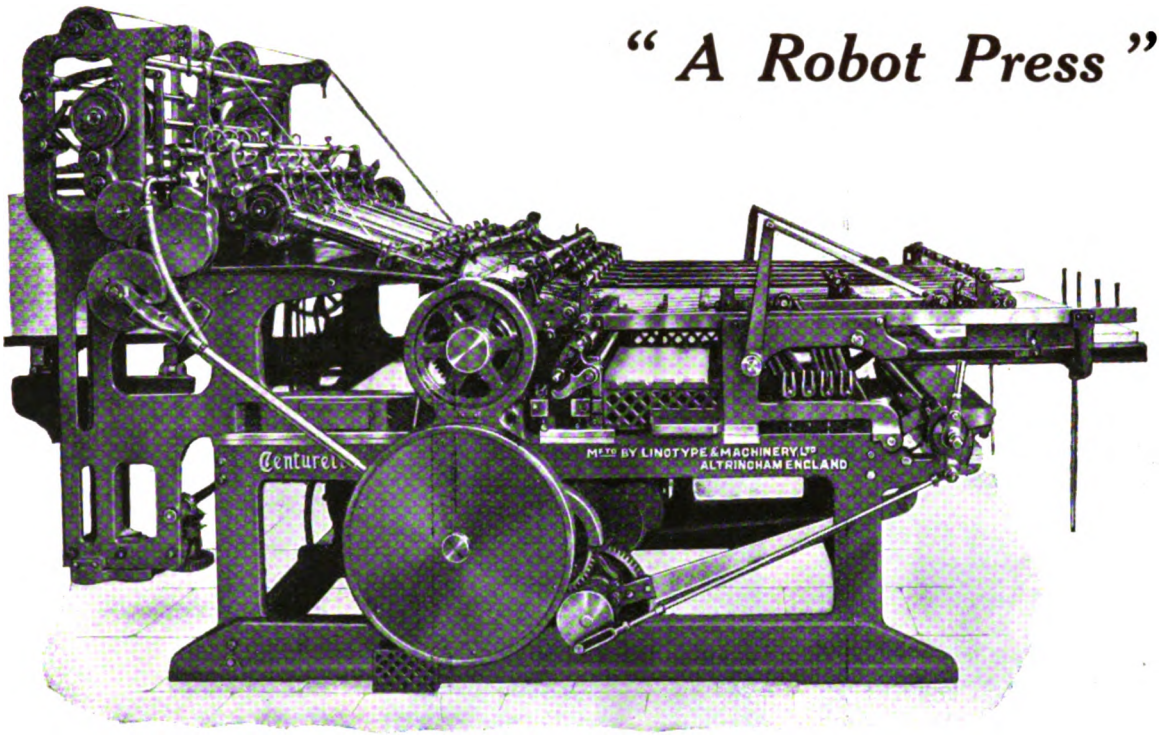
MR. WILLIAM T. CLIFTON, who for 47 years has been a member of the composing-room staff of the "Yorkshire Post," has retired owing to ill-health.

MR. J. SKYNNER, a member of the composing-room staff of the "Liverpool Post," has been presented by the companionship with a barometer and a case of pipes on his retirement after 43 years' service.

MR. W. P. BUSWELL, a member of the composing-room staff of the "Leicester Mercury," has been presented by the chapel with a barometer in recognition of ten years' service as Father. The presentation was made by Mr. J. K. Berry.

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"A Robot Press"



We named it the Centurette ; but when equipped as shown here, with a built-in automatic feeder, an appreciative printer dubbed it "The Robot." Before we built a feeder into this press, only the most skilled layers-on could feed sheets to its full capacity ; but now every printer who installs this complete printing unit is able safely to estimate on its full running speed of 3000 per hour.

General commercial printers know that, so far as this press is concerned, they can employ an automatic feeder for short as well as long runs.

THIS PRESS IS MADE WITH OR WITHOUT AUTOMATIC FEEDER BY

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD · KINGSWAY · LONDON

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Process Engravers' Harrogate Conference

The Industry's Organisation and Co-operation

TRIBUTES TO MR. EDWARD HUNTER

The success of the Federation of Master Process Engravers is undoubtedly due to the camaraderie that exists between the members. This is always well to the fore at the annual conference. This year's conference, held at the Grand Hotel, Harrogate, was no exception to the rule. The arrangements were in the hands of the Northern Association, and they had taken every care to see that the organisation of the conference had left nothing to be desired. The only factor which they could not control—the weather—was the only one that let them down. It not only let them down—it seemed determined to depress them by showing the conference just how wet it could be. Fortunately they had chosen the Grand Hotel, which, being over four hundred feet above sea level, managed to keep afloat. It takes more than rain, however, to depress a hardened body like the Federation of Master Process Engravers, so that, apart from the weather, the function was an entire success. The hotel, one of the most famous in the country, was ideal for the purpose, and the comfort of the guests and the catering was on a very high level.

Loyalty to the Federation, stressed by the chairman of the Northern Association, Mr. A. Fryers, was the keynote of the proceedings. Mr. Edward Hunter, the president of the Federation, who was in the chair, had proved his loyalty by two years of service in that capacity, which were described as brilliant—a fitting description. A forceful aspect of disloyalty was painted by the secretary, Mr. A. E. Dent, who said in his report: "When men join together to build an edifice for their own protection and then secretly pull bricks away from its foundation, it would require infinite wisdom and colossal patience to show them the error of their ways." The retirement of Mr. Edward Hunter from the presidency was universally regretted, but it was felt that in his successor, Mr. Alfred Craske, the Federation had found a man to carry on his lofty ideals and those of the Federation.

The proceedings started with a reception by the Mayor of Harrogate, in the ballroom of the Hotel on Thursday afternoon. Mr. A. Fryers, who occupied the chair, said that the Northern Association very much appreciated their presence there, and if they were small in numbers they were great in quality. His Worship, the Mayor of Harrogate, Alderman A. Lambert Foster, J.P., said that he had very real delight in welcoming them to Harrogate. Those who had been there before would know of its beauties. He was sure that those who were there for the first time would want to come again. He was the more pleased to welcome process engravers as he was familiar with the beautiful work they did. He saw a specimen recently which it was difficult to distinguish from hand work. Proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor, Mr. Edward Hunter, the president of the Federation, said that he believed Harrogate was one of the most famous watering places in the North of England, and its beauty was enhanced by a common of some 200 acres which was secured to Harrogate for all time.

Upon the retirement of the Mayor, the president of the Federation took the chair for the first business session, and referred to the death of Mr. Scrutton, of the Scrutton Engraving Co., which he was sure they would all regret. The minutes of the fifteenth annual general meeting were confirmed. Mr. P. J. Bailey, vice-president of the Federation and hon. auditor, presented the statement of accounts and balance sheet. This showed that the Federation was in a strong financial position. Mr. Bailey expressed his thanks for the assistance given him by the secretary and his staff. The adoption of the financial statement was moved by Mr. A. Fryers, seconded by Mr. C. W. Gilchrist, and carried unanimously.



MR. EDWARD HUNTER
Retiring President

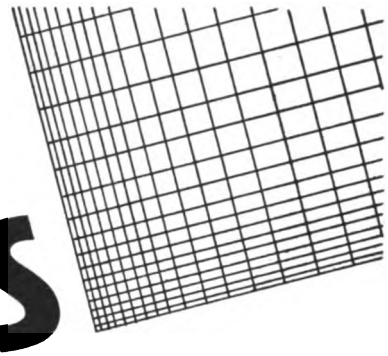


MR. ALFRED CRASKE
The New President



MR. A. E. DENT
Secretary

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"MARATHON"

ELECTROS

In the longest race only the best trained man can hope to win.

For the longest run only the best electros● can be used.

Specify Knighton & Cutts' extra hard-wearing nickel-deposit electros, which are good for hundreds and hundreds of thousands of impressions.

KNIGHTON & CUTTS LTD

BLOCKMAKERS · TYPESETTERS · ELECTROTYPERS · STEREOTYPERS
DENMAN PLACE & HAM YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1 · GERRARD 9941

● NICKEL DEPOSIT ELECTROS ON LEAD MOULDS COST **4½d.** PER SQ. INCH · LEAD MOULDED ELECTROS COST **4d.** PER SQ. INCH

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Joint Industrial Council

Mr. P. J. Bailey, its chairman, presented the report of the Joint Industrial Council as follows:—

Although only two meetings have been held during the past year they have been the most important held during its existence as at both meetings this body exercised its powers of Arbitration given to it under the Joint Agreement and two important awards were made which were loyally accepted by all parties, thus avoiding the waste of time and trouble and the expense of carrying the matters involved to independent arbitration.

The Federation and the two Societies had failed to arrive at a settlement of the highly important questions of Wage Reduction, Apprentices' Wages and an Improvership Period, discussions on which had been carried on from June 2nd following the decision at the last Annual General meeting. The Society representatives, at a Joint Conference held on October 14th, agreed, after drastic revision, to submit certain proposals made by the Federation Council to a ballot of their members, but without definite recommendation. It was reported to the Council on November 24th that the ballot was an adverse one, and the Council immediately lodged an Appeal to the J.I.C., to make an Award under the powers given to it under Clause 17 of the Agreement. The J.I.C. met on December 8th, and under the able chairmanship of Mr. Knight the Award was made which was circulated to all our members with a view to its taking effect on February 1st, concurrently with a reduction of prices to come into effect on the same date.

The Award was accepted by all parties with the exception of the final Clause ordering the Renewal of the Agreement for four years. This the Societies claimed to be outside the powers of the J.I.C., which opinion was confirmed by the Federation Solicitor, and the Societies accordingly agreed to put the Renewal of the Agreement to the ballot of their members. This was eventually agreed upon, and the Agreement is due to be signed at an early date to operate from February 1st.

Another matter arose out of the above Award which was referred to the J.I.C., on March 7th. An Appeal was made by the Societies that the extra 10s. a week given to all men in certain Publishing Houses was not subject to the reduction of 6¼ per cent. but was to remain a flat rate difference. Arguments on both sides were heard, and the J.I.C. made another Award that the 6¼ per cent. reduction applied to such men but that the 10s. difference still existed between the Ordinary Minimum Wage and the Minimum Wage in the Publishing Houses. This Award was also accepted by all parties.

At this meeting the power of the J.I.C. to make such Awards was challenged by one of the Society members, but the Chairman was able to satisfy him that the J.I.C. had inherited the powers given to the Reference Board under the first Joint Agreement and had full power to act as an Arbitrator of first instance in addition to the ordinary J.I.C. powers to make recommendations such as existed in all other similar bodies.

The Federation Panel for the ensuing year was re-elected as follows: Messrs. E. W. Hunter, T. C. Eamer, A. Knighton, A. Craske, P. J. Bailey, C. W. Harness, W. B. Hislop, F. W. Thomas, J. W. Garner.

This concluded the business of Thursday afternoon, and the conference adjourned to take tea with the ladies.

The Annual Dinner

The annual dinner was held on the Thursday evening, Mr. Edward Hunter in the chair. Amongst those present were the Mayor and Mayoress of Harrogate. The menu was an excellent one, and the gathering was one of those enjoyable and social affairs which process engravers have the secret of arranging.

Mr. A. Fryers, chairman of the Northern Association of the Federation, proposing the first toast, that of "The Federation," said what a great privilege it was to be allowed to propose that toast. It was a remarkable thing that never had they had so short a business agenda as they had for that conference. That was always good. They would notice that the Northern Section was absent from the Agenda. That meant that they in the North were fairly well satisfied with the way in which things were going; they were passing through a very difficult time, and there was a great deal of unemployment. Their Federation, however, had made it possible for them to live, and there was one point he would like to emphasise, and that was loyalty to the Federation. They should be loyal to one another. They were not overcharging: they were making a decent living which they had every right to do. They were indebted to the president and Council for the work they had done, and the result of their work was shown in the fact that the agenda was such a short one. They had no reason to grumble at the amount of business they were doing in these hard times, and the reason was that they had a Federation which was well served by the present Council. (Applause.)

Mr. E. W. Hunter, responding, said that praise from Mr. Fryers was praise indeed. He did endorse what Mr. Fryers had said about standing together and playing the game. There was no doubt that they had on the whole come through the period of crisis very well indeed. He hoped that the difficult times were coming to an end. He felt that the Federation was more necessary in bad times than in good. When the trade of the country was good the members of the Federation could hardly turn out the work required of them. If times were good they would all be busy and go along the road smoothly. He was gratified at the attendance, he was told that there were seventy-three sitting down to dinner in that room, and he hoped that next year they would meet in even larger numbers. Mr. Fryers had commented upon the shortness of the agenda. It was rather like a company meeting. A successful company had few shareholders at their annual meetings. Mr. Hunter concluded by expressing their pleasure at the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress of Harrogate that evening. (Applause.)

The Provincial Associations

Mr. Alfred Craske, proposing the "The Provincial Associations," stressed the co-operation of the provincial associations.

Mr. C. W. Gilchrist, responding for the Northern Association, said that that Association gave them a most hearty welcome to Harrogate, and hoped that they would have a good time during their visit. They, of the North, did appreciate the work that the Council had done, and were grateful for it. He would like to endorse what the previous speakers had said about standing together.

Mr. W. D. Tomlinson, on behalf of the Midland Association, said he would like to express a word of thanks and appreciation from his Association to their friends and colleagues of the Northern Association for the very excellent and efficient arrangements made for their comfort and enjoyment.

Mr. W. B. Hislop, responding on behalf of the Scottish Association, said how much they appreciated the work of their president, Mr. E. W. Hunter, and the Council.

The Guests

In a witty speech Mr. W. G. Briggs proposed "Our Guests." He had a complaint to make, that he had been asked to do four men's jobs; for the toast should have been divided into four—"The Mayor and Mayoress," "The Ladies," "The Supply Houses" and "The Trade Press."

In the first place, he expressed the appreciation of the honour conferred upon them by the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress.

He must also do his best to be gallant and courteous to the ministering angels—and didn't they know the stuff to administer?—kind and forbearing to the racketeers, diplomatic and tactful to the Press gang. Firstly, they bid the ministering angels welcome, and would express their delight and pleasure in their company; they hoped that their visit to that delightful place would be in every way enjoyable, and that the arrangements that had been made for their comfort and entertainment would be to their liking. They would be flattered to know the difference their presence made, for, were there no ladies there, they would all be talking depression and bemoaning their unhappy

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lot; instead, they found themselves happy as proverbial schoolboys—such, was the power of their charms.

Thirdly, the racketeers; they were small in number, but what they lacked in that direction they made up for in what, in polite circles, was called ingenuity. It could only be because they were such a small section of the community that they had for so long escaped the attention of Scotland Yard. (Laughter.) One of the racketeers sent a letter the other day enclosing a new set of prices in which they naively pointed out that some prices had gone up, others had come down. They must have wonderful powers of imagination, for he was still looking for the prices that had come down. (Laughter.) They had a somewhat perverted sense of humour, too: after writing appealingly pointing out their duty to their country, their Empire and themselves by buying what was as near as could be British goods, they followed up with a booklet which shouted U.S.A. and dollars from every page. (Laughter.)

Fourthly, the Press gang. (Laughter.) Here he must tread with the utmost caution, one unguarded word from him and he should be taken for a ride and quickly "bumped off"—such was the power of the Press. (Laughter.) In his natural thirst for knowledge, he had often wondered why they referred to the payments they made to them as rates, instead of hush money or ransom. (Laughter.)

"The Press Gang"

To be serious for a moment, they were really delighted to have the company of their guests. Their function would be a dull, colourless affair were it not for the ladies, who with their bright dresses and smiling faces gave a note of gaiety to their evening. To their friends, the supply houses, they extended a special welcome, and gladly paid tribute to the service they rendered the industry—for their research work, their efforts to improve their equipment and methods of production. Their unfailing courtesy in any emergency was a source of the utmost satisfaction to the craft. To their friends of the Press gang they would express their keen appreciation of the generous support always readily given to the interests of their Federation. The fact that they appreciated and sympathised with their aims and ideals and did all in their power to further those ideals, had and deserved their best thanks. To many of them it seemed a pity that the power they had for influencing readers' opinions was not taken fuller advantage of; perhaps when the advertising campaign was completed their Federation might be encouraged by the results to make greater use of their influence for the benefit of the craft as a whole and the goodwill of their Federation. He concluded by asking fellow members to drink a bumper to the health of their guests.

Response was made by the Mayor, who said how delighted he and the Mayoress were to be present with them that evening. He was sure that all those mentioned by Mr. Briggs would wish him to thank Mr. Briggs for the way in which he had proposed the toast, and the company for the way in which they had honoured it.

The Chairman

The concluding toast of the evening was "Our Chairman," and was proposed in a speech of singular charm by Mr. J. M. Philipson, who said that as one who had been in touch with their president during almost the whole of the century he felt that no apology was necessary in proposing that toast. Every man had his hobbies: he betrayed no secret when he told them that Mr. Hunter's was work. There was a little side line of Mr. Hunter's which he felt they would like him to mention, and that was that Mr. Hunter took more than a passing interest in the Infants' Hospital, Westminster. It was that type of interest that showed the heart of the man, for the human race marches forward on the feet of little children. In times of trial or need Mr. Hunter had always shown a readiness to help and an accessibility to either employee or employer, and had succeeded in creating an atmosphere of friendliness and good fellowship that was all too rare. With the multifarious business interests of their president it was surprising and pleasing that he had been willing to devote so much time, energy and enthusiasm to the cause of the Federation. It was a splendid piece of propaganda that he did when stumping the country during his term of office, and he (the speaker) believed that it was a line well worth following and had even yet to show them its full reward. The work Mr. Hunter had done in those difficult times was a task worth while and a task well done. To quote from Ecclesiastes—"He that observeth the wind shall not sow. He that observeth the clouds shall not reap," Mr. Hunter had sown in an adverse wind and left it to those who might to reap when the clouds rolled by. They realised fully the sacrifices Mr. Hunter had made. The position he held in the trade was unique, and some of them had been content to bask in the reflected glory, and prospered without real effort. Byron once said: "The best prophet of the Future is the Past" and his past indicated that he saw in their need his opportunity, and that if ever the need arose in the future they could safely call upon him again. Old Sophocles put it: "T'is hard to learn the heart of any mortal till he has been tried in chief authority." Mr. Hunter had so responded to their call, and he had great pleasure in asking those present to drink to Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Hunter's Response

Responding, Mr. E. W. Hunter said that he could not imagine any president having his health drunk in a more charming way. Mr. Philipson was a very frank man, and he could not believe he would say anything he did not believe. Sometimes these toasts were proposed by people who gave the impression that they considered them something of a nuisance. He had the interest of the Federation at heart. He had been in the engraving business from the age of 21 years and had a real interest in it. He could assure them that although he was now retiring from the presidency he would always be interested in the work of the Federation, and would work all the time and in every possible way to help its work. When they compared things now with the Federation and what they were before it existed, he thought they would agree that they had done some good. It was not for him to say he had done more than any one else; because he hadn't. He trusted the Federation would come through these troublous times and soon be on the road to good business again. He thanked Mr. Philipson for the kind things he had said, and them for the way in which they had honoured that toast. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of the dinner the party adjourned to the ballroom where a first-class cabaret entertainment was given, the artistes being "Stainless Stephen"; Harry Ray, dancing juggler; and a troupe of dancing girls in specially selected dances arranged by Miss Muriel Clarke with Mr. Harold Harrison at the piano. "Stainless Stephen" was easily the "hit" of this programme, and revealed an amazingly intimate knowledge of the various members of the conference. Each of his sallies produced ripples of laughter, and he is to be congratulated upon a first-class entertainment which was not only amusing but in perfect taste.

(Continued on page 522.)

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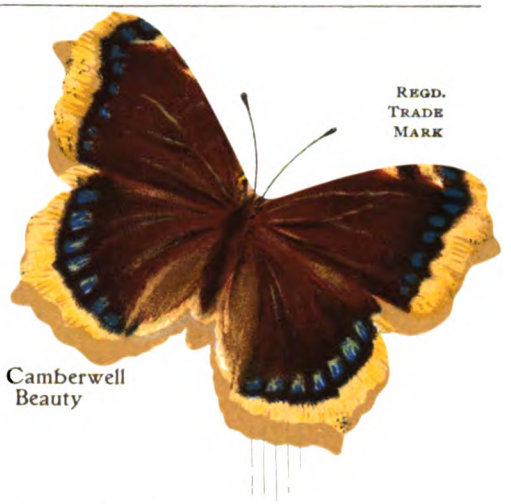
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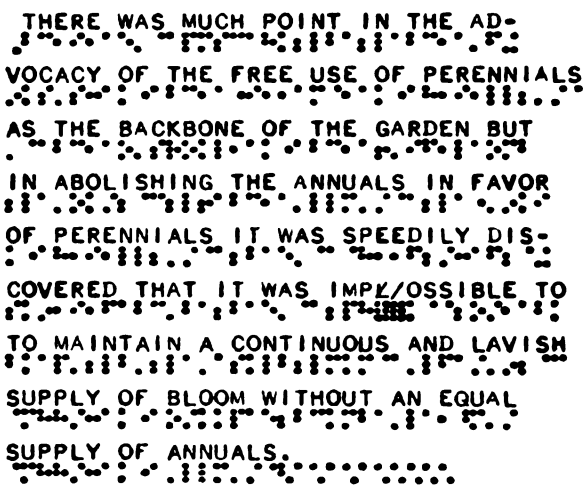
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The Automatic Linotype

Details of the Wonderful "Semagraph" Invention

By EDGAR D. WARD

Further details have now reached this country of the American invention for the automatic setting of typewritten copy on the Linotype machine, brief particulars of which have already appeared in our pages (see our issue of March 31st, page 307). By the courtesy of the inventor, Mr. Buford L. Green, Linotype machinist, of Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A., we are now able to give a more detailed description of



TYPESCRIPT AS FED TO THE LINOTYPE

a device which is claimed as being "the most constructive and progressive development in the printing art" since the evolution of type-setting machinery a generation ago.

Mr. Green's invention, which is fully covered by patents, provides, it will be recalled, for the production of typewritten copy on specially prepared paper, the operation of the photo-electric cell causing the automatic assembling of matrices when the paper is fed into a Linotype or Intertype machine.

Coded Copy

To take the process in its logical sequence, the typewriter is of the ordinary kind, electrically operated, but the printing surface of each key bears, in addition to the letter, a particular symbol, forming part of a code made up of dots. When a key is struck there is printed on the paper both the character and its own code mark. The paper is not perforated, and as it is of a special translucent nature, the points of the dots in black ink serve to make the printed portion opaque, thus preventing the passage of the light ray when at a later stage the Linotype machine is being operated. This opaqueness is an essential part of the invention.

The strip of paper used is 7 7/16th inches wide, having on each side a row of guide holes, about ¼ inch in diameter and 5/16 inch from centre to centre. The typewriter is fitted with a line gauge, which permits the operator to type his copy line for line, according to the width of the type column of the newspaper or periodical for which the matter is to be used.

The Typed Paper

We reproduce on this page a specimen of the typewriting, which Mr. Green has kindly forwarded to us. The illustration shows only the typed matter (slightly reduced), not the paper, and gives the words and their corresponding symbols. Although the copy is typed in capitals it sets normally lower-case letters, the caps being operated by a special symbol. The code consists of six dots, arranged in two vertical rows of three dots each. Sixty-four combinations is the extent to which the application has been developed. The ordinary space bar of the typewriter is replaced by a special space key, which has its own symbol of one dot at the top of the second row, operating the usual space bands of the type-setting machine.

The main feature of the "Semagraph," the name given to the invention, is its exploitation of a photo-electric cell—or the "electric eye," as it is popularly called. This cell carries operating impulses to the machinery, the impulses being originated in the cell by the series of typewritten dots passing through a thin but very powerful beam of light, and cutting it off from the electric eye for a fraction of time.

Corrections

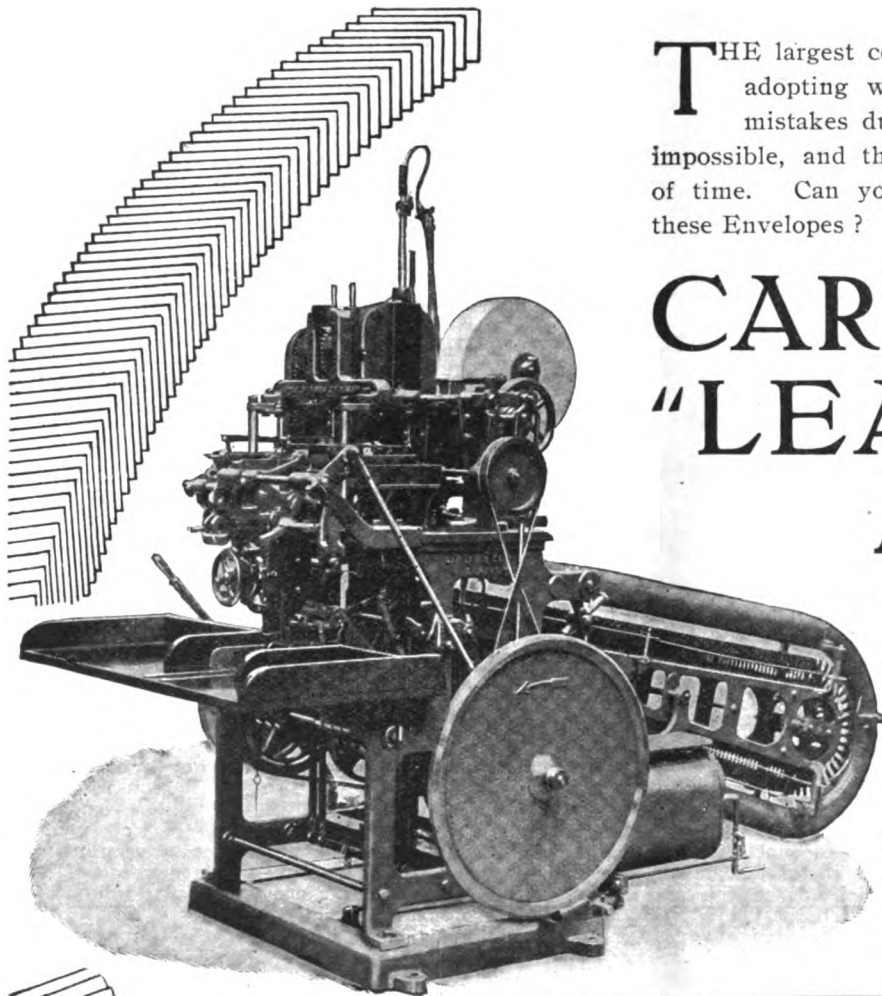
For the practical printer, the first question to be asked will be "What about the corrections?" This problem has been provided for, and the method is claimed to be both elastic and efficient. It is unnecessary to reset the whole line when the mistake is discovered. When a minor error, such as a mistap, or wrong word typed, has been made, the operator turns the paper back and strikes a special "blot-out" key over the mistakes and completes his line, being careful, however, to make up for the letters or words which have been deleted. When this correction is reached in the typesetting machine, the deleted words are jumped over, and the setting proceeds till the line is completed. Should a whole line or series of lines have to be deleted, "blot-out" symbols are, it is said, placed over the first few characters of each line, this procedure causing the Semagraph to skip the paper till a good line is encountered.

Reference to the representation of the typewritten paper will show that a correction has been made in the word "impossible" in the fourth line from the bottom—incidentally the line contains a mistake which has not been corrected.

At the demonstration given recently at the offices of the "Charlotte Observer," the Semagraph set type at a speed of six lines of 7 point—presumably 12 ems wide—in a minute; but the inventor explains that as the appliance is capable of 2,400 light changes per minute, and calculating at the rate of six light changes for each character, the speed of the machine can be brought up to approximately 400 characters a minute, or, say, about 24,000 ens per hour.

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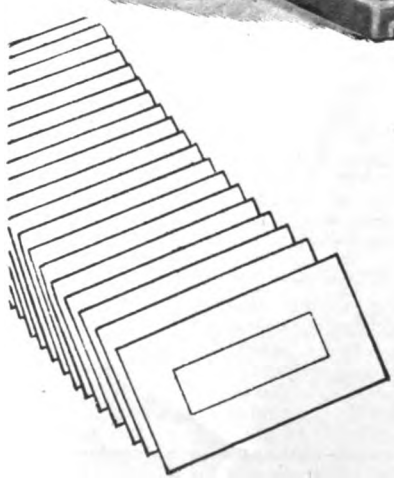
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Colour in the Newspapers

Mr. Gamble's Expectations

No very rapid development in respect of the introduction of coloured illustrations in newspapers is expected by Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

Writing on "Colour in the Newspapers," Mr. Gamble instructively reviews the situation in the "Process Monthly," the official organ of the Federation of Master Process Engravers. "From time to time," he writes, "we read the prediction that colour in the newspapers is coming. Sometimes there is a more definite statement that it has come. Whenever a new colour process has to be boosted there are usually extravagant claims made as to the possibility of its revolutionising newspaper illustrations. As a rule these assertions are made by non-technical writers with no practical experience on which to base their assertions. But when we read in such a serious and well-informed trade organ as the 'Photo Engravers' Bulletin,' such phrases as 'there is now dawning a new era of colour printing among daily newspapers,' and 'the new epoch of colour in newspapers is on the way: nothing can stop it,' we are bound to treat such expressions of opinion with due respect. One feels that there may be some new line of progress we have not heard about so far—some new machine or process which will upset all our pre-conceived ideas of the possibilities of colour."

Crude Letterpress Pictures

"So far, however, as we can gather there is nothing really new to be discovered in the methods by which newspapers are now producing colour supplements. There have been improvements in newspaper machinery which make it more easy to obtain good register, more perfect inking, and freedom from set-off, but essentially the machines are the same. Colour inking attachments have been applied, but so far have not been used for anything more than a sort of coloured label on the first page, or for some large type display lines in advertisements. Nothing pictorial has been attempted, except a few rather crude efforts in some Continental newspapers, which have tried to use their existing machinery, charging the successive units with coloured inks, and the printing cylinders being plated with stereos made from coarse screen three-colour engravings. These latter are not made from colour-selection negatives, taken through colour filters, but from a single negative, which is printed on to three pieces of zinc, so that the image merely forms a guide to the colour etcher in stopping out the parts to be retained and etching away the rest. This kind of colour printing may suit certain country newspapers, but it would not be acceptable to the readers of the great metropolitan journals. It might be possible to improve colour illustrations for printing on these lines by making the plates from colour selection negatives and adopting the usual routine of colour etching, provided the registration of the colours on the machine could be depended on. That is a doubtful point with machinery that has been built for black printing. With bad register the proper three-colour blocks would be likely to give a worse result than those made from a single negative through the skill of the colour etcher, because his colours are mostly silhouetted, without much overlapping, and he can utilise more solid colour."

Stereotyping Problems

"Another difficulty about printing three-colour plates is that there is shrinkage and distortion in stereotyping, and the roughness of the printing surface of the stereo adds to the coarse effect due to the grain of the paper. A smoother printing surface can be obtained by the use of electros, but in this case there are distortion troubles brought about by bending the plates to the curve of the cylinders. Various processes have been proposed for overcoming this difficulty, but they involve the expenditure of more time and the use of costly accessory machinery. Moreover the time required for the production of electros would put them out of the question for newspaper work. It is, of course, possible to use the original zincos by nailing or soldering them into blank places in the stereo plates, but this is only possible where the edition is small enough to be run off from one set of plates.

"In whatever way three-colour half-tones are printed in the letterpress machines there is the important question of make-ready to consider. Overlaying is out of the question on rotary machines, and to underlay would be no easy task where three plates have to be dealt with. We are aware that there are systems for making-ready electros for rotary machines, such as the McKee and the Claybourn methods, but they are not suited to the rush conditions of daily newspaper printing. Taking everything into consideration we are afraid there is not much hope of colour printing in our daily newspapers being done in the typographic way, and therefore, any progress that is likely to be made in newspaper colour printing is not going to bring business to the photo-engraver as a maker of process blocks or plates."

Gravure and Offset

"The fact is that the improvements that are now being effected in newspaper colour printing are by means of rotary photogravure, and to a limited extent by offset lithography. The strides made in colour photogravure on rotary machines are really marvellous, and the results show continuous improvement. It is this phase of newspaper colour printing that the writer of the article in the 'Bulletin' no doubt has in mind. The printing machinery and the processes have been greatly improved in this process, but these are not the only reasons why the process is so successful for colour work. The real reason is that there is an inherent quality in photogravure which makes it particularly suitable for rapid colour printing. The absence of the screen is one thing, the facility of working overlapping colours is another, and finally there is the wonderful depth of colour. A slight want of register does not show so badly as it does in half-tone dot images, because the outlines are softened and the strength of colour tends to obliterate the error. Another point is that gravure has no printing surface to give grainy results as in stereo printing, and it is independent of bad effects due to the grain of the paper. The ink is merely lifted from the hollows of the engraving and deposited on to the paper without any pressure on the printed parts. Thus, there can be no squeezing-out of the ink as is so often seen in printed matter from half-tone colour blocks. From many points of view photogravure is an ideal process for newspaper colour printing, but it has some drawbacks. First, the preparation of the cylinders is slow; second, it is not practicable to duplicate the cylinders, so as to run additional presses; thirdly, the speed of printing is much below that of letterpress. Of course, where the 'Intersettor' system is used these last two objections disappear."

Rotary Offset

"Offset printing with three-colour rotary machines is coming to the front for weekly periodical printing, and the results achieved so far have been good, but it has not the richness and vigour of colour photogravure, whilst having not much advantage to offer in speed of printing. Moreover, the newspapers do not care to take risks with a process where the damping and chemical treatment of the plate are variable and somewhat uncontrollable factors."

THE National Library for the Blind in Great Smith Street, Westminster, celebrates its jubilee this year. From very humble beginnings the Library has grown steadily and now its shelves house almost 200,000 volumes, in braille. Nearly every book weighs five pounds. The books are transcribed into braille by voluntary writers. Any blind person, no matter of what nationality, can use the Library, which has its own workshop for repairing damaged books.

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Development of the English Newspaper

Notable Exhibition at Bumpus's

As already briefly announced, there was opened on Wednesday of last week at the Old Court House—Messrs. J. and E. Bumpus, Ltd., 350, Oxford Street—an exhibition depicting the development of newspapers through three centuries up to the present day. The large majority of the exhibits are from the library of the Press Club of London; notable among outside contributions, however, are those from the library of the Prince of Wales and a tract from the Lord Riddell collection at Gray's Inn Library. Lord Riddell presided at the opening ceremony, which was performed by Mr. J. A. Spender, and expressed thanks to Mr. Andrew Stewart and Mr. Stanley Morison, who had designed the exhibition.

The whole history of the physical development of newspapers from the early part of the seventeenth century is very instructively illustrated. It shows the newspaper as the invention of the printer, and provides an interesting sidelight on the quality of paper used—which is still in good condition—the expense and labour entailed in production, and some quaint headings and ideas of make-up.

From News-sheet to Newspaper

The exhibition is divided into sections, the first of which—Section A—introduces what are now regarded as the true forerunners of the newspaper. These early forms consisted of half-sheets in folio and were translations of the foreign Corantos. Among these is one lent by the Prince of Wales, bearing the imprint of the year 1620 and called the "Vox Populi," or "Newes from Spaine." Leading up from these come the flood of Mercuries, Scouts, Intelligencers, and the development into the tri-weekly Posts. The reign of Charles I produced a crop of pamphlets from the opposing Royalists and Cromwellians.

Then comes the establishment of the first newspaper—a newspaper, in that the earlier efforts had been pamphlets and the printers had been unable to get away from the idea of a book. The "London Gazette" was started in the year 1665, during the reign of Charles II, when the printing press was under censorship and greatly discouraged. It was known at first as the "Oxford Gazette" but changed its title with the twenty-fourth issue. Except for a week's interval during the Great Fire of 1666, when all the printing shops were destroyed, it has continued its unbroken career right to the present time. Another advance shown in section B is the introduction of the "Posts," appearing three times a week, an improvement on the "London Gazette's" twice weekly. The earliest of these was printed and published about 1702 by B. Beardwell in Blackfriars, and named the "Post Boy." The beginning of the eighteenth century saw the introduction of literary and miscellaneous journals, among which were the "Tatler" and the "Spectator."

First English Morning Paper

In section C we see the earliest approach to the modern newspaper, in the "Daily Courant," the first English morning newspaper, started in March, 1702, three days after Queen Anne's accession. It served as a model for other newspapers which followed it, and was without ornament. Twenty years later what has been called the first modern newspaper, the "Daily Advertiser," was started. For seventy-seven years it maintained a separate existence, and in 1754 appeared with four columns—a format which remained as the standard for half a century, until the "Times" added a fifth column in 1808. In this section we make acquaintance with the first evening newspapers, which were published thrice weekly, and some of the famous weekly journals. Sad to say, their lives were mostly short, and few, if any, survive to-day.

On to section D where we begin to see the newspaper approaching maturity—curiously enough it is during the hundred years from 1750 to 1850 when the great battles for the freedom of the Press were fought by Wilkes and others and resulted ultimately in victory for the Press. That period saw the establishment of many famous newspapers, several of which still flourish, and it was a time when, fighting for their liberty, they gained in prestige and self-respect. Among the still existing dailies which had their foundations in that historic century is the "Morning Post," first published in 1772. During its first twenty years of life it was known as a retailer of coarse social gossip, a newspaper of bad reputation; and not until Daniel Stuart became proprietor and editor did it cleanse itself and begin a long and honourable career. Shortly after, in 1785, the "Daily Universal Register" began publication at the Logographic Press, in Printing House Square. The proprietor was the first John Walter, and shortly after he re-named it "The Times." This period of progress also saw the establishment of the first of the London every-evening papers. Of these, the "Standard," now the "Evening Standard," is still in existence. Of present-day Sunday newspapers the oldest is the "Observer," which began publication in 1791. Another famous Sunday paper, now extinct, was "Bell's Weekly Messenger," one of several of the publications of John Bell.

Modern Make-up

Section E illustrates the emergence of the newspaper from the crammed-up, close-set page, with no breaks, to the clear, easy and quickly-read page we know to-day, with its bold headlines and its paragraphs. The section begins with the "Daily News" of 1846, and later we see the first beginnings of newspaper illustration. A place is given to provincial newspapers, and a group of Scottish and Irish newspapers.

The exhibition is rounded off by a series of Royal Proclamations for the suppression of false news, Acts of Parliament imposing restrictions and taxes on the Press, reports of famous newspaper trials, and an exhibit illustrating the successful efforts of the Press to maintain its life during the strike of 1926.

There is also on view one of the first Stanhope hand-presses, one hundred and thirty years old, from which are being printed facsimile copies of the four-page "Times" of 1805, reporting the Battle of Trafalgar. This press is the property of the London School of Printing. Another exhibit is an original wood-block portrait of Charles Dickens, and another the chair he used when he became the first editor of the "Daily News."

The exhibition, which is free, will be easily understood by use of the able and lucid catalogue, which

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shows clearly the manner in which the exhibition should be viewed in order to understand fully the gradual evolution of the newspaper from the half-yearly newsletter to the twenty-page illustrated paper of to-day.

The exhibition remains open until June 18th.

North London Master Printers

Annual Meeting

Members of the North London Master Printers' Association met on Wednesday of last week at the Alpha Restaurant, Seven Sisters Road, for their annual meeting, the somewhat formal proceedings connected with this event being agreeably preceded by social intercourse and dinner.

On taking the chair at the close of the meal, Mr. W. W. Curtis (retiring president) called on Mr. W. R. Cummins (treasurer) to give the financial statement, the content of his remarks proving eminently satisfactory.

Mr. F. J. Collins proposed the adoption of the treasurer's report and Mr. L. F. Hunt seconded, both gentlemen expressing praise for the able way Mr. Cummins had handled the Association's accounts for the year.

Secretary's Report

Mr. W. J. Mizen, in the course of his report, said that in reviewing the year he would like to strike an optimistic note. "What sort of a year have you had?" he asked. "Has it been good, bad, or has it been very, very bad?" Continuing, Mr. Mizen said that the parrot-cry of "Give me the good old days again!" could not be a serious desire, because no man could possibly wish for a return of the old times with their aloofness and price-cutting, their beggar-my-neighbour methods and the other undesirable practices of years ago. No one, he ventured to think, wished for the old times back again. Although price-cutting still existed and the robber of the printer's deserts was still with them, and the "give-him-the-cold-shoulder merchant" was still to be found, these very undesirable things were reduced to smaller proportions compared with those existing in the "good old days." This change had been brought about by master printers banding themselves together under the wing of the British Federation of Master Printers. Their branch of that Federation—the North London Master Printers' Association—had, under their worthy president and the office-bearers, carried on amidst unparalleled trade depression. What help they had received was due to the assistance they had been able to give each other through the good offices of the Association, of which he himself felt proud to be a member.

Mr. Mizen then dealt with the success which had attended the meetings of the Association during the year. These included the outing with the East and North-East Association arranged by Mr. T. D. Hawkins; the meeting addressed by Mr. Ernest Pheby on the Ludlow machine and the address given by Mr. Curtis on "Cost Keeping and its Revelations." Due credit was also given to Mr. R. F. Morbey who dealt with "Machine Methods and Control." The excellent results accruing from the social side of the Association's activities were also commented upon, special references here being made to Mr. F. J. Collins.

Concluding, Mr. Mizen said that during the seventeen years in which he had been their secretary, it had been his desire to create an atmosphere of confidence amongst the members, to extend their effectiveness and to improve the condition of their trade. It was his endeavour to leave the trade better than when he entered it. However, he believed there was still a lot to be accomplished, but much could be done by a spirit of optimism. Fathers who had sons in the business should encourage their sons to take an active interest in their meetings.

Mr. F. W. Soule said their secretary had presented his report in his usual impressive and optimistic manner, and Mr. Curtis spoke on the tasks of the president being made easy by having Mr. Mizen behind him.

Mr. T. D. Hawkins, speaking as secretary of the East and North-East Association, congratulated Mr. Mizen on the wonderful spirit of optimism contained in his report. Printers being human, they were prone to see the worst side of things only, and he was afraid that was the inevitable tendency to-day. The thing the majority of printers forgot was the good that was being done by the Association. It was doing far more than most of them realised.

Mr. F. W. Soule Elected President

Mr. W. W. Curtis, in proposing the appointment of Mr. F. W. Soule as his successor in the presidential chair, said his term of office had been a very pleasant one.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. W. R. Cummins and unanimously carried, Mr. Soule, in addition to receiving the applause of the members, being invested with the president's collar and badge of office.

Mr. Soule having returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, Mr. F. Gregory was, on the proposition of Mr. Soule, seconded by Mr. D. A. Whitehead, cordially elected vice-president.

Mr. Gregory having returned thanks, Mr. Cummins was re-elected treasurer, on the proposition of Mr. F. J. Collins.

Mr. Curtis proposed the re-election of Mr. Mizen as secretary and Mr. Basil Fish as assistant secretary, a proposition which met with very hearty and general approval.

The committee was re-elected *en bloc* and Mr. Curtis was again chosen as the Association's representative for the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Representatives on the council of the London Master Printers' Association were chosen in Messrs. F. W. Soule and W. J. Mizen.

Mr. F. J. Collins and Mr. C. E. Dooley having made appreciative references as to the work of the retiring president, the secretary and the other officers during the year, Mr. Hawkins gave details of the summer outing being organised by the East and North-East Association on July 7th, in which the North London Association was again invited to participate.

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(Continued from page 512)

Process Engravers' Conference

On Friday morning the conference was resumed with Mr. Edward Hunter in the chair. The first item on the agenda was the presentation of the reports of the Local Associations.

The Northern Association

The Northern Association reported that during the year frequent meetings had been held with an average attendance of twelve members. The matters of greatest importance discussed at these meetings had been again the terms of renewal of the Agreement with the men's Society and scale of reduction in wages. Certain resolutions and proposals had been submitted to Council with a recommendation to proceed to independent arbitration if the Society would not agree. In addition, explanations of the "Bloc-Unit" system of charging had been given. This subject had been thoroughly discussed and received general approval. In view of the 1932 conference being held in the Northern Association District, a committee of five members had been appointed and it was hoped that their united efforts for the smooth running of the present conference would be successful. Mr. Fryers had again acted as president during the year and many expressions of pleasure had been made referring to his unfailing courtesy and tact in presiding at their meetings. It was hoped that he would continue to hold this office for many years to come. Much discussion had taken place with regard to foreign competition, and suggestions had been made with a view to combating same. Reference was also made to discussions on other subjects. Finally, their members wished to express their thanks and appreciation of the unfailing courtesy, tact and help so willingly given by their president, Mr. E. Hunter.

The Midland Association

The Midland Association reported that their chairman, Mr. C. W. Harness, had resigned and had been succeeded by Mr. H. H. Clarke. They desired to pay tribute to the services of Mr. Harness, who had been chairman since November, 1927 and had represented them on the Council the whole time. They also regretted the retirement of Mr. J. Sid Gilbett as their representative on the Council, he having been compelled to resign owing to ill-health.

The Scottish Association

The Scottish Association reported on several subjects that had received attention. As to the state of business, they were inclined to think that members south of the Midlands had no idea as yet as to what trade depression really meant. They themselves had known for a very long time, but were not at all downhearted.

The Process Engravers' Club

The Process Engravers' Club, which is the London Section of the Federation, reported that at its first meeting held on October 15th, 1931, a discussion took place on the subject of rush work and late shifts, at the second meeting, on November 12th, 1931, the subject for discussion was foreign competition, and Mr. Dent read a very interesting paper giving close comparison of prices charged and wages paid which had been gathered direct from a Dutch source. The ninth annual dinner and dance was held on December 11th, 1931, at the Victoria Hotel, and the gathering was an enjoyable and successful one. At the fourth meeting, on January 7th, the first business was the annual general meeting, at which the president, vice-presidents, officers and committee were re-elected en bloc. Mr. Briggs brought forward and explained the working of the "Bloc-Unit" system of charging, and a very interesting discussion followed. At the fifth meeting, on February 26th, Mr. F. Howard, M.P., addressed a well-attended meeting on the Protection of British Industries, which aroused a great deal of interest amongst the members present. The Committee wished to express their thanks and appreciation to Mr. Bailey for auditing the accounts and also to Mr. Dent and his assistants for their co-operation.

The President's Address

The president, in his address to the conference, said that national conditions had entirely changed since they last met. The country had gone off the gold standard; they had a National Government and tariffs; and all these things had affected the craft. They all hoped for an improvement in general conditions. In his opinion the trade of the world would not improve until the questions of reparations and war debts had either been settled or wiped out altogether. The men's Society still had a number of men unemployed and this was a serious drain upon the Society's funds. The Federation was working in close co-operation with the Society. What things would be like without a Federation which had a working agreement with the Society, would be a gloomy picture indeed. They should make supreme efforts to strengthen the Federation as much as possible. The Federation was more important in bad times than in good. He would like to see the Federation set up a committee to agree upon a uniform method of book-keeping. He was of opinion that a uniform system would be most advantageous to the Federation. They now had a 20 per cent. tariff upon blocks made abroad, which, together with the rate of exchange, made it something like 50 per cent. As a consequence the Dutch engravers were not nearly so busy as last year, and there was more work for members of the Federation and less unemployed amongst the men. He would like to thank all those who had worked so hard during the past year. Mr. T. C. Eamer had attended every Council meeting. He was the first to come and the last to go. Mr. P. J. Bailey, the vice-president, had helped him at all times, and there was no more valuable member of the Federation. Messrs. Knighton and Perry had done excellent work in the Process Engravers' Club, and their annual dinner and dance was an outstanding event in the Federation year. The president also mentioned each of the officers of the Provincial Associations, and expressed his indebtedness to Mr. Dent, the Federation secretary, and his assistant, Miss Cotterell, for the assistance which they had rendered to him. The Council had given attention to the question of his successor as president, and said that they had come to the conclusion that the man was Mr. Alfred Craske, who was an absolutely white man and a keen supporter of Federation ideals. Although he was retiring from the presidency he would still be a member of the Federation and would be willing to serve them to the best of his ability. He trusted that he would always retain their good fellowship, for that he valued most highly. (Loud applause.)

Wage Reduction

Mr. A. E. Dent then presented the report of the Council. In the course of his report Mr. Dent referred to negotiations held with the men's Society regarding wage reductions. He went on to say:

On October 14th a conference with the two Societies was held, and our side pressed strongly for consideration of certain minimum proposals.

The Society delegates eventually took this back for ballot, and their Executive issued a very fair and unbiased circular to the members, but by November 24th, we heard that the result of the Ballot was rejection of the New Agreement by a large majority.

This unfortunate result placed the whole Federation movement in a very insecure position—both ourselves and the Societies carried within their ranks a certain number of irreconcilables, who were prepared to overthrow the Agreement and chance the consequences. Ninety days' notice would have destroyed fifteen years of hard work.

Something had to be done, and the help of the Joint Industrial Council was immediately requisitioned. The result, as you all know, was reasonably successful, and it gave us a 6½% wage reduction, lower minimums of £4 12s. 6d. and £4 8s., a substantial amount off apprentices' wages and an improvership of six months at £1 less. The result was a compromise, and, if like many similar results, it completely satisfied nobody, we can at least say that we have steered clear of the rocks, that the craft is still afloat and is continuing its voyage under a Joint Agreement.

Price Reduction

Upon February 1st, concurrently with the alterations in the Trade Agreement, certain alterations in our Price Schedule were brought into operation. These alterations were the outcome of deliberations carried through by two separate committees, one for Black and White, Line and Tone, and the other for Colour Work. These committees were not of the Council body, but were comprised largely of members from the general trade, members of very practical outlook and experience.

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The names of the members who were appointed on the Schedule Committees are as follows:—

BLACK AND WHITE COMMITTEE.—Messrs. T. C. Eamer (chairman), W. G. Briggs, T. C. Phillips, J. S. Gilbett, F. W. Thomas, A. Craske, J. Swain, G. N. Hunter, A. Knighton, F. E. S. Perry, E. H. Atkinson, H. H. Clarke, W. B. Hislop, W. T. Crampton, L. P. Sedgwick; COLOUR COMMITTEE.—Messrs. P. J. Bailey (chairman), W. G. Eade, A. G. Symmons, L. Holt, C. W. Harness, A. Grout, H. G. Seaborne, V. Siviter Smith, H. Wright.

Although all findings of the Committees did not meet your full approval, yet the thanks of the Federation are due to those members who gave their time to the work. In regard to the first half of the Schedule, it was the Council who finally arrived at the 5% reduction as an expedient for bringing together the many diverse opinions. The reductions in the second half of the Schedule are more orthodox, but a few slight amendments have been made by means of a gummed slip circularized April 1st.

Foreign Competition

A copy of the paper given by the Federation secretary at a meeting of the Process Club has been circulated to every member. That paper gave strictly authentic details, showing the amount of British block work which was being handled in the Netherlands up to the time of the change in the Gold Standard. That change had the effect of giving us an automatic tariff duty of about 20% to 25%. Since then our Government has imposed first a 10% and then an additional 10% making 20% duty, so that against all countries which still maintain the Gold Standard, we have a total import restriction of about 45%. The Dutch engravers have lowered their price lists in an effort to jump the barrier, but, according to recent and reliable information from Holland, their block trade with Great Britain has almost come to an end.

Merchandise Marks Act

One of the new import restrictions now operating in our favour has come about as an incident of Customs examination, and that is *delay*. We hear of three or four days being necessary in some cases to clear the goods.

In view of the extensive unemployment in our Industry, your Council decided some time back to make application for the marking of Foreign Process Blocks before importation. This application is well in hand and will be heard by the Board of Trade Committee early in July. If we are successful in this matter, it will be an additional safeguard for our industry by making the Customs examination more intensive, and also by making it easier for the Pressman to ascertain the source of manufacture.

National Union of Manufacturers

This is an association of purely British origin, and was largely instrumental in bringing forward various measures for the safeguarding of British Industry in general. Their offices are a useful mine of information, and they have a fine Board Room, which is at our disposal, free of charge, for Federation meetings, now that we are affiliated.

Propaganda Work

The policy of fostering goodwill for our Federation continues to have the attention of your Council. In October last we co-operated with the Royal Photographic Society in an Exhibition of Colour Processes, which was held at their premises in Russell Square. A very fine collection of colour work was collected; the exhibition remained open for one month and was favourably commented upon in the Press. Two prizes for process work were awarded by the Federation to our own apprentices, who were successful in the annual examinations of the L.C.C. Students Bolt Court. Two prizes were also awarded in the Royal Society of Arts Competition of Industrial Design, Book Production section. We are also represented on the City and Guilds of London Technological Advisory Committee.

"Buy British" Campaign

A series of page advertisements were placed with certain journals appearing on our Fair List, and later another series drawing attention to our recent price reduction and new Federation Schedule. In addition to these efforts, our Federation has received considerably more notice from the trade Press than in previous years. In this connection we have been considerably helped, from a journalistic point of view, by the good offices of Mr. E. Reynolds, of the "British and Colonial Printer," Mr. Roy Clark, of the "Advertisers' Weekly," and Mr. H. J. B. Morris, of "Advertising Display." As an example, I will quote one paragraph which recently appeared:—"It is no part of the functions of this paper to give special recommendation to any particular supplier, but we do suggest very strongly that it is in the best interests of the buyer of printing to insist that the blocks he uses should be made by a firm which is a Member of the Federation of Master Process Engravers."

We are continuing our membership of the Advertising Association.

Advertising Advertising

The co-operative scheme recently started by the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners, under the auspices of the Advertising Association, has novel features which will, no doubt, commend themselves to all of you in the same way that they appealed to your Council. The circular just issued from Federation Office gives all details and your benefit therefrom will be in proportion to your response to the scheme.

The Process Engravers' Compendium

As a crowning piece of propaganda we have the Process Engravers' Compendium just about to be published. This elegant exposition of the art and mystery of our craft has been made possible *firstly* by the generous contribution of subject matter given by the Sun Engraving

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Company through our president, Mr. E. W. Hunter; *secondly* by the careful revision carried out by the Compendium Committee, Messrs. J. M. Philipson, T. S. Barber, W. G. Eade and J. A. Corey; *thirdly* by the rallying round of the supply houses, who have taken advertising space in the book; and *fourthly* by the members of the Federation who will purchase copies for distribution to existing and prospective customers. The price to members is merely a nominal one, and it is up to everyone to order as many as they can and to distribute them through every channel which is likely to bring back a profitable return in the shape of fresh orders. This Compendium is the first really classic piece of publication work ever undertaken by the Federation as a whole, and it is surely an outstanding event in the history of the engraving craft.

Finally, I should like to acknowledge the help and goodwill of the president, vice-president, and all members of the Council and of the Federation who have given their kind support to me in my official capacity. I would also testify to the loyal work of my very able assistants, Miss Cotterell and Miss Steed in running the machinery of the Federation office.

Officers Elected

Mr. P. J. Bailey said that in addressing Mr. Hunter as "Mr. President" he much regretted that he would do this for the last time. Mr. Hunter had rendered magnificent services to the trade. He had had two brilliant years of office. When they looked around for his successor they had to find a man of the highest integrity, and Mr. Craske had that quality in the highest degree. They had to find a man who was a devoted believer in the Federation and what it stood for. Mr. Craske was such a man. They had to find a man who could sell the Federation ideals. Mr. Craske was a brilliant salesman. He was a man who could impart his enthusiasm to other people, and was a successful man in his own business. He was also on the best of terms with the Society, and could be relied upon to give everyone a square deal. He had known him for many years, and it was with the greatest pleasure that he recommended him as a successor to Mr. Edward Hunter.

Mr. Andrew Dargavel associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Bailey. He was sorry to see Mr. Hunter retiring, but was of the opinion that they could not find a better man than Mr. Craske as his successor. Mr. Craske's interest in the Federation amounted to a religion.

Mr. Craske was unanimously elected, and from the chair said that it was a position of intense importance. He regretted that Mr. Hunter was unable to continue. He thanked them for the enormous honour they had done him, which he appreciated very much.

Mr. P. J. Bailey was elected vice-president, Mr. H. Entwistle, deputy vice-president, Mr. T. C. Eamer, hon. treasurer, and Council as follows: Messrs. J. W. Garner, H. Holdsworth, Edward Hunter, J. Swain, F. W. Thomas, C. W. Harness, H. G. Seaborne, A. Dargavel, G. N. Hunter, W. B. Hislop, A. Knighton, E. H. Atkinson, F. E. S. Perry, G. Hoare, and W. D. Tomlinson.

Discussions followed upon a number of domestic topics, and the meeting was followed by an official luncheon at which Mr. H. Entwistle expressed the members' appreciation of the work of Mr. Hunter, to which Mr. Hunter suitably replied.

A further discussion ensued upon the tariff question, which was finally referred to the Council.

During the Friday morning the ladies much enjoyed an excursion to Bolton Abbey.

This concluded the sixteenth annual conference of the Federation of Master Process Engravers—a highly successful conference in every way, and a splendid augury for the future of the Federation.

As stated above, the arrangements were in the hands of the Northern Association of the Federation of Master Process Engravers. The committee in charge was: Messrs. A. Fryers (chairman), H. Entwistle, C. W. Gilchrist, F. W. Thomas, and A. Nixon (secretary). These gentlemen are to be heartily congratulated upon the outstanding success of the conference.

THE Federation of Master Process Engravers make the interesting announcement that the request of the well-known firm of Messrs. Noakes Brothers, Ltd., to join the Federation has been granted. It is known to many that this business was acquired a few months ago by Mr. Henry Tate and Capt. Crewdson, who are the chairman and managing director respectively.

Trade Union Matters

P. AND K.T. FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING.—The 31st annual conferences of the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was held on the opening days of last week, the proceedings taking place at the Town Hall, Yarmouth. The delegates, numbering 55, were welcomed to Yarmouth by the Mayor, whose remarks at the opening of the conference were suitably replied to by the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, J.P., the president of the Federation. The Mayor and Mayoress gave an evening reception to the delegates at the Town Hall.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS.—An instruction to the National Executive to oppose proposals to reduce wages and worsen working conditions was given by the recent annual conferences of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers. The resolution, which was tabled by the Executive, declared that "the depressed condition of the printing industry is due solely to the collapse of the world's money market controlled by the capitalist classes, and not from any cause within the control of the industry. As a consequence, prosperity of the industry cannot be revived by the methods suggested." The conference demanded that the employers should give consideration to the proposals of the national federation "to stop the present system of price-cutting, reduce working hours and overtime, and the limitation of apprentices and learners."

NEWSPAPER WORKERS SEEK ADVANCES. — The National News Guild, which comprises the newspaper members of the Typographical Association, at the biennial conference held at Manchester, passed various resolutions seeking improved conditions. One resolution, which was adopted by the conference, calls upon the Typographical Association to ask for "an immediate advance of £1 per week for all T.A. men engaged on newspapers within the jurisdiction of the Newspaper Society," a second urges the putting forward of a claim for a day off per fortnight or for a half-day per week holiday without loss of pay; and a third asks for compensation in six months' wages for newspaper workers displaced because of newspaper amalgamation. It was also decided to ask the T.A. to take steps to approach master printers and newspaper owners with the view to the establishment of a contributory printers' pension scheme.

MR. R. W. TARRANT, a member of the literary staff of the "Birmingham News," has been presented by the Birmingham Branch of the National Union of Journalists with a biscuit barrel to mark his completion of 25 years' association with the branch. Mr. Tarrant has been a member of the committee of the local branch of the Newspaper Press Fund for about 20 years.

IMPORTED PROCESS BLOCKS.—The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an enquiry on June 20th or 21st at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, as to whether imported printing blocks produced by photo process engraving should be required to bear an indication of origin.

TO-DAY (Thursday) the "Manchester Guardian" includes a sixteen-page supplement on "Publishers of Distinction," in which are recounted the stories of many of the great publishing houses.

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Trade Notes

THE Winterbottom Trust reports net revenue of £33,117 (against £41,898). After meeting dividend on preference shares there is to be no payment on ordinary (against 4 per cent.). A depreciation of £501,942 on the book value is shown in the investments of which the balance sheet value is shown as £1,094,000.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS.—An issue of 2,000,000 six-and-a-half per cent. cumulative first preference shares of £1 each will be made at par by Allied Newspapers over the week-end. Dividends will be due on January 1st and July 1st. The money is required to repay indebtedness already incurred in connection with the purchase of properties by Allied Northern Newspapers. These obligations are guaranteed by the parent company.

THE "Cleveland Standard" series of newspapers (comprising the "Cleveland Standard," the "Middlesbrough Standard," and the "South Bank Express"), has been taken over by Mr. G. Whitaker and Mr. A. E. Looker.

A RECEIVING order has been made in respect of H. Beswick, residing at 115, Livingstone Street, Birkenhead, and carrying on business at 138, Price Street, Birkenhead, under the style of "Beswick and Co.," stationer.

WATERLOW CASE PAYMENT.—It was stated in the King's Bench Division last week that the damages of £610,392 had been paid by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., in the recent action brought against them by the Bank of Portugal in respect of the printing of bank notes. Messrs. Waterlow have also paid an agreed sum as costs.

Termination of Printing Contract

An interesting action relating to the interpretation of a printing order was heard at Bedford Assizes on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Acton. Messrs. Gibbs, Bamforth and Co., printers, of Luton, sued the Catholic Publishing Company for loss of profits resulting from the summary termination by the defendant company of a printing contract.

Mr. E. W. Cave, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that in April, 1931, they agreed to print for the defendants the "Catholic Times," with local editions, for a period of five years. On November 6th, 1931, the defendants gave notice that they were summarily terminating the contract without the notice required by the agreement. This action was justified by the defence in an alleged refusal of the plaintiff firm to print an article in Welsh for the Welsh edition. The plaintiffs submitted that they could not be required under the agreement to print any part of the paper in Welsh.

The Judge held that the contract imposed no obligation upon the printer to print articles in the Welsh language. But if there was, contrary to his view, a breach of contract by the plaintiffs, it was not such a breach as amounted to a breach of the whole contract. It seemed to him that the conduct of the plaintiffs throughout was entirely reasonable and that the defendants were not justified in terminating the contract. His view was that plaintiffs had lost profits of £19 a week for 130 weeks, amounting to £2,470, and he gave judgment for the plaintiffs in that amount, the defendants to pay the costs of £112.

A stay of execution was granted.

Country News

ANGUS

MR. JAMES SIMPSON, Seafield, Carnoustie, a prominent Angus printer and publisher, died last week at the age of 74. Mr. Simpson served his apprenticeship in London, and later went to South America, where he engaged in newspaper work. In 1887 he founded the "Broughty Ferry Guide," and in 1913 established the "Carnoustie Gazette," both papers running independently until their amalgamation last year.

BRADFORD

THE "South Bradford Weekly News," a new paper published in Bradford, Yorkshire, and issued for the first time on Friday last, is given away free, but it provides a full service of South Bradford news and other features usual in the good-class local weekly. The new journal, which has a guaranteed circulation of 10,000 copies, distributed from house to house, by the Parcels Department of the Bradford City Tramways, has eight pages, five 13-em columns in width and 20 inches in depth. The first issue contained twenty-five columns of advertising and fifteen columns of news and other editorial matter. Publicity Services, Bradford, a new private company are the publishers of the paper. Two of the partners, Mr. F. J. Corina (editor) and Mr. George Rodwell (advertising manager) were until recently on the staff of the Bradford and District Newspaper Co., Ltd. The other partner, Mr. G. Crowther, who is the publisher, is a member of the firm of G. Clegg and Son, Ltd., Bradford, who are printing the new paper.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE annual meeting and dinner of the North-Eastern Alliance of Master Printers was held at Newcastle on Wednesday of last week, the special guests being Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the British Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. F. H. Bisset, secretary. At the annual meeting held at the Liberal Club in the afternoon, Mr. J. C. Dresser, Alliance president, presided, and there was a good attendance. All officers were re-elected as follows: President, Mr. J. C. Dresser; vice-president, Mr. J. Thornton; hon. treasurer, Mr. Walter Doig; and hon. auditor, Mr. R. Gibbs. Mr. Bisset addressed the meeting on Federation affairs showing how actively the organisation watches over the interests of the printing industry as a whole. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Bisset on the proposal of Mr. T. M. Appleyard. Afternoon tea, provided by the Alliance president, refreshed the company, and a further address by Mr. H. H. Potts, the Federation organiser, enlightened the members on various points of interest in regard to the visits he had made in this district and in other parts of the country. The Alliance president again presided at the dinner, at which the principal speaker was Mr. H. G. Clarke, who delivered a most earnest address in response to the toast of "The Federation" proposed by the chairman. He dealt with the troubles besetting the industry, and indicated his faith in the ability of printers to recover by travelling together in the Federation as friends with mutual help, mutual trust and mutual goodwill as the guiding lights. Mr. Bisset proposed the toast of "The Alliance" in a witty and philosophical address, the response being in the hands of the vice-president, Mr. Thornton. Mr. Bowes proposed "The Ladies," to which Mrs. Clarke responded. Mr. Clarke then proposed "The Chairman" and expressed appreciation of the musical interludes provided by Mr. Bowes.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 94, 94¾; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 97, 97¾; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 11s. 6d. xd, 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s., 18s. xd, 5½ p.c. deb. 94¼, 93½; Argus Press Holdings 20s. 6d., pref. 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 6d., 10s. 3d.; Buff Book def. (1s.) 9d.; Daily Chronicle Investment 7 p.c. cum. pref. 1s.; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 10s. 3d., 10s., 8 p.c. pref. 20s.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 104½, 105; Thomas De La Rue 4s. 6d., 4s. 3d.; John Dickinson 31s. 6d., 5 p.c. cum. 2nd pref. stk. 99; Financial Newspaper Proprietors 2s. 9d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 8s.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 1st pref. 8s. 9d.; Illustrated London Newspapers deb. 4 p.c. 59½; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 4½d.; Independent Newspapers pref. 19s.; International Linotype 48½; Kelly's Directories 6 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 3d., 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 9d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 102½; Lamson Paragon 15s., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 9d.; London Express Newspaper 32s. 3d., 32s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 4½d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 3d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 95; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s., 4s. 10½d., 6 p.c. pref. 14s. 7½d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s., 6½ p.c. deb. 101½; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 24s. 3d., 23s. 10½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 9d., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck 11s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 14s. 3d.; Weldon's pref. ord. (10 p.c. cum.) 12s. 6d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 12s.

New Companies

NATION PROPRIETARY CO., LTD.—Capital £12,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of the Nation, Ltd., and with a view thereto to acquire the shares of that company, and to carry on the business of proprietors, printers and publishers of magazines, journals, newspapers, books, pamphlets and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. B. Morrell, E. H. Gilpin. Solicitors: G. Barnard Black, York.

P.B. PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in 40,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 3,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each; to adopt an agreement with F. B. Pickard and C. H. Furness, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. J. Fellows, W. Grummitt. Registered office: 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1.

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Some of our type faces:
14pt. Cheltenham Wide with Cheltenham Bold.
12pt., 10pt. and 8pt. Metroblack with Metrolite (based on the popular new Sans).
12pt. Kennerley and Italic.
12pt., 10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Bold and Cheltenham Bold Italic.
12pt. Modern with Doric and Italic.
11pt. Scotch and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Wide and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Bookprint and Cloister Bold.
10pt. and 8pt. Garamond and Italic.
10pt. Modern and Italic.
10pt., 8pt. and 6pt. Old Styles with Doric and Italic.
9pt. Old Style and Italic.

Specimen leaflets of type faces and borders will be sent on request, or representative will call on receipt of telephone message.

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POLSON PRESS PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; an investment trust company, to acquire and hold shares, debentures, stocks, bonds, scrip and other securities in any company or association carrying on any of the businesses of newspaper and magazine and periodical proprietors, printers or publishers, or any business connected with the newspaper and publishing industries, also to carry on the business of newspaper, magazine and periodical proprietors, etc. Private company. Directors: D. Polson and W. G. Saville. Registered office: 10, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEW PROCESS INKS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in 1s. shares; manufacturers of and dealers in printing or other inks, and all substances, materials and ingredients which may be required or used in connection therewith, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sir Reginald Clarke, Kt., C.I.E., J. A. Corey and G. O. Smith. Registered office: 36/8, Peckham Road, S.E.5.

PETTIT AND LEWIN, LTD.—Capital £800 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of general printers, bookbinders, stationers and agents carried on by C. Sumner and A. G. Batchelor as Pettit and Lewin, at 35, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Private company. Directors: C. Sumner and G. A. Batchelor. Registered office: 35, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

BERKLEY PRINTING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. R. Chapman (first and permanent director) (57, Southfields, Watford Way, Hendon, N.W.) and H. W. McLaren.

ARROW PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; newspaper, magazine and periodical proprietors, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. C. Harrison (2, Glanynant Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff) and A. Jenkins.

W. E. DULAKE (PUBLICITY), LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, poster writers, designers and artists, etc. Private company. Directors: W. E. Dulake and E. C. Wood. Registered office: 16 and 18, Elephant Road, Southwark, S.E.17.

SOUTH AFRICAN MORNING NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital of £100, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, advertisers, publishers, press agents, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Pollard, N. F. Grant, G. Ovendale and G. W. Steele. Solicitors: Bircham and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

CHANCERY PHOTO PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; photo-printers, printers, copiers, photographers, publishers, booksellers, stationers, engravers, advertising agents and contractors, lithographers, paper-makers, billposters, artists, etc. Private company. Directors: R. S. Stanleigh and Mrs. D. Stanleigh. Registered office: 53 & 54, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

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Increases of Capital

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £2,000,000 beyond the registered capital of £6,750,000. The additional capital is divided into 2,000,000 6½ per cent. 1st cumulative preference shares of £1 each.

HAROLD WESLEY, LTD. (stationery manufacturers, etc., Harlesden, N.W.10).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £20,000 beyond the registered capital of £80,000. The additional capital is divided into 40,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each.

DOWDESWELLS (STATIONERS), LTD. (Guildford, Surrey).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £500 beyond the registered capital of £1,250. The additional capital is divided into 500 preference shares of £1 each, ranking pari passu with existing preference shares.

SHUREY'S PUBLICATIONS, LTD. (1, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £5,000 in £1 shares beyond the registered capital of £15,000.

M. A. MAGNANI AND SON, LTD. (publishers, booksellers, etc., 6, Maiden Lane, W.C.2).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £5,000 beyond the registered capital of £5,000. The additional capital is divided into 5,000 preference shares of £1 each.

A. A. SITES, LTD. (billposters, etc., 161a, Strand, W.C.2).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £2,000 beyond the registered capital of £13,000. The additional capital is divided into 1,600 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 400 ordinary shares of £1 each.

Mortgages and Charges

BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD. (stationers, etc., The Grove, Southwark).—Satisfaction to the extent of £22,500 of debentures authorised January 6th, 1925, and registered March 19th, 1925. (According to the register of mortgages, the debentures registered March 19th, 1925, originally secured £50,000.)

WESTERN MAIL AND ECHO, LTD. (102-5, St. Mary Street, Cardiff).—Satisfaction to the extent of £700 on September 28th, 1921, of mortgages or charges included in Statement under Section 12, 1907 Act, and filed September 24th, 1908.

DERBY MERCURY AND EXPRESS, LTD. (St. Peter's Street, Derby).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on April 30th, 1932, of debentures authorised August 17th, 1925, and registered August 19th, 1925, securing £16,000.

ENGLISH REVIEW (1911), LTD. (4, Dean's Yard, Westminster).—Particulars filed on May 20th, 1932, of £7,500 debentures authorised December 9th, 1931, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, and copyright and goodwill of "English Review" (subject to debenture dated December 9th, 1931), the whole amount being now issued.

ENGLISH REVIEW (1911), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on May 5th, 1932, of debentures authorised May 8th, 1923, and registered July 6th, 1923, securing £5,000.

SATURDAY REVIEW NEWSPAPERS, LTD. (9, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on May 18th, 1932, of charge dated March 5th, 1932, and registered March 8th, 1932.

C. P. DUNN AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., 79, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.).—Particulars filed of £200 debentures authorised May 14th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

SOUTH ESSEX PUBLISHERS, LTD. (479, London Road, Southend-on-Sea).—Particulars filed of debentures for not more than £4,000, authorised May 9th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £4,000.

BAZAAR EXCHANGE AND MART, LTD. (4-8, Greville Street, E.C.).—Issue on May 2nd, 1932, of £800 debentures, part of a series already registered.

P & P

PAPER & PRINT

FOR

PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS

P & P

Receiver Appointed or Released

CLARENCE PRESS, LTD. (11-13, Bishops Court, Old Bailey, E.C.).—W. H. Dunn, C.A., of Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, High Holborn, W.C.1, was appointed receiver on May 9th, 1932, under powers contained in debentures created December 1st, 1926.

RAGLAN PRESS, LTD. (142, High Road, Wembley).—G. F. Gibb, of The Dutch House, Raglan Gardens, Wembley Park, was appointed receiver and manager on May 14th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated November 6th, 1928. H. W. Smith ceased to act in the above capacities on May 14th.

SWAN BROTHERS, LTD. (printers, papermakers, etc., Lombard Street, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.).—H. W. Freshwater, of Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., was appointed receiver on May 11th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated April 17th, 1930.

LONDON PRINTING SERVICE, LTD. (Paxton Road, Tottenham).—H. Wigzell, C.A., of 111, Moorgate, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager on May 19th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated September 20th, 1928, and deposit of deeds dated May 2nd, 1932.

INVICTUS, LTD. (stationers, etc., 240, Upper Thames Street, E.C.).—M. E.

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Askwith, of Orient House, 42-45, New Broad Street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver and manager on May 12th, 1932.

JAMES HARRISON AND CO. (1927), LTD. (cardboard box, carton and packing machinery makers, etc., Victoria Road, Guiseley, nr. Leeds).—A. Wood, of 71, Albion Street, Leeds, and H. Denby, of 104, Harrogate Road, Leeds, ceased to act as receivers on May 10th, 1932.

C. D. LAWSON AND CO., LTD. (art reproductions, etc., 19 and 20, Fetter Lane, E.C.).—M. Thompson, of 30, Mark Lane, E.C.3, was appointed receiver on May 13th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated July 31, 1931.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "British & Colonial Printer," 58 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of six words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s. d.
Situations Wanted	1 6
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Tenders	2 0
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Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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Telephone: 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS VACANT

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

FULL-TIME TEACHERS required for 1st September, at London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, Stamford Street, S.E.1 :—

(1) GRADUATE ASSISTANT SCIENCE MASTER.—Must have knowledge of the various branches of the printing industry. Salary £276, rising annually by £15 to £528 a year, less 10 per cent. Suitable industrial experience after age of 21 years taken into account for assessment of commencing salary.

(2) INSTRUCTOR FOR BOOKBINDING.—Salary £290, rising annually by £14 to £410 a year, less 10 per cent. To be eligible for this scale, applicants must have had at least 5 years' industrial experience after the age of 21 years. Commencing salary may range from £290 to £360 a year, less 10 per cent., according to number of years' experience after the five years' qualifying period. Applicants must have had practical experience in modern methods of production; all-round experience in book-binding, ruling and warehouse work; a knowledge of machinery used in a modern bindery and must be capable of giving instruction in gilding, finishing, blocking, marbling and design. Experience in estimating, costing, and executive control desirable.

Salaries quoted are liable to revision after 31st March, 1933. Applicants for each position must be capable of giving instruction in an interesting manner to young printers in classroom and workshop, and will be required to associate themselves with school activities. The first increment accrues after two years' teaching experience. Five per cent. of salary deducted for superannuation contributions. Forms obtainable from (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) and returnable to Education Officer (T.1) County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, by 11th June. Canvassing disqualifies.

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FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 189

LONDON : JUNE 9, 1932

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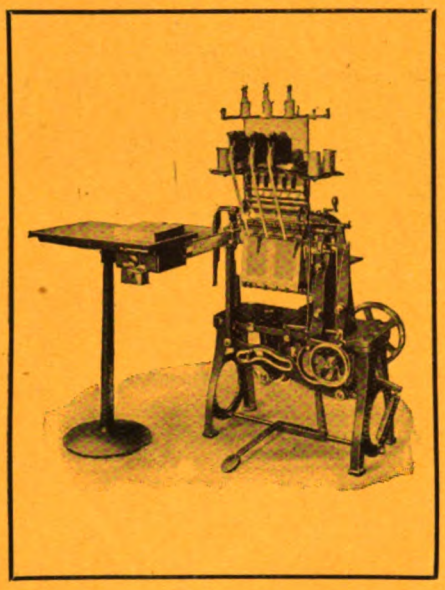


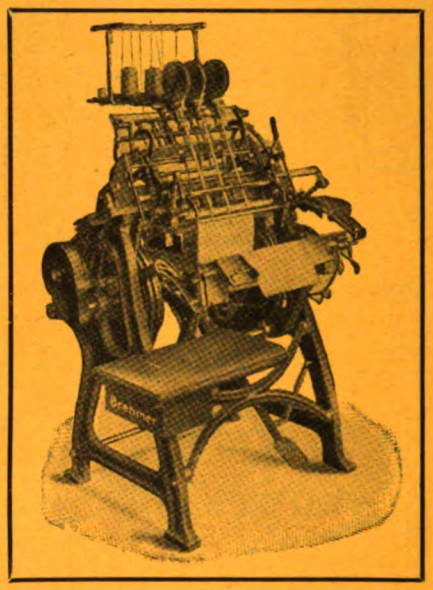
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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 543)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 189

LONDON : JUNE 9, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
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The World of Print To-day

No improvement in business is to be recorded so far as the printing industry is concerned, nor for that matter so far as industry in general is concerned. The returns for the month show an increase in unemployment throughout the country, sufficient to indicate that we are no nearer than before to what some people still call normal conditions.

* * *

Reckon with the Present!

THE lesson we are being taught all the time is that present conditions are what we have to reckon with. We must either make a success or a failure of them. There is no alternative to profit except loss, and if any printer is accepting losses as the inevitable accompaniment of what he terms the depression, he must be prepared to go on accepting them until he alters his methods or quits the scene. Bad as things are, it is quite possible to secure business, to create business, and to finish up with a profit. Many good offices are doing it. Among those who are not there are loose screws, and perhaps there are too many scrambling for too little work. The great difficulty is to get common understanding, common action and common loyalty.

Printing on Coated Art Paper

COATED art paper seems to cause printers a lot of trouble, and it is not always because of cheap quality. Principally it may be that, whilst defects in many classes of paper pass unnoticed, in art paper they may cause damage, or at least do something very noticeable to attract the attention of the machine minder. We assume, rightly or wrongly, that the minder is always very much more watchful when he is doing a half-tone or colour job than on any other class of work. From the paper point of view, a lot more things can happen in coating the body paper with enamel than in making the body paper itself. Clots, particles, bits of grit, imperfectly compounded emulsion, inferior clay or glue or casein, unevenness or defects in brushing, calendering or reeling, faulty packing, careless transport, thoughtless handling, blunt cutting—these are only a few of the faults that can be introduced into art paper just because of the coating that is put on it. Imitation art paper escapes these things to a large extent; but because it lacks the coating and lacks the possible faults, it also lacks the obvious virtues of the genuine article.

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	530
British Federat'n of Master Printers— Programme of Annual Congress ...	532
Law of Commercial Travellers ...	534
Better British Stationery— "Daily Telegraph" Cup Winner ...	534
Birmingham School of Printing ...	534
Trade Notes	536
Trade Union Matters...	536
Modern Ruling Equipment— By Jas. A. Esler	538
Bookbinding Leather Research— Librarians Discuss Deterioration ...	542
Bookbind'gs at L.C.C. Central School	542
New Inventions	544
Five Centuries of Bookmaking ...	546
Country News	547
Advertising Association Convention	548
Sub-Divisions of Printing Papers— A Useful Monotype Chart	549
Allied Newspapers Issue	549
Printers' Exporters' Affairs	549
Commercial Review	550

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Cutting Art Paper

IT is always claimed as a special feature of coated art paper when it has been guillotine-trimmed on four sides. The idea is that, by guillotine trimming, perfect squareness and very true cutting are assured, and that the printer can go straight to his work without further ado. Also, the maker would say that the guillotine cut is more likely to result in positive freedom from edge particles or dust than slitting. Whether a ream has been under the guillotine can be detected by the shiny cut edge from the guillotine blade as opposed to the less reflective edge left by the slitter and cross-cut equipment. There is one thing a guillotine can do which we doubt whether a slitter attachment can do, viz., slightly to curl or curve over the edges of the ream as it cuts through. A blunt knife particularly would do this, and with exaggerated effect if the paper were a bit on the new side. Cutting slightly damp coated art paper is a hazardous sort of business, not to be undertaken if there is any care for consequence.

* * *

Points About Feeding

IN these days of fast-running automatically-fed printing machines, there is no place for paper that does not lend itself to the requirements of the feeding device. All that is needed is paper that does not stick, cling or play tricks. Actually, different sorts of paper have different sorts of tricks, a sufficient number as a matter of fact to furnish data for a comprehensive article. We are only concerned here with coated art paper, and the point we wanted to bring out was that when it happens that the guillotine cutting has turned the edge over, there is great difficulty in getting the automatic feeder (no matter what type) to do its work properly. In such an event what might and what does happen is that the poor art paper is man or girl handled to loosen the edges. That is the time the genuine lover of perfect paper must turn his head away.

* * *

Importance of a Crease

A CREASE mark in the coating of art paper is not by any means uncommon, and when it meets a half-tone block it either damages it or else it causes a marked ink impression which persists through the next two or three sheets.

* * *

Black Inks

MESSRS. LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, LTD., as already indicated in our columns, have issued an ink specimen book showing letterpress blacks in almost one hundred varieties. It is an education for any printer to see this book, not because it is Lorilleux and Bolton's but because most printers call black ink just black ink, and look at the price. It would be a good thing for some printers themselves if they reversed their usual policy and instead of selecting low-priced inks chose the highest-priced inks they could see, even for cheap work. This is exaggerated a bit, but within limits it is advice which might save many a printer many a piece of trouble. But, to return to the blacks, it rarely occurs to the more ordinary printer to study his paper, study his job and buy black ink to answer requirements. There is an endless variety of shades in black, just as there is infinite scope in drying capacity according to the paper to be used, and just as there is a range of choice in dried effect. If a printer studied the endless possibilities in black ink he would arrive at the very helpful and vitally important conclusion that the modern ink-maker has a service to offer (apart from supplying ink) which has no substitute in the best or biggest printing office imaginable. For every different kind of job, class of work, or sort of paper there is an appropriate ink. Just what it is only the practical ink-maker and his chemist can say; and he is a wise printer who has learned to ask. Strange how little use we make of free and exceptional service which waits to come to us and help us do our jobs, better, more quickly, more easily, more satisfactorily and more profitably!

Personalia

MR. CHARLES BAKER, who in 1898 founded the "Newspaper World," which he still jointly edits, has completed sixty years of active journalism and fifty of newspaper proprietorship.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH is to preside at the annual dinner of the Association of Correctors of the Press in October.

MR. EDWARD VERRALL LUCAS, whose name appeared in the Birthday Honours list, and who becomes a Companion of Honour, is chairman of Methuen and Co., the publishers.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, the well-known Parliamentary correspondent of the "Liverpool Daily Post" and the "British Weekly," receives a knighthood.

MR. ALFRED HENRY WATSON, editor of the "Statesman," Calcutta, also receives a knighthood.

MR. R. T. WILLIAMS, of Stoke-on-Trent, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers in succession to Mr. F. F. Boaler, who is now general secretary of the Society.

MR. F. S. HAYES, on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute, gave a talk on "The Binder's Overseer: His Mental Equipment and Duties" before the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association, of which organisation he is the honorary technical representative.

MR. DENIS HENRY TRUSCOTT, who was married at Montrose on Saturday to Miss Ethel Margaret (Betty) Lyell, is the son of Mr. H. D. Truscott, who is a brother of Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart., the chairman of Messrs. James Truscott and Son, Ltd., printers, and himself a director of that firm, in which his son is also a member of the staff.

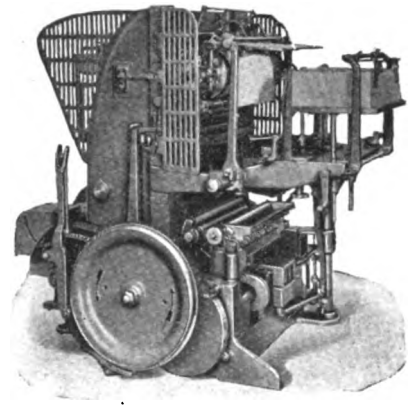
MR. COMRIE COWAN, a director of Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., with Mrs. Cowan and Mr. A. Harrison, a co-director, has lately returned from a business visit to Australia and New Zealand, and is by no means pessimistic as to the future of British exports to those countries in respect of the printing and allied trades.

MR. COWAN'S firm, besides dealing in paper and stationery, do a considerable business in the sale of printing machinery in the Commonwealth and in the Dominion, and much of the fine printing which is to be seen out there is done on the products of British factories. At the present time, however, owing to the tightness of money, the installation of new plant has slowed down. But that, Mr. Cowan says, is only a temporary phase.

MR. W. CHANDLER, a member of the composing-room staff of the "Liverpool Echo," has been presented by his colleagues with a wireless set on his retirement.

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British Federation of Master Printers

Full Programme of Annual Congress

It is announced that the arrangements for the annual congress of the British Federation of Master Printers are now complete, and, to judge by the bookings so far made, the congress will be as successful as any before it. The congress opens on Saturday (11th) at Llandudno and concludes the following Wednesday (15th). The programme arranged is one to inspire to thought and action. It is as follows:—

Saturday, June 11th

8.30 p.m. Reception and Dance in the Grand Hotel.

Sunday, June 12th

11 a.m. Service in Holy Trinity Church, Mostyn Street. Sermon by Canon John Morgan, M.A., of Caernarvon.

2.30 p.m. Young Master Printers only. Y.M.P. Business Session in the North-Western Hotel. (Chairman, Edmund Arnold.) Chairman's review of the year's work. Discussion on Production Records. "Industrial Psychology," by A. Stephenson, B.Sc.

3 p.m. Social Gathering on the Pier.

4 to 5 p.m. Tea in Grand Hotel.

7 p.m. Young Master Printers only. Y.M.P. Annual Dinner and Reunion in the North-Western Hotel.

8.15 p.m. Orchestral Concert in the Pier Pavilion. Soloist, Miss Dorothy Silk.

Monday, June 13tn

9.30 a.m. Annual Congress, First Session (Technical and Costing) in the Grand Theatre, Mostyn Broadway. Official Welcome by the Chairman of the Urban District Council, Mr. R. C. Baxter. Opening Address by the Federation President, H. G. Clarke. Survey of the Work of the Technical Committee, by the Chairman of the Committee, William L. Bemrose. "Set-off," by J. A. Stembridge and G. L. Riddell, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.I.C., followed by discussion. Survey of the Work of the Costing Committee, by the Chairman of the Committee, William L. Bemrose. "Production Records." Subject to be introduced by R. A. Austen-Leigh. Papers by Edmund Arnold and P. J. W. Kilpatrick. "Costing and the Small Printer," by J. Arthur Dixon, followed by discussion to be led by W. H. Sessions and A. B. Sawyer. Vote of Thanks to Speakers, by Alfred J. Bonwick.

2.15 p.m. Motor Coach Excursion for Ladies to Bettws-y-Coed. Tea.

2.30 p.m. Annual Congress, Second Session (Publicity and Selling) in the Grand Theatre. Survey of the Work of the Publicity and Selling Committee, by the Chairman of the Committee, Alfred Langley. "How to Create a Demand for Printing," by (*a*) Arthur Chadwick, and (*b*) J. Perry, followed by discussion. "Printers' own Advertising," by (*a*) M. C. Badcock, and (*b*) W. H. Sessions, followed by discussion. Vote of Thanks to Speakers, by E. H. Dennis.

8.30 p.m. Carnival Dance (Fancy Dress optional) and Whist Drive in the Grand Hotel.

Tuesday, June 14th

9.30 a.m. Annual Congress, Third Session (Annual General Meeting) in the Grand Theatre. 1. Letters and Telegrams. 2. Minutes of Thirty-first Annual General Meeting. 3. Annual Report. 4. Annual Accounts. 5. Appointment of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer. 6. Arrangements for next Annual General Meeting. 7. Votes of Thanks to retiring Office-bearers and members of Council and Committees.

10.30 a.m. Golf Competition, Ladies, on Maesdu Course.

2.30 p.m. Golf Competition, Gentlemen, on Maesdu Course.

3 p.m. Conference Garden Party at Craigside Hydro. Tennis, Croquet, Clock Golf. Tea Dance, 4 to 5.

8.30 p.m. Federation Ball and Supper in the Grand Hotel. Reception by the President of the Federation and Mrs. H. G. Clarke. Supper at 9.45 in the Pier Pavilion. Presentation of Golf, etc., prizes by Mrs. E. H. Dennis. Dancing until 1.30 a.m.

Wednesday, June 15th

Visit to Liverpool and Port Sunlight.

7.55 a.m. Special (breakfast) train leaves Llandudno Station.

9.50 a.m. Train arrives Liverpool (Central) Station.

10 a.m. Closing General Session (organised by the Federation) of the Advertising Association's Convention at Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool. Chairman: Lord Leverhulme (President, Advertising Association). "The Fabric of Advertising." Speakers: Sir Herbert Austin, John Crowlesmith, and E. H. Dennis.

12 noon. Motor Coaches leave Adelphi Hotel (via the new Mersey Tunnel) for Port Sunlight. Lunch by invitation of Lord Leverhulme. Visit to Lever Bros.' Works (including printing department).

Return (*a*) to Liverpool by motor coach (for trains home), (*b*) to Llandudno by special train leaving Rock Ferry Station at 6.35 p.m., and Port Sunlight at 6.40 p.m. (Electric trains run every three minutes from Liverpool Central Station to Rock Ferry.)

Stationers' Conference

About 300 members are expected to attend the annual conference of the Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, from June 18th to June 23rd.

A full programme of business and social events includes a reception by the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. C. Cross) and the Mayor of Southport (Mr. W. H. Bellis), and visits to the Liverpool Cathedral, Chester, Port Sunlight, and a steamer trip to Llandudno.

TRANSPARENT PAPER TARIFF.—The Import Duties Advisory Committee give notice that application for the imposition of increased duties has been made by Transparent Paper, Limited, in respect of transparent wrapping of the "Cellophane" type. Any representations which interested parties desire to make in regard to this commodity should be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, not later than June 20th.

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Law of Commercial Travellers

Remarkable Bristol Case

The question as to when a commercial traveller is really at work has recently been again the subject of litigation, in an action brought before Judge Parsons in the Bristol County Court. The applicant was the widow of George Dunning, and the respondents C. E. Binding, trading as the Globe Carrier Bag Co., of Bristol. The deceased was a commercial traveller living at Pilning, a village a few miles from Bristol, and he had a season ticket on the G.W.R. between Pilning and Stapleton Road stations. On December 8th last he was seen at 5.20 p.m. sitting on a pile of timber on an "island" platform at Stapleton Road station, where extensive alterations were proceeding, and a few minutes later his headless body was found lying between the platform wall and the near rail. The 5.15 p.m. fast train from Bristol to Paddington had passed over the rails. It was stated that the eyesight of the deceased was bad, and that it was a dark and wet night. It was urged for the respondents that deceased's death did not occur in the course of his employment. Deceased was going home, and he paid for his own season ticket.

The Judge said it still seemed to be the law that a commercial traveller, through the curious nature of the occupation, came within the scope of his employment from the moment he left the house to the time he got back, so long as he was travelling to seek orders. It seemed a liberal interpretation and was not given to other persons. There were three points to decide. The first was whether it was an accident or suicide. The evidence was overwhelmingly against suicide. Death was due to accident. The other points were whether the accident was in the course of and arising out of his employment. Commercial travellers appeared highly privileged persons compared with ordinary people who worked in a particular place. The ambit of employment extended, not to the time of getting to the place of work, but from the time of leaving home for the purpose of travelling for their employers.

He had come to the conclusion that Dunning was still in the course of his employment when at the station and gave judgment for the applicant for £300. A stay of execution was granted.

Printers' Fire Insurance

The Federation of Master Printers urges printers to consider the revision of their fire insurance policies covering plant and machinery. It is pointed out that the effect—on the replacement values of existing plant—of the increased cost of foreign-built machinery, due on the one hand to the depreciation of the £ sterling, and on the other hand to the imposition of an import duty of 20 per cent., calls for careful consideration, both by those who hold ordinary policies and by those who have "replacement" or "reinstatement" policies.

A RECEIVING order under the Bankruptcy Acts has been made in respect of H. Gurvitch, 107, Chapel Street, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, under the style of "H. Garrick," printer.

Better British Stationery

"Daily Telegraph" Cup Winner

The British Stationery Council has announced the results of its annual competition for better business stationery, for which the "Daily Telegraph" offered a silver challenge cup. This year designs were invited for the best commercial letter heading and envelope to match.

The winner of the "Daily Telegraph" Cup is the firm of Messrs. W. R. Royle and Son, London. The entry winning the second prize of £10 presented by the Fine Paper Makers, was designed by Messrs. Milton Engraving and Stamping Co., Ltd., London, and printed by Messrs. Castell Bros., Ltd., London. The third prize of £8 goes to Messrs. Martin J. Slattery, Ltd., London.

The winning entries, and twelve others which were highly commended, are being displayed in the windows of the "Daily Telegraph" building in Fleet Street. The judges were appointed by the "Daily Telegraph," the British Federation of Master Printers, and the British Stationery Council. One of the conditions of the competition was that the headings and envelopes must be made from paper manufactured in the British Isles. In arriving at their decision, the judges took into consideration design, quality of printing, quality of paper, and quality of envelope to form an harmonious whole.

Birmingham School of Printing

Honour from the Queen

The Birmingham School of Printing—a department of the Central School of Arts and Crafts—has been specially honoured by having been requested by the Queen to produce a specimen of printing for her Majesty's private possession.

The Royal request was for a setting of Lord Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar." The work is bound in white goatskin, lettered in gold, and is now in the possession of the Queen.

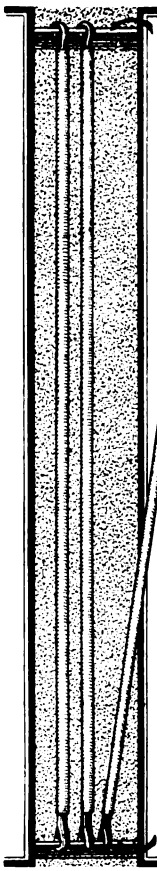
Councillor Oliver Morland, chairman of the School of Art Committee, has received from the Queen's secretary a letter expressing her delight in the book and her appreciation of the work of everyone who has contributed to the making of it.

It was produced under the direction of Mr. Leonard Jay, head of the School of Printing, and is printed on toned hand-made paper, of Imperial octavo size, in Monotype Aldine Bembo, which was selected as being one of the best of the modern type revivals. The pages of type are surrounded by marginal rules in orange, and facing the poem is an impressingly beautiful woodcut illustration, designed by Mr. Bernard Sleigh, a teacher at the School, and cut by Miss Ivy Ellis, a student.

The binding was executed by Miss Joyce Francis, another student.

The production is an interesting sequel to the Queen's acceptance some time ago of two of the school's specimen booklets, for in acknowledging these the Queen requested the school to produce this poem of Lord Tennyson's for her. The event is therefore an indication of the direct interest shown by her Majesty in craftsmanship of the kind exemplified in the book.

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Trade Notes

THE annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association will be held in the Council Chamber, 7 to 10, Old Bailey, E.C.4, on Monday, June 20th, at 2.30 p.m.

THE title of the "Sheffield Independent," which was founded in 1819, is changed, as from June 1st, to "Daily Independent."

VISITORS to the annual gatherings of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association will hear with much regret of the death on Sunday of Mr. Harry Smart, the manager of the Aylesford Paper Mills of Messrs. A. E. Reed and Co., Ltd. Mr. Smart was always one of the most radiant of the contingent that annually found its way to Herne Hill from the paper-making area.

MR. JAMES MACKAY, senior partner in the "Morpeth Herald," died at his residence, Greystoke Gardens, Morpeth, last Thursday night, at the age of 71.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK JOHNSTON, of Cottesloe, Hennapyn Road, Torquay, late London manager of the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd., left £14,056 (net personalty £10,952).

THE thirteenth of the series of Preliminary Reports showing the provisional results of the Fourth Census of Production relating to production in Great Britain in 1930 is to be published with to-day's (Thursday's) issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." The Report, which will be in the nature of an engineering supplement, will cover, amongst other trades, the manufacture of printing and bookbinding machinery, etc.

THE South-West L.M.P.A. has arranged a visit to the Sawston Mills of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., to take place on June 21st. A party of young master printers will accompany the others, and ladies are specially invited.

THE South-East London Master Printers' Association are to visit the new Ford Works at Dagenham on the afternoon of June 28th.

CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS.—The City and Guilds of London Institute, Department of Technology, 31, Brechin Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, have issued regulations and syllabuses for examinations in artistic crafts for the session 1932-33. Among the crafts dealt with are typography, lithography and allied printing processes and bookbinding. An appendix gives a list of the text-books and works of reference appropriate for the examinations in these subjects.

THE nineteenth International Press Congress was opened by the King of Norway on Sunday at Oslo. Eighty delegates and observers, representing over twenty countries, are attending, including five British journalists.

MOVING 20,000,000 NEWSPAPERS.—Over twenty million newspapers, weighing 900 tons, are being moved from the British Museum this week. One copy of every British newspaper published since 1800, and thousands of the more important Empire and foreign journals, all bound into volumes, are being transferred to the repository at Hendon. For the last thirty years magazines have been kept there. The building has now been greatly enlarged and a fine new reading room provided. The newspapers will be arranged on several miles of shelves, and this work of arrangement will take about six weeks. The new reading room will then be opened to the public.

Trade Union Matters

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—The 165th half-yearly report of the Typographical Association, which has just been issued, shows that the chief feature of the period has been the tremendous increase in unemployment, for the amount of unemployment benefit paid out in the half-year is the highest ever recorded in the history of the Association—£35,634—being an increase of £6,524 on the previous half-year, which in itself was a record period. The General Fund sustained a loss of £9,092, and is now worth only £13,912. Included in this is the sum of £10,003 that is held by branches, of which over £9,500 had been spent long before the half-year was ended. One bright feature is the increase by 113 in membership, which now totals 34,495, the highest figure yet attained. The Superannuation Fund has increased by £4,639, due largely to the increased subscriptions which have been payable during the past half-year. The balance in the fund is £95,144.

T.A. YORKSHIRE GROUP.—The annual conference of the Yorkshire Group of the Typographical Association was held at Leeds on Saturday. The Deputy Lord Mayor of Leeds (Mr. G. Brett), who extended a civic welcome to the delegates, was made a member of the Typographical Association for one day, and was allowed to wear the badge of the Association. Mr. William Bottomley, the president of the Leeds branch, also welcomed the delegates, and other speakers included Mr. T. S. Chalmers (Sheffield), and Mr. C. Nicholson (the Leeds representative on the Executive Council of the Typographical Association).

NATIONAL NEWS GUILD.—The following have been elected officials: President, Mr. R. M. Millar (Belfast); vice-president, Mr. C. White (Manchester); editor of the "Newsman," Mr. H. Sheafell; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. W. Kershaw; and the following committee—Messrs. W. Campling, W. P. Buswell, W. H. Crane, A. Layland, R. E. Tutin, L. R. Biddle, H. Pritchard, J. Mitchell, and J. W. Roper. These will continue in office until the 1934 delegate meeting.

MR. F. J. RANDS has been re-elected father of the Hull branch of the National News Guild with Councillor W. Colby as secretary and Mr. H. Beecroft, treasurer.

Co-operative Publishing Society

The balance sheet of the National Co-operative Publishing Society, which owns "Reynold's Illustrated News," for the half-year ending March 26th, shows a deficit of £5,710. It is stated that this figure has been reached by making provision for "returns," a liability which has been existent since September, 1929, and to which the auditors have previously called attention. Compared with the previous half-year, the following increases in revenue are reported; sales by £5,430, advertisements by £3,863, and printing by £2,209.

Messrs. W. R. Rae, J. H. Rankine, E. Whiteley, and Mrs. Dewsbury have been re-elected for a further period of three years on the English board of the National Co-operative Publishing Society. Mr. A. J. Tapping, of Derby, has been elected for two years, the unexpired term of the late Mr. George Brownbill, who was chairman of the board. For the Scottish board of the Society, Messrs. W. D. Gready and W. Cross have been re-elected for a further period of three years.

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Bookbinding Section

Modern Ruling Equipment

By JAS. A. ESLER

The setting of the discs for "striking" patterns is a task which is usually more formidable in the case of disc machines than when dealing with the ordinary pen machine. In the latter case the sheet is more readily sighted, and the pens can be manipulated with the fingers; in fact, if one pen of a down-line pattern is out of alignment the carriage can be raised, and the pen touched with the fingers or with a small pair of pliers, and correct position is at once attained. With discs, the position is widely different, these are set solidly in line on the spindle, and the position of one governs the position of all.

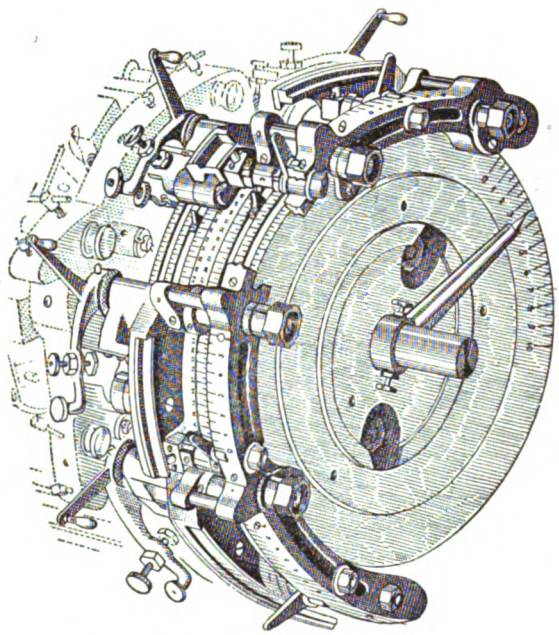


FIG. 1.—NEW AUTOMATIC CAM RING

Automatic Disc Setting

Any method which can be introduced to make the setting of disc striking easier will be appreciated by users of ruling machines.

A big advance in this direction is made by use of the automatic principle as supplied by Messrs. Soldans, Ltd., London. This new method makes cam-setting an operation of first-time certainty and precision: a few simple measurements, the setting of a few scales, and the job is completed, without loss of time or likelihood of error.

Fig. 1 shows the new Automatic Cam Ring with its graduated scales. The depth of the heading is measured, and the pointer at the side set to the corresponding distance on the scale; the result will be to give the longest line which "strikes" the top cross line. The distance from the head line to the next striking position will be the second measurement, and this is set by a striker head, also according to the scale, the same procedure being carried out for the succeeding distances.

If the work is two-up, an additional lifting cam is placed on the outer track in the fixed and determined position marked. Similarly, for three-up, two cams are set in the outer track and the pattern automatically repeats itself.

Operating the Cam-Ring

The usual method of operation is reversed in using this cam-ring. Instead of forcing the disc spindle up by means of cams when it is not required to rule, and allowing it to drop when ruling commences, it is held permanently raised, and brought into play only when ruling becomes necessary.

The spindle is supported in its raised position by a pin which runs under a lifting piece; the pin is on an extending arm, and forms part of the mechanism controlling the spindle which comes into contact with the striker cam. The cam coming into contact with the striker head has the effect of pressing the pin down, and ruling then commences, and continues until the lifting cam releases the pin. This causes the spindle to return to its normal raised position, where it remains until the pin is again forced down. From this it will be seen that if the moment of forcing the pin down can be varied according to the length of the line to be struck, the pattern is altered accordingly.

This is actually achieved by altering the position of the striker head by moving it in the slot according to the distance measured on the job, and set according to the scale on the machine. Each spindle has a movable striker head and scale, so that a pattern can be measured up and set very quickly. The heading is set by measuring the job, loosening the screws, revolving the cam-wheel, and setting the pointer to the measurements taken.

When the machine is actually running, an eccentric adjustment can be operated to correct any slight variation which may have occurred by reason of paper or inaccuracy on the part of the operator.

This Automatic Cam Ring is supplied by Messrs. Soldans on job machines and double-automatics alike.

Further Types of Machines

The "Latest Invincible" double sider disc ruling machine (Messrs. Waite and Sheard, Enterprise Works, Honley) is a first-class mechanical unit, and will meet every requirement of modern high-speed ruling.

The frame is fashioned on the latest principles, possesses unusual strength, and has the quality of lightness in all working parts, thus assuring fast running. The ruling cylinders have a circumference of 42½ inches, and sheets up to this length can be struck in one cylinder revolution, or two or three sheets of 21 inches and 13½ inches respectively.

Ball-bearing centre supports of a new design are fitted for the disc rods, making for the elimination of

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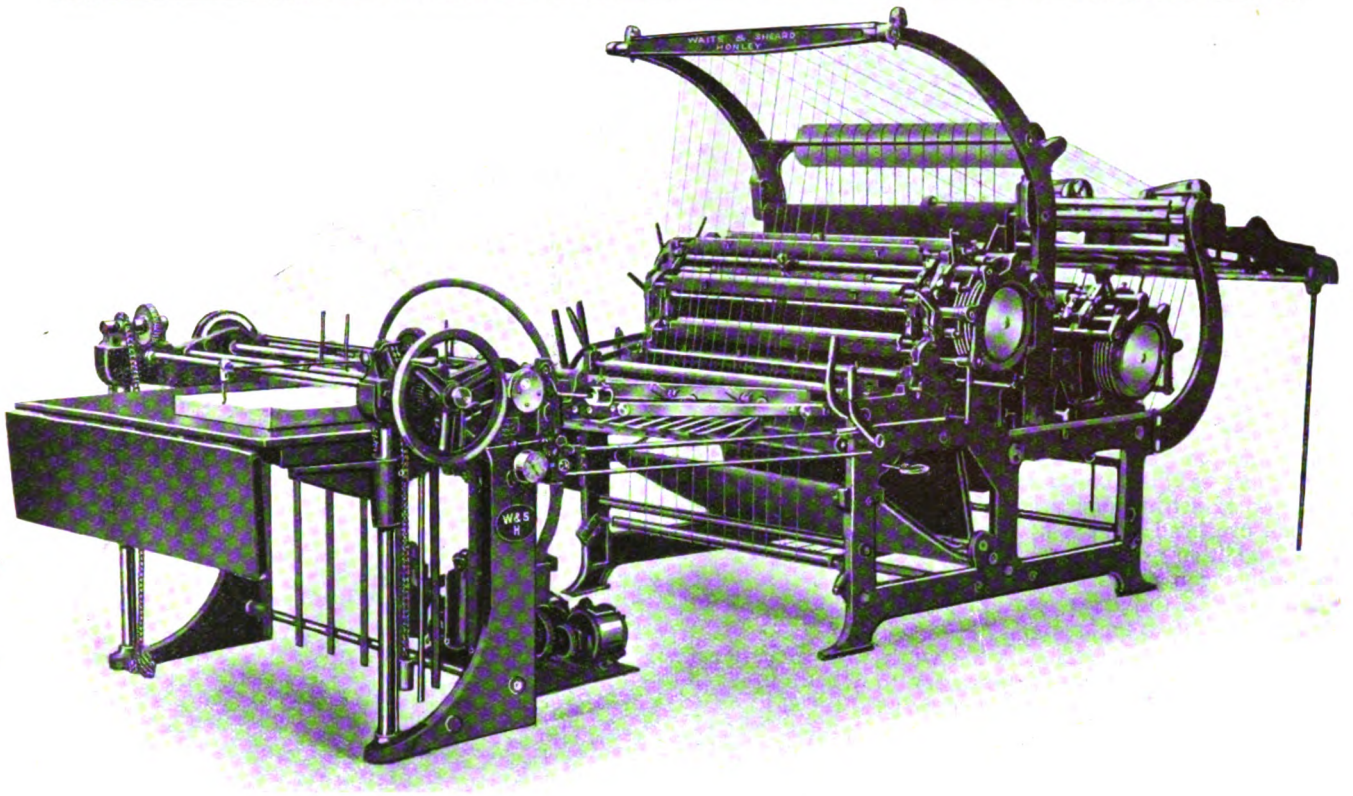
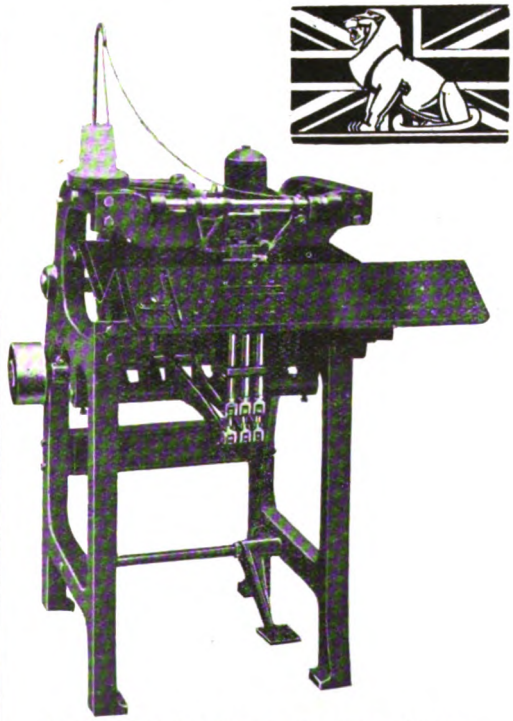


FIG. 2.—"LATEST INVINCIBLE" DISC RULING MACHINE



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sagging, and preventing the skipping of lines. The rubber ink rollers can be turned round and used either way, and, having no cog wheel—they are driven by a transmitter box fitted outside the frame—the question of oil getting on the rollers does not arise.

An up-to-date automatically jogging layboy, with adjustable pulleys, adapted to deliver sheets singly or in pairs is supplied with the machine.

Rotary Perforator and Cutting Attachments

This attachment can be built into single or double sider machines of this type. By its use, cutting and perforating can be accomplished with perfect accuracy and parallel to the ruled pattern. The perforating heads produce work of the slot variety, and it is interesting to note that the attachment is arranged, in the case of this machine, on a level with the ruling cylinders—a distinct advantage in the matter of setting and adjustment, as it is not overhead and out of reach. With the addition of this accessory the machines can produce ruling on one or both sides of the paper, perforating and cutting at the same time.

When the slitting attachment is working, it will, of course, be necessary to have the double layboy attachments arranged to enable the double set of sheets to be delivered simultaneously.

Feeding Attachments

An automatic pile friction feeder with a table capacity of from eight to ten reams may be used with this machine. For striker work the mechanism is controlled direct from the cam-shaft of the machine proper, and a small geared attachment is incorporated for pushing the sheets over each other for sizes approximating to half or one-third the circumference of the ruling cylinder, thus allowing the accurate timing of the sheets in reaching the gate, when "stop" patterns are going through the machine.

With this type of feeder fitted, it is possible and quite practical, if a particularly small job comes along which should be hand-fed, to do so; and there is no need to detach the feeder, as a special steel guide can be affixed to the feeder table. This permits feeding by hand to be carried out without trouble, and the change-over takes but a minute.

Suction Feed

Where the very highest production is desired, the pile suction feeder will have to be considered, and in this connection a feeder of the very latest design with many modern improvements is now available for use with the "Invincible" disc machine. Its speed is limited only by the speed of the machine to which it is attached, and it handles papers of all kinds in a thoroughly efficient way.

A feature of this feeder, and one of prime importance, is the perfect register which can be attained. It will guide paper dead true even if as wide as the capacity of the machine. If the "lay edge" happens to be short, this makes no difference; correct register is secured just the same.

The sheets are fed on to the carrier tapes by a suction roll, which, producing a shivering effect on the sheets, precludes the likelihood of more than one sheet being carried into the machine at a time. Feeding continues accurately until the very last sheet is reached. For striker work, the feed mechanism is controlled direct from the cam-wheel of the ruling machine; and on feint line work the spacing may be regulated so that the sheets travel into the machine at unvarying close space, this having the effect of keeping the cloth free from dampness.

Messrs. Soldans, of Eagle Street, London, supply another type of ruling machine, which is known as the new Stencil Ruling Machine.

Stencil Ruling Machine

The stencil machine produces "striking" patterns by the employment of a principle entirely different from that in use on the disc or pen machine. The method adopted, as has been previously indicated, in striking or stopping, is the raising or lowering of the disc spindle, or the pen carriage, as the case may be, at the correct instant necessary to produce the pattern.

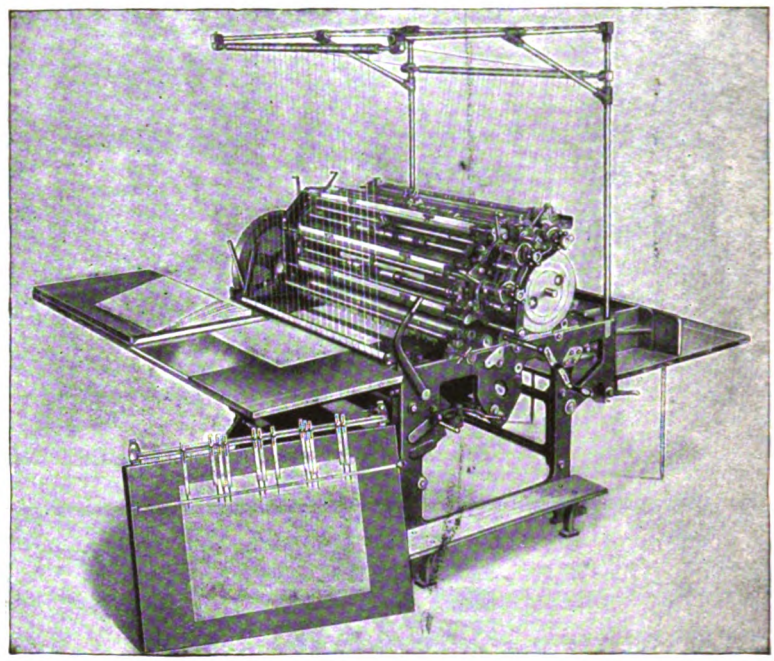


FIG. 3.—NEW STENCIL RULING MACHINE (MESSRS. SOLDANS)

In the stencil method the setting up of the pattern has been considerably simplified, and it is not necessary to use separate spindles for each individual stop; actually the number of stops lose their importance when the work is being done by the stencil method. By its use jobs with five to ten stops, or indeed, any number, in one or more colours can be worked off one spindle, thereby reducing make-ready to the lowest time. No cams whatever have to be set. Slotted stencils, held by screws and wedges, are simply moved laterally or vertically to correspond with the striker pattern on the dummy sheet. The sheet from which the pattern is being set is laid in position on the setting board, and the discs are simply set to pattern spacing, regardless of the striking. The stopping of the down lines is effected by the adjustment of the finger stencils, ruling commencing at the respective points where the discs leave the stencils. The stencil covers the paper as far as the commencing position of the down ruling. This, in addition to effecting the "strike," holds the

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sheet down, with the result that, even on wavy and cockled paper, there is no danger of a "repeat" caused by the fullness of the paper.

The action of the stencil is a "slide," not a "drop on," and it is this which gives the smoothness of result which is a feature of this ruling principle.

Another aspect of this machine is worthy of note. The gate which controls the entry of the sheets into the machine has independently adjustable prongs, having the effect of making cord adjustment a matter of extreme simplicity. The job of adapting the cords to the gate, where the pattern happens to be a close one, is always a bother; this advantage is, therefore, certain to be appreciated. In addition, the gate can, by the use of a single lever, be adjusted to lift for one, two, or three sheets up on the cylinder, and can, conversely, be dropped and held closed actually while the machine is running.

Fancy Patterned Papers

The ingenious idea of giving ruling machines a wider scope by turning them into small replicas of wallpaper machines has been tried and has proved successful. Vulcanised rubber rollers, bearing differing patterns according to choice, are substituted for the usual disc spindle, and ordinary water-colour inks are used. Instantly, patterned papers of endless variety in various colours can be produced, for use as end papers, shopping bags, wrappings of all descriptions. This is also a Soldan feature.

It will be seen that the modern ruling machine has kept pace with the times, and every device which can be thought of has been included to increase output, and if anything improve the quality of the product. In the last analysis, however, there remains the question of the paper which passes through the machine, and if this is faulty for any reason, difficulties will inevitably result. The operator who knows his machine and has met with obstacles of much the same character in the past will as a rule overcome them. It ought to be understood, however, that the quality of the result will in nearly every case be governed by the quality of the paper, all other things being equal.

Books and Bindings for Ireland

Effects of Tariffs

Leading printers and bookbinders in Dublin have little hope that the tax of 15 per cent. on imported books is going to go far in helping the Irish industry, says the "Belfast Telegraph." This is due to the fact that mass production by foreign firms enables them to offer their goods to booksellers there at enormous discounts. Prayer-books and school books, for which there is a large demand in the Free State, offer the best fields for the Irish trade, bookbinders declare.

The Dublin Master Printers' Association has assumed the attitude of "wait and see." An official pointed out that even if books were sent to Ireland to be bound, they would still have to contend with nearly a dozen tariffs on the raw materials, such as cloth, wire, etc.

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Bookbinding Leather Research

Librarians Discuss Deterioration

The Bookbinding Leather Committee, an offspring of the Printing Industry Research Association, formed with the aim of investigating the causes of leather deterioration and other connected matters, continues its investigations and is collecting a great deal of data which should prove very helpful towards a complete knowledge of the cause and prevention of the deterioration of bookbinding leathers. The Librarians' Sub-Committee, which is conducting research from the librarian's view-point, met recently at the British Museum to consider and discuss various questions, such as whether Nigerian leather resists decay when freely exposed to polluted atmosphere. It is generally considered that, like other leathers, it does decay. Whether this is actually so or not the Sub-Committee is endeavouring to determine, and further information is to be gathered.

Another matter discussed was whether mould is of frequent occurrence in libraries. The general opinion was that if books were stored in a damp, stagnant atmosphere mould was liable to grow. But if proper ventilation was afforded the books, the trouble could usually be cured.

Preservative Finishes

Among other important matters discussed was what are the most suitable finishes or preservatives used by libraries; whether or not the rotting of leather is associated at all with any particular colour of leather; and whether or not there is any evidence to indicate that the method of binding a book influences the book's resistance to decay.

After considerable discussion and consideration of these matters, the members of the Sub-Committee examined a number of books in the British Museum, among which were books of less than fifty years' age and others of over 500 years'. Among the former series of books, bound about the year 1890, it was observed that deterioration had been excessive. The latter examples, in the Iron Library, were bindings in white pigskin attributed to the sixteenth century. They were in excellent condition! Also examined were a set of 120 books recently placed in the Museum. They are bound with leather of known history, and analyses were made by the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association before placing them in the Library. So far they have remained in a good state of preservation, after nine months in the Museum. They are to be examined periodically.

Valuable Data

In the majority of libraries there are numerous volumes, in whose bindings the leather is in a state of rank decay, or at least semi-decay. Much of this could, no doubt, be repaired by the right treatment of the leathers. Even should the Bookbinding Leather Committee not be entirely successful in its efforts, the data which it is collecting will be invaluable to bookbinders, librarians, and leather manufacturers. It will provide them with new information on the decay of leathers which will enable them by careful preparation and care of the finished binding to extend greatly the life of bookbinding leathers.

Most libraries can show striking examples of the unsightly state to which leathers deteriorate. Decayed backs, sides broken away, powdery, dusty, and easily scratched leathers—all these defects have solutions, and the trade should support the efforts being made to arrive at them.

Bookbindings in Exhibition at L.C.C. Central School

Once again the annual exhibition of students' work of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts is in progress at the premises in Southampton Row, W.C.1. At this institution the students have facilities for learning a wide variety of artistic crafts, with the aid of skilled instructors who impart to pupils both the artistic and the utilitarian sides of their subjects.

This year's exhibition is well up to those of previous years, and one is struck by the variety and distinctiveness of the exhibits, which are largely the work of the day technical students. All together there are about twenty-eight different crafts illustrated.

The bookbinding classes of the School are well represented with a number of bindings, many of them strikingly modernistic, and none of them ordinary. The designs are mostly the results of ideas originating in the student's own mind, and being put into practice; head and hands in collaboration produce the desired result.

The decorative designs seem to divide themselves mostly into two classes, namely those which make use of straight lines only as ornaments, and those which use leaves, trees and other ornamental factors. The straight-line examples are remarkable for their accurate tooling. One such design carried out by H. McLanachan consists of a number of sets of nine straight lines running both across and down the page and turning at right angles to run round the back of the book. The gold tooling in this example is of a high order and gives a striking result.

A particularly attractive binding is that of a large volume of music MS. by Dr. R. Vaughan Williams. The volume, which is about two inches thick, has been bound by R. Powell in a dark green leather and gold tooled. The title in gold at the bottom of the outside cover adds strength and dignity to the design. A much smaller binding uses radiating lines, making full use of the reflective value of gold. An effective illustration of the cover design harmonising with the text matter is seen in a binding which bears on the cover a horseman taking a fence.

Whether modernistic or in more conventional style, the designs are marked throughout by sanity and good taste, and the quality of the workmanship and the execution is in keeping with the excellence of the creative artistry.

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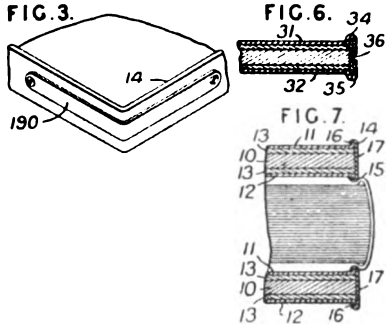
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New Inventions

The Group Abridgments can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, either sheet by sheet as issued on payment of a subscription of 5s. per group volume, or in bound volumes price 2s. each, and the full specifications can be obtained from the same address, price 1s. each.

Press Boards for Book Finishing

A press-board for use in a book-finishing press, as patented by the Met-L-Wood Corporation, comprises a body portion 10, Fig. 7, of fibrous material, which may be laminated, which is disposed between metallic laminations or veneers 11, 12 adapted to form the exterior surfaces of the board and to provide, or assist to provide, a beading



14, 15 along the marginal edge of the board, for emphasising the grooves forming the hinge connections of the book covers. Interposed between the metallic layers 11, 12 and the body portion 10 are fabric sheets 13 preferably of Canton flannel, and all the layers are bound together by adhesive. The beads 14, 15 are formed by turning up a flange portion 16 along the marginal edges of the metallic sheets 11, 12 to co-operate with a connecting-strip 17. The latter is provided with flanged edges to grip over the marginal flanges 16 and is preferably depressed at each corner for the reception of the legs of an angle-bracket 190, Fig. 3, which bracket is held in the depressions by screws. In the form shown in Fig. 6, the metallic layers 31, 32 are bent around an insert-strip 36 to form the beading 34, 35 and secured by soldering. In another modification, the edging of the board and the beading are provided by the metallic layers only and the ends which meet along the edges of the board may be offset from one another and soldered, or turned inwardly and embedded in the body portion of the board and subsequently soldered.—**361,045.**

Decorating Leather, Etc.

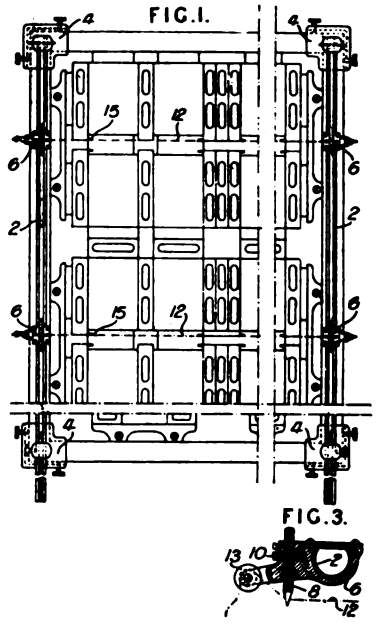
Mr. O. Marotz has patented a process for decorating leather, wood, linoleum, and other materials which consists in printing a negative of the design on paper with a colourless solution of wax or resin, transferring the wax, etc., from the paper to the leather, etc., by means of a hot iron or roller, applying a colouring material to the whole of the surface of the leather, etc. so treated, and finally removing the wax, etc., with its superposed colouring material. When decorating lacquered leather, a lacquer or varnish may be used as the colouring material and bronze powder or gold leaf may be afterwards applied and pressed in with a hot iron or roller. The process may be repeated for multi-coloured work.—**358,229.**

Embossing Dies

In this invention stereotype matrices and embossing-dies are formed by pressing an original into a block formed of a thin layer of a thermoplastic material such as celluloid, acetyl cellulose, guttapercha, or incompletely-condensed artificial resin, supported on a base of hard non-elastic material capable of retaining an impressed design, and covered with a thin sheet of a material which does not soften. The support is formed of cardboard, press-spahn, or a thin sheet of a metal such as zinc, and the covering-layer is of metal foil or other material. A counter mould may be employed when necessary during the preparation of the matrix or die. The back of the matrix or die may be ground smooth, or the cavities may be filled in order to prevent distortion during use. The inventors are Messrs. W. Forstman, P. K. Menzell and O. Boll.—**359,018.**

Registering Formes

A device for facilitating the registering of formes in a chase, as invented by Mr. J. Ilk, comprises two graduated gauge-bars 2, Fig. 1, which can be secured by screw clamps 4 to the side-members of the chase, and support pairs of slides 6, which are connected by a cord 12 or the like. The cord passes through notches in the ends of screws 8, Fig. 3, which are non-rotatably mounted in the slides 6, and can be raised and lowered by means of nuts 10, one end of the cord being attached to a hook and the other held by a



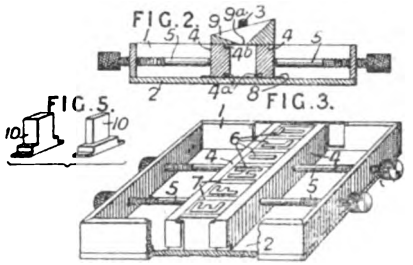
clamping-disc 13. The slides are adjusted at the same height on the gauge-bars, so that the cord comes over page-marks 15, or headlines, on the formes. The cord is then lowered on to the formes by means of the screws 8, after which the page-marks are adjusted exactly to the cord. A second pair of slides may be used, if the formes have both upper and lower register. If the pages are of different sizes, the gauge-bars are transferred to the other sides of the chase, to permit register to be effected in the other direction also. The sides of the chase may serve as gauge-bars.—**356,675.**

Casting Type

Mr. J. Brown has patented a device for casting type, furniture, quads, etc. which comprises a casting-box in which a matrix of flong, etc. is obtained from type or other patterns, and type are then cast from the matrix. The casting-box 1, Fig. 2, has a detachable baseplate 2, and contains a pair of bars 4, between which the type patterns 6, Fig. 3, are positioned. One or both bars 4 may be adjustable by means of screws 5. The type patterns are separated by gauges 7, which may have lugs engaging recesses 4*a*, 4*b*, or may engage in vertical slots in the bars.

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A sheet 8 of flong, etc. is placed between the bars 4 and the baseplate 8, and is indented by pressure applied by clamping-screws 3, which connect the baseplate to a transverse metal-injecting gate 9. The type patterns are then



removed, and molten metal is poured through the gate 9, so as to form duplicates of the type. A type-bar bearing a number of letters or words may be used instead of separate type patterns. Hollow furniture, quads, etc. may be cast by means of cores 10, Fig. 5, which are clamped between the bars 4. A number of pairs of bars may be employed to enable several lines of type to be cast at once. The lugs formed on the type by the recesses 4a, 4b are removed after the casting.—359,492.

New British Patents

Applications

Backhouse, H. T. Printing machinery. 14,257.
Brewer, G. (Taylor). Making process-printing members. 14,251.
Gurner, J. W. Intaglio printing machines. 14,208.
Hanrott, C., Hanrott, H. C., and West and Partners, A. Reproduction of printed, etc., matter. 14,394.
Kitcat, L. G. Catalogues, etc. 14,421; 14,422.
Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges., and Hoch, W. Rotary printing machines. 14,003.
Naylor, W. H. Apparatus for making cartons, etc. 14,425.
Naylor, W. H. Manufacture of folded wrappers, etc. 14,429.
Röchling, R. Plates for printing coloured line screens, etc. 14,016.
Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig and Bauer Akt.-Ges. Apparatus for casting plates for printing machines. 14,187.
Stevens, A. H. (Eureka Photo Mechanical Equipment, Inc.). Photo-reproducing machines. 14,116.
Trist, A. R. Planographic printing plates for photo-mechanical printing. 14,292.
Typograph Ges. Matrix setting, etc., machines. 14,152.

Specifications Published

1930

Crowley, H. F. Printing and damping of gummed tape or the like during unwinding from a reel. 372,806.

1931

Bailey, J. T. P., and Thrissell Engineering Co., Ltd. Counting attachments for printing and other machines. 372,927.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Inking mechanism for printing presses. 372,823.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Method of and mechanism for extracting interconnecting threads between stitched books. 372,974.
Tennant, W. J. (United Autographic Register Co.). Manifolding stationery. 372,980.

A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

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STEREO DRY FLONG

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PETERS, W., LTD., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. "WET FLONG" and "CITOTYP" for hand casting. "STEREO" and "PERFECTA" for machine casting. "PICTURE FLONG" for colour work and half-tones.

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CRABTREE — CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane. Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTOPLATE (Reg. TradeMark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

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Five Centuries of Bookmaking

A Comprehensive Exhibition

Attention has been drawn afresh to many fine examples of the craft of bookmaking in days gone by, by an exhibition in Philadelphia. The exhibition is instructively reviewed in "Bookbinding Magazine" (New York) by Henderson Foulke.

The student of the history of bookmaking, he writes, can hardly fail to be impressed by the number of incunabula and sixteenth century books printed on vellum. "The aristocracy of vellum," indeed, has come to be a favourite phrase to those who glory in the work the hand has done in the making of fine books. Several examples of sixteenth-century volumes bound in vellum were shown in an exhibition conducted by the Rosenbach Company in Philadelphia not long ago. The catalogue for this exhibition, entitled "Five Centuries of Bookmaking," was replete with interest for the book-lover who likes to delve in the history of bookmaking.

In the very earliest days of bookmaking the illustration of books became popular. The "Speculum" of Gunther Zainer, 1473, is one of the earliest printed books with woodcuts. The first illustrated book in Spain appeared in 1483. But it was not until the sixteenth century that the art of woodcutting rose to great heights. At that time Albrecht Durer, in Germany, produced woodcuts which have never been surpassed. The first illustrated book in the New World was produced by Juan Cromberger, celebrated Spanish printer. It was the "Tripatito of Gerson," printed in Mexico in 1544.

Passing through its lowest ebb in the seventeenth century, bookmaking took on a new lease of life in the next hundred years. The French court established the *livre de luxe* as a necessary luxury. Numerous engraved books appeared. During the closing decades of this century and the beginning of the next the colour-plate book achieved perfection. Orme's "British Sports" and Audubon's "Birds" are regarded as the finest colour-plate books ever produced.

Magnificent Bindings

The books mentioned and many other rare volumes were included in the Rosenbach exhibition. Magnificent examples of the binder's craft were shown, many of the books in the original covers.

The "Lactantus" of Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1465, probably the first book printed in Italy, was shown in its original monastic binding. Johannes Fogel of Erfurt, binder of the Gutenberg Bible, made the original vellum for the "Hieronymus," printed by Schoeffer at Mainz in 1470. "The Game and Playe of Chesse," second book printed by Caxton at his Bruges press, is in its original sheep binding; and the original stamped calf binding remains on the "Questiones of Andreas," 1480, first book printed in the city of London. The Homer on vellum of Bartholomew di Libris, 1488, is in its original morocco, and the original binding for the "Poliphilus" of 1499 was stamped calf, executed for the Emperor Charles V.

"The Hymni et Epigrammata Marulli," printed in Florence in 1497 and shown by the Rosenbach Company, is the only known example of a Jean Grolier mosaic binding in perfect condition. The sumptuous mosaic decorating one of the most beautiful books of the sixteenth century, the Giunta "Decameron" of 1527, was done by Derome and is elaborately inlaid and gilt. Morocco, inlaid and gilt to a most ornate design, a masterpiece of French binding of the period, distinguishes the two volumes of Pine's "Horace," an engraved book issued in London in 1733 and 1737.

Modern French Covers

Modern French work includes morocco covers with inlaid lacquer placques by Jean Dunand, decorating "Le Cantique des Cantiques" and "La Creation," printed by J. C. Smied in Paris in 1925 and 1928. Other great craftsmen of the period include Nicolas and Clovis Eve, Roger Payne, Bozerian and Cobden-Sanderson.

In the nineteenth century private presses, though unknown in early periods, began to flourish. Earlier there was Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill press, bringing out its first book in 1757, and there was the Lee Priory Press established by Sir Egerton Bridges in 1813.

"The great impetus given to this class of press in the nineteenth century," says the foreword to the Rosenbach exhibition catalogue, "was due, however, to William Morris, though much of his work was anachronous resulting from his interest in medievalism."

Morris was quickly followed by others—the Doves Press founded by Emery Walker and Cobden-Sanderson; Ashendene Press, the Vale Press, the Bragny Press, etc.

Coming down to American printing, the Rosenbach exhibition included the Eliot Indian Bible, Cambridge, 1661, the first bible printed in America, which, considering the circumstances under which it was produced, must be ranked among the greatest feats of bookmaking.

"The foundation of good printing in America," says the catalogue, "probably dates from the establishment of the Merrymount Press by Daniel Berkely Updike in 1893, two years later than the beginning of the Kelmscott Press in England. That and the entrance into the printing world of Bruce Rogers are the two definite landmarks in the evolution of American typography."

New Pest Attacks Bindings

Scientists are reported to be baffled by the ravages of a new kind of book-worm which destroys leather and paper. It is stated to take the place of the clothes moth in leather upholstery, and of the library beetle in books. In appearance it resembles the clothes moth, but its middle section is orange, and the markings on its wings are longer and darker.

According to one report Professor J. W. Munro, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, is stated to have said that at present there is no known way of dealing with the insect because it has only recently become a general problem. An intensive study is being made of it, and it is hoped that when more is known of its habits, methods will be found to limit its activities.

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Country News

CARDIFF

THE funeral of Mr. Christopher A. W. Benson, of Pentre Street, Cardiff, head reader of the "South Wales Echo and Express," and for forty-three years in the employ of the firm, took place last Thursday in Cardiff Cemetery. Mr. Benson started work in the reading-room of the "Western Mail" at 14 years of age.

DERBY

THE centenary of their founding is being celebrated by the well-known Derby firm of Messrs. James Harwood, Ltd., printers and publishers, of Derwent Street. As a matter of fact, the business was founded in 1831, but a recent change of premises, due to the Central Improvements Scheme has delayed the formal celebration until this year.

EDINBURGH

THE 147th annual report of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures has now been published in book form, and contains an appendix devoted to reports upon individual trades and to reports by members who represent the Chamber upon various local bodies. A report on the printing and manufactured stationery trades in Edinburgh states that Edinburgh has passed through the dullest season of a dull year. Publishers did not place the same number of new books for the spring, and, as manufactured stationery is the handmaid to all trades, it has been feeling the effect of international stagnation in the heavy industries, which do so much to keep subsidiary trades moving. A distinctly more hopeful tone, however, is beginning to make itself heard.

EXETER

WHILE washing a punching machine at Messrs. Southwoods' printing works at Exeter, Molly Stalvies, aged 18, of Whipton, had her left hand crushed by the machine. She was taken to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and detained.

HULL

AT Hull last Thursday, Thomas Houghton Alta (32), a married man, of Lee Street, Hull, was charged with stealing a quantity of printer's type from his former employer. Alta, in mitigation, said he took the type to augment his own. He had started business for himself and he needed the money to reimburse pressing creditors of his wife. Alta had been employed by the Ideal Printers, Midland Street, for twelve months, prior to the date of the offence. He was a compositor and had access to the whole of the shop. From what was said to the firm's foreman the latter visited the C.I.D. and identified the type, which was valued at £3. Det.-Sergt. Mulchinock said Alta's previous employers spoke highly of his workmanship and integrity. Alta had two children. "He attributes his present position to his wife's extravagance, and," added the officer, "I have no reason to doubt it." Alta was placed on probation for two years.

MAIDSTONE

THE death occurred recently at her home, The Cedars, Maidstone, of Mrs. B. R. Boorman, at the age of seventy. She was the widow of the late Mr. B. P. Boorman, J.P. Throughout Maidstone and Kent she was respected by a large circle of friends, and her many activities in charitable and other causes endeared her to all her acquaintances. She was a vice-president of the "Kent Messenger" sports club, and the members of the "Kent Messenger" editorial, office and works staff will always remember the kindly interest which Mrs. Boorman took in their well-being. Not only was she interested in them as employees of her husband, but as a friend both in good times and when misfortune came. The funeral service was at the Knightrider Street Baptist Church last week. Apart from the family mourners, the whole staff of the "Kent Messenger," with the exception of two prevented through illness, were present at the church, and Mr. A. H. Paine, London representative and other district managers, were present. Mrs. Boorman leaves one son and two daughters. Mr. H. R. Pratt Boorman, the son, is the present publisher of the "Kent Messenger."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE "Newcastle-upon-Tyne Free Press" is the title of a new paper which is being published weekly and given away free in Newcastle. It is being printed and published by the Morgan Advertising Services, Ltd., of Western Avenue, Grainger Park Road, and there is a guaranteed regular distribution of 15,000 copies weekly. The paper is of four pages, 15 inches wide and 20 inches deep. In addition to a leading article and correspondence, space is devoted to films, stage, wireless, women and children, together with a serial story. About half the space is devoted to advertisements.

YORK

AN exhibition illustrating the remarkable variety of artistic and impressionist posters setting forth the beauties of York in particular and of the East Coast resorts generally was opened at York on Monday by the Lord Mayor of York. The exhibition was promoted jointly by the L.N.E.R. and the York Commercial Development Committee, and comprises the most striking of this year's L.N.E.R. posters, with a fine set of the original drawings of the artists. A complete panel of York pictorial posters included the famous Minster windows, which is now familiar all over the world, and which was the most striking picture of its kind ever produced for this purpose. There are also examples of artistic work by Frank Mason, Tom Purvis, and Frank Newbald, with historical scenes depicted by Fred Taylor. Mr. T. Hornsby, divisional general manager of the L.N.E.R., who presided, said the company was spending £1,000 a day in advertising. The Lord Mayor, declaring the exhibition open, referred to the development in modern pictorial advertising by which the railway companies had commissioned artists of eminence to design the posters. He commended the efforts of the Commercial Development Committee to attract visitors to the city.





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Advertising Association Convention

Comprehensive Programme for Liverpool

The eighth annual convention of the Advertising Association begins at Liverpool on Saturday. For its five days' duration a very full programme has been arranged, including over fifty speakers and a number of social engagements.

The opening reception to the delegates will be by the Liverpool Hospitality Committee at the Adelphi Hotel —the headquarters of the Convention. On Sunday a visit has been arranged to Southport when a welcome will be given by the Mayor (Councillor W. H. Bellis). Tea will be provided by the Southport Corporation. A tour of North Wales has been arranged for the lady delegates on Monday.

" Britain's Year of Opportunity "

The opening general session on Monday morning has as its theme " Advertising in Britain's Year of Opportunity." Viscount Leverhulme, D.L., president of the Association, will preside, and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Ald. J. C. Cross) will welcome the Convention. The president will deliver his address, and be followed by three other speakers, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, P.C., M.P., Col. Sir James P. Reynolds, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., and Mr. F. J. Marquis, M.A., B.Sc. In the afternoon there will be three sessions. The Manufacturers' Session begins with an invitation luncheon, the host being Mr. Allan Jeans, managing director of the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd. Sir Max Muspratt, Bt. (presiding), Sir W. Clare Lees, O.B.E., and Mr. R. H. Stevens will speak at that session. At the Direct Mail Advertising session Mr. Wallace Attwood, F.R.E.S., M.I.P.E., will preside, and the three speakers —Mr. A. W. Fisher, Mr. Max Rittenberg, F.I.P.A., and Miss E. Maude Woodyard, F.I.P.A.—will speak on " Your Morning Mail." The Newspaper Management Session will be presided over by Mr. Allan Jeans. The speakers will be Mr. Eric G. Underwood on " Research and Publicity: What the Advertising Association is Doing "; Mr. Edward H. Tillett on " What is Wrong in Advertising "; and Mr. Thomas Bell on " The Audit Bureau of Circulations and the Publishers."

In the evening there will be a short tour of some of the more important development schemes in the city at the invitation of the Corporation, followed later by the civic reception and art display. The Lord Mayor will receive the guests at the Town Hall, and Lord Leverhulme will reply to his speech of welcome. Dancing will follow, and there will be an exhibition of books on " Art in Advertising," and a display of original poster work.

British Salesmanship

The annual meeting of the Council will take place on Tuesday morning, followed by a general session organised by the Inc. Sales Managers' Association. Sir Francis Goodenough, C.B.E., will preside and the subject—" Selling British Goods at Home and Abroad "—will be discussed by Major D. J. Colville, M.P., Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., and Sir Edwin Stockton. The Press Representation Session takes place the same morning, presided over by Mr. W. N. Roberts. Mr. Walter J. Harrop will speak on " Press Representation in the North "; Mr. W. W. J. Studd on " Meeting New Conditions in Representation "; Mr. W. Buchanan Taylor on " The Doom of the Representative? "; and Mr. Ulric B. Walmsley on " Better Service, not Lower Rates."

A Clubs' Executives' luncheon will be held on board the Cunard Liner " Carinthia " at noon, when the speakers will be Mr. S. J. Lister, Mr. C. Harold Vernon, F.I.P.A., and the president of the Clubs' council. A business session will follow on board, presided over by Mr. Andrew Milne, and the theme will be " The Future of the Clubs and their Relationship to the Clubs' Council and the Advertising Association." The speakers will be Mr. W. Sim Harris, Mr. F. H. Kelly, and Mr. R. P. Prentice.

On the same day a number of delegates will be invited to luncheon on the White Star Liner " Georgic," and the speakers will be Mr. A. B. Cauty, Viscount Leverhulme, and Mr. Charles Maillard. Mr. James Strong, F.I.P.A., will preside at the following session, when Mr. C. Forbes Keir, F.I.P.A., will speak on " The Opportunity on Merseyside," and Sir Wm. S. Crawford, K.B.E., F.I.P.A., will discuss " Advertising's Immediate Trend."

A " Poster Advertising " Session will be held in the afternoon, and Mr. William Crompton, president of the British Poster Advertising Association, will preside. Mrs. Herbert Richardson, B.A., F.R.H.S., will deliver an historical address on posters.

Official Banquet

The official banquet is in the evening and Lord Leverhulme will preside. He will propose " Our Hosts," and the Lord Mayor will reply. " Advertising " will be proposed and replied to by Mr. F. J. Marquis, M.A., and Lt.-Col. E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C.

There will be a council meeting on Wednesday morning, followed by the closing general session organised by the British Federation of Master Printers. The subject will be " The Fabric of Advertising," and Lord Leverhulme will preside. Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert Austin, K.B.E., Mr. John Crowlesmith, J.P., and Mr. E. H. Dennis will address the meeting. At noon the delegates will visit Port Sunlight and be shown over the works, including the printing department. It is to this session and visit that some of the members of the Congress of the Federation of Master Printers at Llandudno will proceed at the conclusion of their own Congress.

The last session will be in the afternoon. It is the Retailers' Session, organised by the Liverpool Display Association. Mr. Ivor Cooper will preside, and Mr. Everett Jones, B.Com.Sc., will speak on " Co-operation between Retailer and Advertiser."

Golf competitions are being arranged for Saturday and Sunday, and the Corporations of Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey have provided many special transport facilities.

THE following officials of the Scottish Printing Industry Bowling Association have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. John Laing (Perth); secretary and treasurer, Mr. Charles Jackson; committee, Messrs. William Laurence (Dundee), G. Dobie (Edinburgh) and J. D. Wilson (Glasgow).

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Sub-Divisions of Printing Papers

A Useful Monotype Chart

It is a remarkable fact that a satisfactory and concise method for finding out from what standard size of sheet any odd piece of paper has been cut has never been prepared for the use of printers.

This want has now been met by the Monotype Corporation, Limited, who have issued on a royal sheet of stout paper, suitable for framing, diagrams showing forty-eight different folds or cuttings of sixteen standard paper sizes from crown to quad crown, making a total of 768 different sizes.

As an example of its utility, we will assume we have a sheet of paper 6⅝ ins. by 12½ ins., and wish to know from what standard sheet it has been cut. The usual haphazard method would be to move this over various sheets of paper of different sizes until some size near enough was discovered. But by means of the "Monotype" chart we have simply to refer to a heading indicating the narrower measurement (6⅝ ins.), and under this we shall find 12½ ins. This indicates the particular chart showing the paper size from which the sheet was cut to be royal, and that this was cut (or folded) once across the centre, and then twice down, making six to the sheet. It can also, of course, be cut from double royal.

The chart has been approved by the Master Printers Federation, who have expressed the opinion that it is an excellent idea. It is worthy of a glazed frame, and will be found useful in every department of the printing office. Copies free to printers on application to the Monotype Corporation, Limited, 43, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

Allied Newspapers Issue

Lists were opened on Tuesday for an issue by Allied Newspapers, Ltd., of 2,000,000 six-and-a-half per cent. first preference shares of £1 each at par, during the week. The great size of this concern is indicated by the fact that the forty-five newspapers and periodicals published by the company and associated companies in London, Aberdeen, Cardiff, Glasgow, Middlesbrough, Newcastle and Sheffield, have a combined sale of more than 20,000,000 copies per week. The firm controls national Sunday newspapers, namely, the "Sunday Times," the "Sunday Chronicle," the "Empire News"; two national picture papers, the "Daily Sketch" and the "Sunday Graphic," and also the "Daily Dispatch," which is prominent in the north. At Withy Grove, Manchester, Allied Newspapers have established the largest newspaper printing office in the world. In addition, the firm controls, through its subsidiary, the Edward Lloyd Investment Co., the largest newsprint organisation in Europe, Edward Lloyd Ltd., whose mills produce every year 250,000 tons of paper.

BODLEIAN EXTENSIONS.—Extensions to the Bodleian library, Oxford, which are to cost one million pounds, have been assured of completion by an offer of the Rockefeller foundation to appropriate the sum of $2,300,000 (£460,000 at par), in order that it may contribute up to the three-fifths of the cost. The offer has been accepted, and the scheme is expected to take many years to complete.

Printers' Exporters' Affairs

Indian Trade Loss

Re W. THACKER AND COY. (George Hunter Frankling Eatwell, Charles Frederick Hooper and John Chaplin, trading as), printers' exporters, etc., 2, Creed Lane, E.C. This firm failed in October, 1931, and on June 2nd, the debtor Eatwell applied to Mr. Reginald Warmington at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. Mr. E. Parke, Official Receiver, reported that the joint unsecured liabilities amounted to £36,187; the assets had so far realized £6,411 and Mr. Albert Willmott, the trustee, was of opinion that they would eventually yield the sum of £11,422 at which they were valued in the statement of affairs. The firm of Thacker, Spink & Co., was founded in 1819 in Calcutta and carried on business as printers, publishers, booksellers, stationers and bankers. A branch was opened in 1839 at 39, New Broad Street, E.C., as W. Thacker and Co. That branch was severed from the Calcutta business in 1919, and from that date became a separate concern. About 1928 the Calcutta business began to decline, and a private company was registered in July, 1931, as Thacker, Spink and Co., Ltd., with a capital of 6 lakhs of rupees, to acquire the Calcutta business which at that time was solvent. The three debtors and another person were appointed directors and received substantial share holdings in the company, which however, in September, 1931, had to suspend payment and went into liquidation. Since 1928 the three debtors had constituted the London firm of W. Thacker and Co., the debtor Eatwell having had charge of that business since August, 1931, and the other debtors having control of the business in Calcutta. The business was successful until the liquidation in September, 1931, of Thacker, Spink and Co., Ltd., which, together with a subsidiary company, then owed W. Thacker and Co. £13,500 for goods supplied. Knowing that the last-mentioned firm could not withstand such a loss, the applicant Eatwell presented the petition for bankruptcy. He attributed the firm's insolvency to loss of £18,045 by bad debts since July 1st, 1930, and to loss of £3,300 by defalcations on the part of two employees. The only fact reported by the Official Receiver in opposition to the application was the insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities. The Registrar said it was clear that the applicant had traded in quite a fair and proper manner. Trade in India was spoilt by political disturbances and this firm's failure was undoubtedly due to the heavy losses sustained since July, 1931, for which the debtor was not responsible. The discharge would be granted subject to a nominal suspension of three weeks.

"LACK of capital, insufficient turnover, and loss on machinery reclaimed by owners under a hire-purchase agreement" were the causes of failure given by Joseph Henry Rushworth, of 16, Chapel Street, Eccleshill, Bradford, and Frank Strotharl, of 87, Dundas Street, Bradford, carrying on business in co-partnership at 24, Burnett Street, Bradford, under the style of Rushworth and Strotharl, printers, whose first meeting of creditors was held in Bradford recently. The debtors' statement of affairs showed gross liabilities amounting to £211 12s. 2d., of which £202 14s. 8d. is expected to rank for dividend. Assets were estimated at £10, leaving a deficiency of £192 14s. 8d.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 9s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 5½d., 13s., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 93¾, 94¾; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 97, 98½; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 10s. 1½d., 10s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 1½d., 17s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. deb. 93; Associated Newspapers 22s. 10½d., 22s. 4½d., def. (5s.) 13s. 6d., 14s., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 1½d., 19s.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 9d.; Daily Chronicle Investment 7 p.c. cum. pref. 1s.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. 1st deb. 100½; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 9s. 7½d., 9s. 11½d., 8 p.c. pref. 26s.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 105½, 104; Thos. De La Rue 4s.; John Dickinson 31s. 10½d.; Financial Newspaper Proprietors 3s. 0¾d., 3s.; Hutchinson and Co. 1st pref. 8s. 9d., 9s. 3d.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 1st pref. 9s. 3d.; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 5s. 9d., 6 p.c. deb. 90; Kelly's Directories ord. 30s., 28s. 9d., 6 p.c. cum. pref. 19s., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 103; Lamson Paragon 5½p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 6d., 10p.c. cum. pref. 24s. 6d., 24s.; Linotype A deb. 76¼, B deb. 76¼; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 6d.; Geo. Newnes (10s.) 17s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 7½d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 3d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 95½, 93; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 3d., 6 p.c. pref. 15s. 3d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 17s., 6½ p.c. deb. 101½, 7 p.c. B deb. 100½; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 6d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 22s. 10½d., 23s. 9d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 24s.; Raphael Tuck 11s. 3d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 14s. 3d.

Dividends and Reports

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—The Mergenthaler Linotype Co., of New York, shares in which form the preponderating assets of International Linotype, Ltd., has recently issued a circular in which it is stated that "The directors, after carefully considering the outlook of general business and trade conditions which show no improvement, have declared a dividend of 40 cents on each of the 256,000 shares of no par value, payable on June 30th; and a dividend of 35 cents per share, payable on September 30th, 1932. These payments, together with the two previous dividends, will make an aggregate dividend payment for the present fiscal year of $3.00 per share." The directors of International Linotype expect that the dividend to be received by the company on its Mergenthaler stock during the year ending March 31st, 1933, will total $2.25 per share, and this, if the rate of exchange does not greatly change, should permit of a dividend of from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Comps
LTD.
LINOTYPERS TO THE TRADE
LET US QUOTE
The **extra efficiency** we are able to give you, an **ever-ready DAY and NIGHT SERVICE,** and in cases of urgency, **EXPRESS MOTOR DELIVERY,** is worth at least something. And our **price**, by the time the job is finished, has been proved to be the **CHEAPEST in the Trade.**

Some of our type faces:
14pt. Cheltenham Wide with Cheltenham Bold.
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12pt. Kennerley and Italic.
12pt., 10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Bold and Cheltenham Bold Italic.
12pt. Modern with Doric and Italic.
11pt. Scotch and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Wide and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Bookprint and Cloister Bold.
10pt. and 8pt. Garamond and Italic.
10pt. Modern and Italic.
10pt., 8pt. and 6pt. Old Styles with Doric and Italic.
9pt. Old Style and Italic.

Specimen leaflets of type faces and borders will be sent on request, or representative will call on receipt of telephone message.

15 Kirby Street
Hatton Garden
E.C.1
HOLborn 2253

This column is set in our Metroblack and Metrolite Series

HELY'S (stationers and printers).—Net profit to March 31st, including dividends on investments, £11,126 (against £10,206). Final dividend 3 per cent. on preferred, making 6 per cent., also final of 7½ per cent. (same) on ordinary, making 12½ per cent. (same); to depreciation of type, plant, machinery, etc., £1,700 (£1,400); to reserve, £2,000 (£1,000); forward, £1,911 (£2,116).

SPICERS.—Profits £68,266, as compared with £60,847. Dividend 3¾ per cent., against 5 per cent. To reserve for contingencies, £20,000.

New Companies

SALISBURY AND TAYLOR, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers and stationers heretofore carried on by T. F. Salisbury and F. Taylor at Asia House, 82, Princess Street, Manchester. Private company. Directors: T. F. Salisbury and F. Taylor. Solicitor: J. L. Beech, 23, King Street, Manchester.

PARNELLS OF SOUTHPORT, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers and publishers, dealers in leather and other fancy goods, glassware and crockery, jewellery, and art, etc. Private company. Directors: F. R. Parnell and Mrs. Florence M. Parnell. Registered office: 411, Lord Street, Southport.

LOMAX, ERSKINE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of publishers of "Civil Engineering" and other assets, to adopt an agreement, dated May 12th, 1932, between Civil Engineering, Ltd., of the one part, and C. C. Lomax and The Hon. Donald C. F. Erskine of the other part, and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, proprietors of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: C. C. Lomax and Hon. Donald C. F. Erskine. Solicitors: Milles, Jennings, White and Foster, 5, Little College Street, S.W.1.

A. W. CHILDS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer, bookseller and newspaper proprietor formerly carried on by A. W. Childs at 21 and 23, High Street, Petersfield, Hants, as "A. W. Childs." Private company. Permanent directors: A. J. Childs and F. D. Childs (9, Rainshill, Petersfield).

NEWBERY PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, advertising and publicity agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. H. Watts and Mrs. A. Watts. Registered office: 160, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

QUINTIN SIEGFRIED, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; printers and publishers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, journals and books, etc. Private company. Directors: Marion

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Nettdleinghame and D. Sargeant (27, Bryanston Street, W.2).

WING AND WHEEL, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers and journals, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. W. H. Price, Paym.-Lieut. R. J. V. Spurway, R.N. (ret.). Registered office: 21, Rodney Road, Cheltenham.

NEWS LETTER, LTD.—Capital of £100 in 5s. shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Baron Allen of Hurtwood, Baron Marks, Sir George M. Gillett, M.P. Solicitors: Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, Essex House, Essex Street, W.C.2.

Increases of Capital

VISOR, LTD. (Artists, designers of advertisements, printers, etc., 100, Long Acre, W.C.2).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £250 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £200.

GELAPHANE, LTD. (Stationers, manufacturers of and dealers in and agents for papers and wrappers, etc., Gloucester).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £3,000 beyond the registered capital of £100. The additional capital is divided into 3,000 shares of £1 each, ranking pari passu with existing shares.

Mortgages and Charges

PETTY AND SONS (READING), LTD. (printers, etc., 23, Valpy Street, Reading).—Debenture dated May 17th, 1932, to secure £10,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, but excluding real and personal property. Holders: J. S. Cotman, Emmer Green, Reading; and W. E. Petty, Cosham, Hants.

PETTY AND SONS (READING), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on May 17th, 1932, of debenture dated November 18th, 1920, and registered November 19th, 1920. (According to the register of mortgages, the debenture registered November 19th, 1920, originally secured £10,000).

E. AUSTIN AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., 7-8, Colston Avenue, Bristol).—Satisfaction in full on May 12th, 1932, of mortgage dated November 20th, 1930, and registered November 21st, 1930, securing £700.

WARDLEWORTH, LTD. (printers, etc., 14, Tasker Street, Accrington).—Debenture dated May 12th, 1932, to secure £250, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: F. A. Nowell, The Arcade, Accrington.

HYSSETT AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., 91, High Street, Weston-super-Mare).—Debenture dated May 23rd, 1932, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: S. V. Hyssett, 8, Elmhyrst Road, Weston-super-Mare.

OXFORD CHRONICLE CO., LTD. (119, High Street, Oxford).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,300 (being amount issued) on January 14th, 1932, of debentures authorised October 14th, 1905, and registered March 13th, 1906, securing £2,500.

MODERN WALLPAPERS, LTD. (105, Albion Street, Leeds).—Satisfaction in full on October 31st, 1931, of debenture dated February 19th, 1930, and registered February 24th, 1930, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank.

GRAYSON AND GRAYSON, LTD. (publishers, etc., 66, Curzon Street, W.).—Debenture dated May 13th, 1932, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Liver Securities, Ltd., 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

FOILOPRINTER, LTD. (3, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.).—Issue on May 9th, 1932, of £50 debentures, part of a series already registered.

Receiver Appointed or Released

ASSOCIATED COLOUR PRINTERS, LTD. (fine art printers and publishers, etc., 30, Bardwell Street, N.7).—J. G. Street, C.A., of 32, Finsbury Square, W.C.2, ceased to act as receiver and manager on May 19th, 1932.

DOWGATE PRINTING CO., LTD. (102-105, Shoe Lane, E.C.).—F. J. Stokoe, of 39, Gladstone Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19, ceased to act as receiver and manager on May 24th, 1932.

SETCHELL AND CO., LTD. (advertising agents, etc., 14-18, High Holborn, W.C.1).—G. A. Andrews, of 616, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C., was appointed receiver and manager on May 18th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated June 11th, 1931.

P & P

PAPER & PRINT FOR PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS

P & P

A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd.

The directors of Albert E. Reed and Co., Ltd., report that for the year ended March 31st, 1932, after providing for depreciation, interest on debentures, etc., and deducting interim dividend on Preference shares paid in December, 1931, there remains a balance available on the profit and loss account of £84,384 15s. 4d., which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—Provide Preference dividend for six months ended March 31st, 1932, £9,750, by placing to reserve fund £5,000, payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares £11,250, leaving to be carried forward £58,384 15s. 4d.

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Metallised Papers

There has been a great deal of talk lately, according to the *Moniteur de la Papeterie Belge*, about metallised cardboard and paper. The printer is already acquainted with this paper, which he has utilised for a long time. Cardboard, however, appeared much more recently, but has now found a firm footing in industry.

What is this metallised cardboard? Simply a sheet of board covered with aluminium. We already have card covered with a glazed colour or print, and metallised board belongs to the same class. Experience teaches that bleached wood card is best for metallising.

A special plant is needed for manufacture and there are only a few firms in Germany and France who possess the required machines. When we consider that the thickness of the sheet of aluminium is only 9/100 to 1/100 centimetre it is easy to see that the application of the metal is not within the reach of all.

It is to be noted that this board is not like that covered with silver or aluminium paper. No mistake can be made. Cardboard makers who might not be able to distinguish the metallised board from that coated with silver paper have merely to bend the board in a slight curve, which in the case of metallic board will remain, whereas paper-covered board will recover its former shape. Then, again, especially with thin card, when the sheet is made to vibrate the click of metal can be heard. Metallised card is in sheets of various dimensions. The support varies from paper to card of about 300 to 400 grammes per sq. metre.

The aluminium is the ordinary brilliant type or very brilliant; dull or very dull; varnished or not; tinted or not. Red, yellow, gold, green tints are met with which have a peculiar effect.

Paper in Brazil

A report on the Economic Conditions in Brazil (December, 1931), prepared by the Commercial Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Rio de Janeiro and published by the Department of Overseas Trade, says, under the heading of paper: The import figures for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 show a relatively steady decline, partly attributable to the increased and improved production of the local industry, which now produces a large range of qualities of paper. Another factor, in this as in other lines, is the high rate of the Customs duties. Only superior qualities of paper not manufactured locally can now find their way into this market. Newsprint is all imported, for the most part free of duty.

The import figures for 1929 and 1930 were 61,300 tons and 51,722 tons, valued at £1,813,323 and £1,363,048 respectively, a decrease of 25 per cent., a percentage which is appreciably smaller than that in the majority of lines.

Of newsprint paper imported in 1930 (38,561 metric tons), Great Britain sent 527, Norway 15,820, Germany 5,567, and Finland 6,254. Printing paper imports (3,943 metric tons) was received from Great Britain, 1,069; Germany, 632; Sweden, 443.

KNOW MORE ABOUT THE PAPER YOU ARE USING BY SUBSCRIBING TO "PAPER & PRINT" the link between the paper-maker and the printer. A year's subscription costs FIVE SHILLINGS and will save you £'s.

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Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "British & Colonial Printer," 58 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON
Telephone: 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS VACANT

CLERK, smart and energetic, for paper merchant's office, experience of shipping, forwarding, stocks.—Write, stating age, experience, salary required, etc., George Harrison (Agencies), Ltd., 22, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. 6696

PAPER TRADE.—Traveller required for London, with a good knowledge of the Trade amongst Publishers, Printers, etc. Large variety of all grades of Paper to offer, including many Grades of Coated ART, CHROMO, BOARDS, WHITE and COLOURED ENAMELS, and GUMMED, etc. This affords an excellent opening for a capable Salesman. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, to be addressed to Chairman, A. M. Peebles and Son (1927), Ltd., Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers, 65/67, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. 6698

WHOLESALE STATIONERS (Paper Trade) require energetic London Representative; state age, experience, salary, etc.; only the live and ambitious need apply.—Box 6697.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SECRETARY-SHORTHAND-TYPIST Expert desires re-engagement; 10½ years' experience paper trade; accustomed responsibility; highest testimonials.—R., 16, Bendish Road, East Ham. 6669

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

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1859 — 1932

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— MORE SO THAN EVER

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Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—June 9, 1932

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FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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2/3rds OF BRITAIN'S PRINTING METAL IS FRY'S METAL

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●

NICKELOID

PHOTOGRAPHY ● BLOCKMAKING ● ELECTROTYPING ● STEREOTYPING

N101

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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 565)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 190

LONDON : JUNE 16, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

Now that the subject of apprenticeship is being dealt with in more enlightened fashion, and a better class of youth is gradually being drafted into the industry, it is becoming desirable to bring into prominence the opportunities that can be caused to arise for progress and promotion for those who set out to take some branch of the printing industry as a stepping-stone to higher positions.

* * *

The Door to Advancement

JUST to become a journeyman craftsman might have to be the end in sight for most of those who enter upon a career by becoming apprenticed to printing, but unless there clearly exist possibilities of promotion inside the industry or prospects of advancement outside of it for those who seek to gain knowledge to apply in higher positions, the more ambitious type of youth will be discouraged from entering the printing industry by the apprenticeship door. Under a properly organised system of apprenticeship training and education, with selected and approved candidates for entry into the trade, opportunities should be provided for specialised study for those apprentices who are aiming at definite objectives. Instead of being a matter of luck, extraordinary circumstance, or an unusual event, for a craftsman to secure promotion or to obtain an important post inside or outside the trade, it should be made the natural sequel to rightly directed effort.

* * *

Posts for Trained Printers

THERE is likely to be a much keener appreciation of printer applicants for posts in the advertising profession, or for positions connected with publicity and printing in private concerns, when those responsible are able to see that a new spirit pervades apprenticeship in the printing industry and that a keenly intelligent and well-educated type of youth is being trained specially to fit the posts. As things are, very few advertisers or advertising agents look to the printing industry to furnish them with their layout men, technical experts, salesmen or printing buyers. Very rarely do we hear of the large print-using concern installing a printer craftsman as publicity manager, printing buyer or layout executive. In most cases where a printer has the luck to strike a good position in these places he is an office-trained man rather than a graduate

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	554
Master Printers Confer at Llandudno— Successful Gatherings Reflect Optimism	556
Who's Who at Llandudno— A Few Biographical Notes	562
New British Patents	564
Printers' Managers and Overseers— Superannuation Fund to Operate ...	566
Bind'g & Kindred Trades Overseers— Address by Mr. F. S. Hayes	567
Trade with Poland	568
Death of Mr. H. F. Parker— A Well-Known Trade Figure	569
Co-operative Publishing Society ...	569
Lighting the Printing Works— S.-W. London Printers' Discussion ...	570
Country News	572
Trade Union Matters...	572
Trade Notes	573
P.M. & O.A. Bowls	573
Advertising Association Convention	573
Commercial Review	574
Openings for British Trade	576

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from one or other of the works departments.

* * *

Importance of Educational Basis

IT should be clearly demonstrated and made acceptable as a common understanding that for those who enter the printing industry as apprentices there are many openings for advancement. Among others, there are opportunities in departmental supervision, overseership, works management, costing and estimating, typographic layout, copy-writing, salesmanship, technical control, accounts executive control. In the advertising profession there are openings for layout men, printing buyers, technical managers and printing consultants. Outside, there are an increasing number of posts which will eventually be more efficiently filled by trained printer craftsmen than by superficially experienced advertising men. Included in these prospective openings are printing buyers, publicity officials, advertising managers, layout men, stationery controllers and technical advisory experts. We can well understand its not being accepted as yet that the men for these posts are in the printing industry, because the present type of craftsman rests on a low standard of education. Nor is the present generation a great deal better. In actual fact it is only just beginning to be realised that apprenticeship is a matter for organised control from beginning to end. Maybe the next generation of master printers will be better able to take up a fresh viewpoint than the present one, for we are still failing lamentably to lift the general status of the industry.

* * *

Uniformity in Type-Faces

THE acceptance of one type-face as the standard for all forms of its printing is the sort of standardisation that has been adopted by the L.N.E.R., according to an advertisement of the Monotype Corporation, Ltd. If such a decision proves or points to anything, it can only be that faces such as Gill Sans have versatility beyond comparison with any other family in the type world. It has to be remembered that the printing requirements of any such users as a railway company cover nearly everything from consignment notes to the most elegant brochures. In between, print is called upon to serve almost every conceivable purpose. It would be very helpful to printers if there were more of this type standardisation, but we would hesitate to recommend the practice lest it be too uniformly accepted. There are so many beautiful type-faces that we like to see them all going round, provided they are rightly used in appropriate employment. There is such a thing as becoming tired of seeing a type-face, especially if it is pushed into every opening. There is probably no type-face that could stand up to Gill Sans for universal use, and there is probably no user who could so successfully adopt it for standardised application as a railway company.

Mr. CLIFFORD WHITLEY, the publicity director of Gordon Hotels, Limited, has been elected a director of Messrs. J. J. Keliher and Co., London.

MR. FRANK PERKINS has, owing to ill-health, resigned his position as director and chairman of Southern Newspapers, Ltd. Mr. Perkins, who has been a director of the company for thirty-five years, is succeeded on the board by his son, Mr. W. R. D. Perkins, M.P. for the Stroud Division.

Personalia

LORD RIDDELL has been re-elected president of the Periodical Trade Press and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association with Lord Camrose and Sir Edward Iliffe as vice-presidents, and Mr. Percival Marshall executive chairman.

MR. H. H. NORMAN, managing director of the South London Press, Ltd., and a member of the Greater London Greater Press Executive Committee, has been elected chairman of the Joint Advertising Committee, as representing the Newspaper Society.

MR. KENNETH B. REID, of Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd., the well-known Newcastle lithographers and printers, was last week elected deputy president of Newcastle and District Advertising Club.

Mr. R. B. SIMPSON, president of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, is the new president of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association. The sports meeting this year is to be held on July 16th.

MR. E. P. LOBLEY, principal of the Stanley Press, Dewsbury, who was president of the Yorkshire Alliance of Master Printers in 1928-29, has been invested by the Earl of Stradbroke with the rank of Past Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies of the Mark Master Masons.

MR. T. F. ROACH, of Burnley, has been elected chairman of the North and East Lancashire Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Trade in succession to Mr. J. G. Parker, of Colne.

MR. T. GREEN has been appointed chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Yorkshire Alliance of Master Printers.

MR. B. WILLIAMS, who has been head of the C.W.S. advertising department since it opened in 1920, has retired. Mr. Williams started in life as a compositor, and after working at Derby, Stockport and Macclesfield, he joined the Leicester Co-operative Printing Society in 1899. A few years later he started the Garden City Press at Letchworth, where he worked until joining the C.W.S.

MR. ROBINS MILLAR, assistant editor of the "Glasgow Evening News," has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. William Ballantyne as editor of the paper.

MR. W. A. HARDY, of Woodwell Cottages, Clifton Wood, Bristol, has completed fifty-one years' service with Messrs. Fry Bros., printers, of Broad Quay, and later with the W. B. Harris Printing Co. The name of the firm was changed thirty years ago. Mr. Hardy started as an errand boy, and worked his way up to the position of composing-room overseer, a position he still holds.

MR. E. F. MITCHELL, late editor of the "Ilfracombe Chronicle and Gazette," who is leaving the district to reside in Somerset, has been honoured by the journalists, compositors and machinists at a gathering at the office of the "Express and Echo," Ilfracombe. Mr. S. R. Comer presided, and Mr. F. W. Jeffery made the presentation, which took the form of a case of pipes.

MR. J. SKYNNER, a member of the composing-room staff of the "Liverpool Post," has retired after more than 40 years service.

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British Printers Confer at Llandudno

Annual Congress Favoured with Delightful Weather
Successful Gatherings Reflect Spirit of Optimism

For this year's annual congress of the British Federation of Master Printers held at Llandudno from Saturday to Tuesday, June 11th to 14th, the Midlands were the hosts but the Midland Alliance went a little outside its own area in its choice of a meeting place, a compliment to the area of the North Wales Alliance which was received with satisfaction. The Midland



MR. E. H. DENNIS
The New F.M.P. President

Alliance ranks high in the list of Alliances forming the Federation, but on only one previous occasion has it acted as the host for the annual convocation. It has, however, provided three presidents for the Federation and that number includes Mr. H. G. Clarke, who has held the chief office this year.

The numbers of persons attending were only slightly less than at Bournemouth last year, and were greater than might have been expected, looking to the universal need for economy. The formal banquet was replaced by a ball and supper in deference to that economic pressure, but the gatherings otherwise were on the usual lines, with one notable exception, that the congress at its conclusion tailed up to the closing session of another large convention, that of the Advertising Association which was being held contemporaneously at Liverpool. The morning section of that closing session was actually organised by the printers and was attended by the majority of the Llandudno congress visitors.

The whole of the arrangements were in the hands of the popular and able secretary of the Midland Alliance, Mr. D. R. King, with Mr. E. C. Keliher, London, acting as liaison officer between the Advertising Association and the Federation; and everything went smoothly and happily.

Opening Reception

The proceedings were opened with a reception in the Grand Hotel by Mr. E. W. Silk, president of the Midland Alliance, and Mrs. Silk, and Mr. H. G. Clarke, president of the Federation, and Mrs. Clarke. There was a company of about 500 at this ceremony, and immediately after an official welcome by the two presidents, dancing was begun, an excellent band being in attendance. This was continued until midnight, and long before that hour old friends had met old friends and new acquaintances had been made throughout the whole company, knitting up afresh the bonds of brotherhood and common interest in the happiest of social atmospheres.

Special Sermon by Canon Morgan

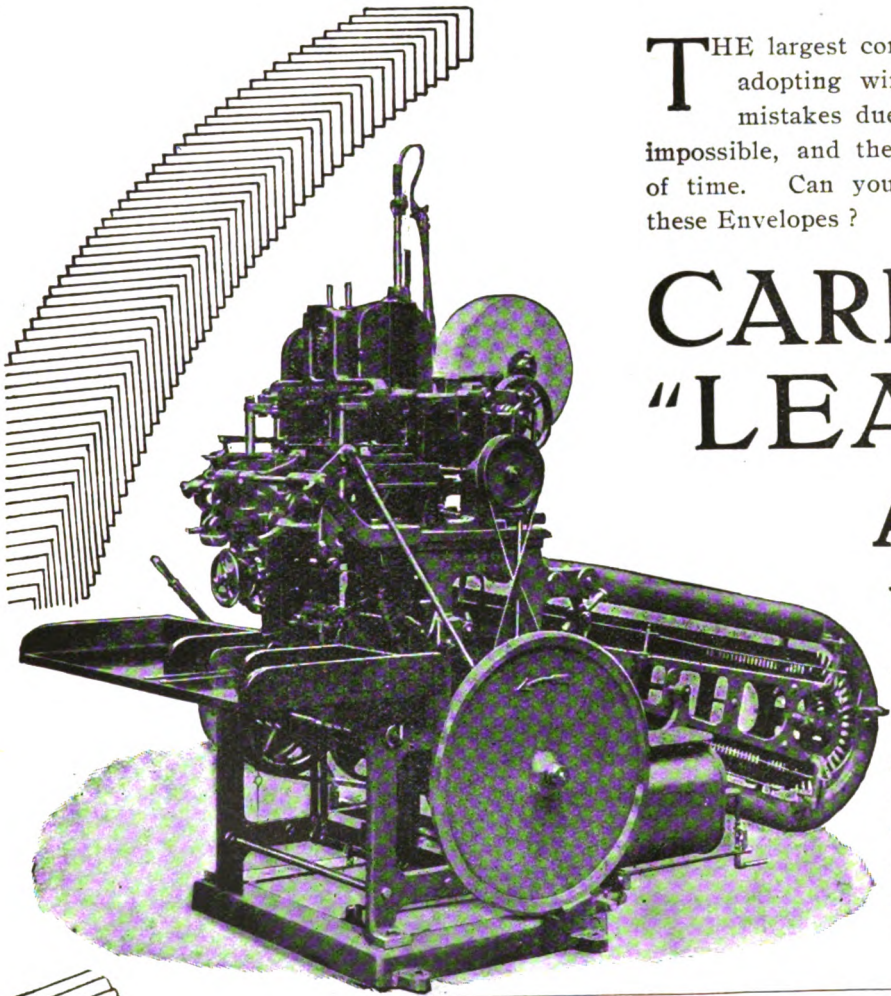
On the Sunday morning, though the weather conditions were delightful and the attractions of the open air considerable, a large number of the members attended the service at Holy Trinity Church. The Rev. Canon John Morgan, M.A., of Caernarvon, preached a special sermon having particular application to the congress. His text was from the Second Epistle to the Philippians, "Doing nothing by faction, not looking each of you to his own things, but each of you also to the things of others," and he likened the constitution under which the Federation operates to the organisation of the Church in its early days. The Federation was seeking to bring concord and co-operation, calm and contentment into the complex and difficult problems of the industry.

A Delightful Concert

The weather was specially favourable to outdoor enjoyment, and a very happy social gathering took place on Sunday afternoon on the Pier. The ladies naturally rather dominated this function, and gay dresses were the prominent note. The male members attended in large numbers, both stalwarts and Y.M.P.s. Tea was served at the Grand Hotel on the Pier during the afternoon, and the hours were passed pleasantly till dinner-time and the evening concert. The concert was an orchestral one and took place in the Pier Pavilion, the chief attraction being Miss Dorothy Silk, the eminent soprano, who is well known to printers as a daughter of the president of the Midland Alliance. Miss Silk can always be relied upon to satisfy the ear of the most fastidious music lover. She is one of the leading oratorio singers in the country and her choice of solos for the ordinary concert platform is always in the best of taste. The items she contributed were all received with great favour and the purely orchestral items rendered by a band conducted by Mr. George Cathie were liberally applauded. Unfortunately, the Y.M.P.s and many of their friends could not attend this concert as their annual dinner was in progress at the same time.

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY



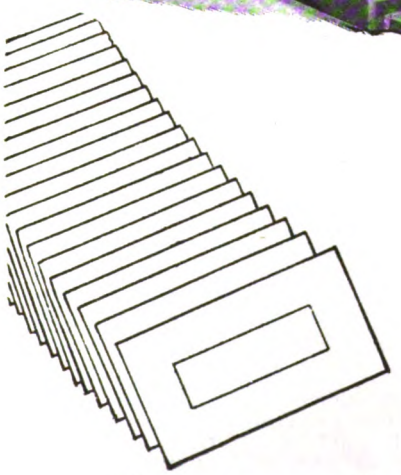
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Y.M.P.s in Serious and Lighter Moods

Sunday was really the Young Master Printers' day. Their business session at this year's congress was confined to the afternoon of that day and did not therefore overlap any business meeting of the seniors, as was the



MR. W. L. BEMROSE



MR. J. A. STEMBRIDGE

case last year. In the evening they held their annual dinner in the North-Western Hotel and this was followed by a special dramatic sketch produced by a few of their members. Altogether quite a day for the Y.M.P.s.

At their congress in the afternoon Mr. Edmund Arnold was in the chair and opened the business with a review of the work of the Young Master Printers' Committee since its appointment last year. Satisfaction was felt, he said, that some good work had been done. Groups had been formed in all the Alliances, and there was a serious effort being made to justify the inclusion of the Y.M.P.s among the standing committees of the Federation. The chief item to which they had specially addressed themselves, and which in fact they had made their own special work, was the procuring of records of production, and it was hoped that in the near future some results would be available that would be of value to the members of the Federation in their work of estimating and costing.

In this connection the chairman paid special tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. P. J. W. Kilpatrick, which had given them all a fresh enthusiasm for the subject after their many discussions on it over a period of three years.

Other matters dealt with had been the suggestion of a special college for Y.M.P.s; as regards this it was thought that the requisite number of students to make the proposition self-supporting would not be forthcoming, and that something might be done towards persuading one of the older universities to include printing technicalities in their classes for business training. A model set of rules for Alliance Groups had been drawn up and had been approved by the Federation Council. A proposal made to lower the minimum age from 18 to 16 was to receive consideration at next Council meeting. Other subjects considered had been the Howard Hazell scholarship in regard to making it better known, and the exchange of Y.M.P.s with other countries. General activities had included week-end conferences, visits to printing works, and lectures.

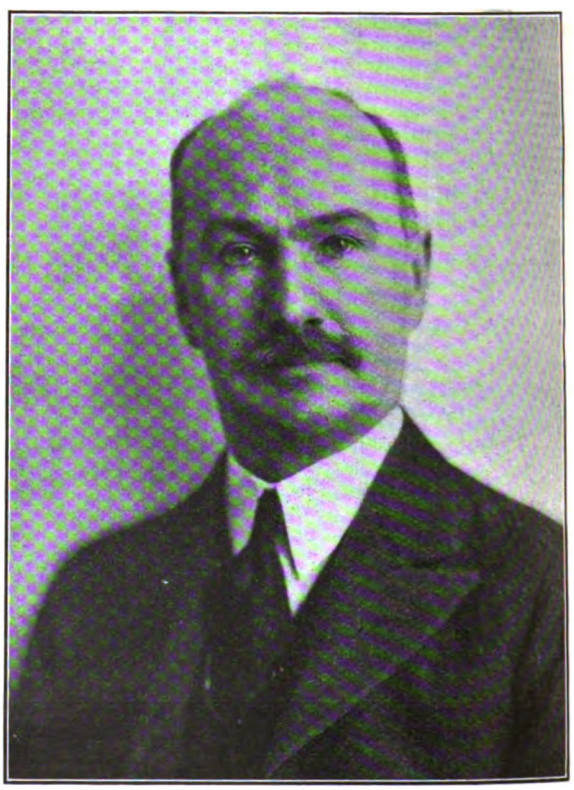
Mr. P. J. W. Kilpatrick supplemented the chairman's review, with special reference to production records, and thereafter a general discussion ensued on details of that subject and its probable value to the industry.

An address which raised a very animated and interesting discussion was then given by Mr. A. Stephenson, B.Sc., of the Institute of Psychology on "Industrial Psychology."

Industrial Psychology

Mr. Stephenson referred to two articles which had appeared in the "Members' Circular" of the Federation, one of these being "Scientific Research and the Printer" in which Dr. G. L. Riddell had demonstrated the advantages which had accrued from such research. But there were factors, he said,—notably the human factor—whose problems were outside the scope of the physical sciences. The other, which was "The Seven Devils of Printing," by W. H. Sessions, had provided him with two particular devils as pegs on which to hang his discourse.

These two malefactors were (1) Varying efficiency of the plant and organisations, and (2) Variation in the estimates of time on the various processes. By the first the author meant difference in efficiency and organisation between one plant and another. There was, however, the further possibility that wide variations in



MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH

efficiency and organising ability might occur at different times in the *same* plant. There were also the extreme cases in which poor equipment was used to the greatest advantage, and good equipment to the least advantage.

As regards the author's interpretation, some variation was inevitable even if all printers were prepared to standardise not only the structure but also the product of printing plants, for the human elements in the various organisations would still bear signs of individual differences in temperament, character, education, ability, adaptability, slavishness to tradition, and leadership, to mention only a few traits, the relative importance of each of which would differ with the

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Amongst many other features the section devoted to "Printing Specimens Reviewed" by H. A. Maddox, is creating wide attention. Read what your fellow craftsmen are doing. Each criticism is supported by an illustration of the work produced. Specimens of work are welcomed for review in this section.

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operating and managerial personnel of each particular plant.

He would ask, however, "Is the individual manager capable of assessing the efficiency of his plant and organisation in relation to others?" What standards of comparison were available? He might have had experience in other plants and other organisations, but his judgment was necessarily circumscribed. Hence he might consider that he was getting the best out of the available equipment, in spite of the handicap due to restrictions imposed by the design and structure of the plant.

Mr. Sessions had rightly attributed to the second of these evil influences nearly as much power as the total for which the other six were responsible. The speaker suggested that Mr. Sessions had indicated the greatest *immediate* need of printing. *Absolute* standard times were impossible, for variations due to physical and mental factors were inevitable. Such variations had considerable diagnostic value and, in the hands of the right observer, could often be turned to good account. On analysis they often yielded information of value in locating the basic cause, which might be remediable. When this was the case, such a remedy would result in a reduction in the frequency or extent of the variations. If this were accomplished, the time assessments would be more consistently accurate, and thus provide a much sounder basis for costing.

Without a thorough-going investigation conducted by observers trained in psychology, physiology, and scientific method, the best that could result was an empirical estimate. The permanent executive could rarely devote in persistent effort the time necessary for the far-reaching research which was essential. The numerous factors operative must be considered as objectively as possible. The interpretation of the data must be free from personal bias, the influence of tradition, or the restriction of limited comparative experience.

In the discussion which followed, many interesting points were brought up, and Mr. Stephenson elucidated some difficult aspects of the subject, after which a cordial vote of thanks to him was passed on the motion of the chairman.

Annual Dinner of Y.M.P.s

The Young Master Printers' dinner was a highly successful affair. There was an imposing toast list on a very artistic menu and the speeches were all of a high order.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in proposing "The Young Master Printers," lived up to his reputation for polished delivery and sparkle of humour. He referred in fanciful style to a few landmarks in their short history from their birth in 1925 to their confirmation as part of the federated body in 1930, and proceeded to congratulate them on the spread of their movement, which, he said, was better organised here than in other countries.

Mr. Edmund Arnold, the chairman, replying, in a happy speech said they were organised for both pleasure and business purposes, that they realised their responsibilities, and that he wished to assure the Federation president that they would strive by vigorous work to justify themselves as a movement.

The toast of "The British Federation of Master Printers" was proposed by Mr. P. J. Kilpatrick, who congratulated the originator of the Y.M.P. movement, Mr. Potts, on his new appointment as Federation organiser, and spoke of the necessity for service.

Mr. H. G. Clarke, Federation president, in replying, referred to the chairman, Mr. Arnold, as the son of one of the most respected of Federation presidents, and to the first annual dinner of the Y.M.P.s, at which Mr. Arnold had said in the presence of the president, future president and officers of the Federation that that was the time—on the first occasion on which the Federation had realised the Y.M.P.s were worthy of attention in the conference arrangements—to gain the respect and confidence of their elders. This dinner, he said, gave him the opportunity in similar circumstances of saying they had gained that confidence. The building up of the Federation organisation was interesting work; it was slow but useful work and he wished in this connection to pay a high compliment to its secretary, Mr. F. H. Bisset. The Federation supplied help, advice and information to its members on almost every conceivable topic affecting the industry.

Mr. Clive E. Bemrose proposed the toast of "The Guests," mentioning particularly Mr. Clarke as president, Mr. E. H. Dennis as coming president, Mr. B. Guy Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. E. W. Silk (president of the Midland Alliance), Mr. and Miss Duncan, who had come from the Advertising Convention at Liverpool, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Kilpatrick, senr., Mr. Harry H. Potts and Mr. F. H. Bisset.

Mr. E. H. Dennis responded appropriately in an effective speech.

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. W. K. Silk, who referred to Mr. Arnold's successful appearance as chairman at the business meeting in the afternoon, and to his excellent conduct in the chair at the dinner.

Official Welcome

On Monday last the formal proceedings of the congress were opened by an official welcome given by Mr. R. C. Baxter, chairman of the Llandudno Urban District Council. Printers, he said, were an important body of men and they were welcome at Llandudno.

Opening Address by President

In opening the congress on Monday morning, the retiring president, Mr. H. G. Clarke referred to the order of the proceedings and the speakers who were to take part. He went on to speak of the price-cutting evil for which he said the only known remedy was costing. It and many other problems presented themselves to-day in the industry and in the congress meetings the solution must be found. He was pleased to be able to state that the demands by members for services of the costing staff for the installation and revision of the Costing System during the past year had been good. The Costing Committee had decided to hold annual examinations in Costing in each of the twelve Alliances of the Federation. The Federation was indebted this year, as it had been in the past, to the members of this Committee for the work they had done and in that connection he was sure they would wish him to mention specifically the chairman, Mr. Bemrose. The chairman then called on Mr. William Bemrose, chairman of the Technical Committee, to give a survey of the work of the Technical Committee.

Work of the Technical Committee

Mr. William L. Bemrose said that the Committee had closely watched the first year's working of the Printing Industry Research Association, of whose total present membership of 318 no fewer than 138—printers or bookbinders—were members of the Federation. Owing to keen competition, the present tendency was

(Continued on page 571.)

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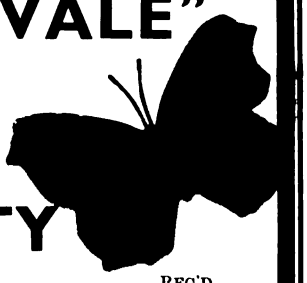
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Who's Who at Llandudno

A Few Biographical Notes

Mr. E. H. DENNIS, J.P., the president of the British Federation of Master Printers for the ensuing year, possesses outstanding qualifications. Long, active and distinguished association with the Federation has provided him with an inside knowledge of its working, and this experience has been broadened by his service on the Joint Industrial Council. He has wide practical knowledge of the craft, gained during nearly thirty years spent with Messrs. E. T. W. Dennis and Sons, Ltd., of whom he is now managing director. A member of the J.I.C. since 1922, he was in 1931 its chairman,



MR. H. G. CLARKE
The Retiring President

and is now a member of several of its committees. A past president of the Yorkshire Alliance, he is a well-known figure in Yorkshire printerdom.

Mr. B. GUY HARRISON, of the well-known house of Harrison, has a quiet, impressive manner backed by sterling character and a fine knowledge of his trade which cannot but make him a great asset to the Federation in his capacity of vice-chairman. Comparatively young, he is a director of Harrison and Sons; he was president of the London Master Printers' Association during 1931-32, and is a vice-president of the Central Districts M.P. Council.

Mr. H. G. CLARKE, retiring president, had a very difficult term of office. No one will deny that he filled it with success. He was peculiarly fitted to that position. For sixteen years—1914-30—he was hon. secretary of the Leamington and Warwick M.P.A. He is a member of the Federation Council, and is possessed of extensive technical knowledge, particularly in colour printing. A past president of the Staffordshire and Warwickshire Newspaper Society, he is managing director of a number of newspaper and printing concerns.

Mr. A. J. BONWICK, who is prominent in many spheres of business life, is a past-president of the Federation and of the Home Counties Alliance. His remarkable energy has enabled him to enter Parliament, to serve the Government Enquiry Committee into Government Printing Establishments, and to fulfil his duties of managing director of Loxley Bros., Ltd., and the Garden City Press. He still finds time to take an active interest in his District Association—the South-East London.

Mr. Wm. L. BEMROSE has made costing his particular field, and for some years has been a very active chairman of the Federation Costing Committee. He is also chairman of the Technical Committee, and managing director of Bemrose and Sons, Ltd. In 1929 he was president of the Midland Alliance, is now a member of the Federation Council, and also a Liveryman of the Stationers' Company.

Mr. ALFRED LANGLEY takes a keen interest in the Publicity and Selling Committee of the Federation, of which he is chairman. A member of the Federation Council, of the Executive Committee of the Advertising Association, and a past president of the London M.P.A. and a Director of the Euston Press, he has been prominent in introducing new methods of publicity. A forceful personality, he is possessed of unbounded enthusiasm.

Mr. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH has held extraordinarily many important positions connected with the printing trade. He is vice-chairman of Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., British representative on the committee of the International Bureau of Master Printers, president of the Home Counties Alliance, member of the Biographical Society and the Gutenburg Society, etc., and editor of the Master Printers' Annual.

Mr. J. CROWLESMITH has behind his kindly smile one of the shrewdest brains, and in costing matters he is an expert. He is deputy-chairman of Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., president of the L.M.P.A., treasurer of the Central Districts Association, active in local affairs as an alderman of Finsbury Borough, and a prominent Wesleyan.

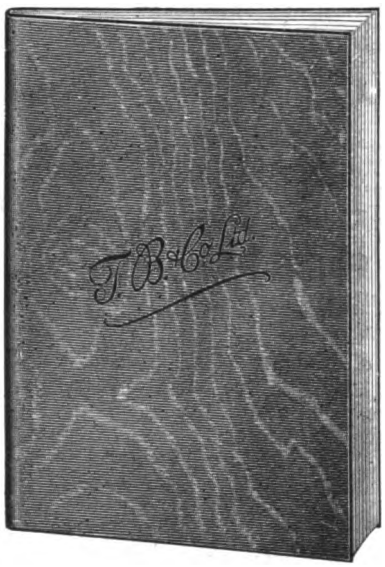
Mr. JOHN ARTHUR STEMBRIDGE was president of the Federation during 1926-27. He is particularly well-known in Leeds, where he is a director of John Waddington, Ltd. He is president of the National Monotype Users' Association, was president of the Leeds and District Master Printers in 1923-25, and is a member of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. WILLIAM H. SESSIONS, J.P., has for many years been prominent in national printing affairs, as well as in local affairs at York. Managing director and chairman of Wm. Sessions, Ltd., and other printing houses, he is a past president of the Yorkshire Alliance, a member of the Costing Committee, the Technical Committee, vice-chairman of the Publicity and Selling Committee, and a well-known writer and speaker on trade topics.

Mr. ARTHUR CHADWICK, prominent in the world of publicity and advertising, is chairman of the Publicity Club of London, vice-chairman of the Advertising Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, vice-

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chairman of the Direct Mail Advertising Association of America, and president emeritus of the British Direct Mail Advertising Association.

Mr. GEORGE L. RIDDELL, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.I.C., is best known as the technical director of the Printing Industry Research Association. He has toured the provinces and London, awakening printers to the desirability of research in the industry.

Mr. M. C. BADCOCK, a young man keen and enthusiastic, is a believer in the future of the small printer. He specialises in assisting printers to advertise printing.

Mr. J. ARTHUR DIXON is a master printer of the Isle of Wight. He was a speaker at the recent Home Counties Convention at Southsea, where he created a distinct impression. He is a member of the Home Counties Committee and hon. secretary of the Isle of Wight (East) Association.

Mr. J. PERRY is a director of Adams Bros. and Shardlow, Ltd., of Leicester and London. He is in charge of the creative work, and has achieved wide success, being thus eminently qualified to speak on the subject of "How to Create a Demand for Printing."

Mr. A. B. SAWYER, a respected Yorkshire printer, is hon. secretary of the Hull Association, Yorkshire representative upon the Federation Costing Committee, chairman of the Yorkshire Alliance Costing Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee. He is associated with the firm of Mason and Jackson, Ltd.

Mr. EDMUND ARNOLD, whose father is a past-president of the Federation is a director of E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., and among young master printers is well known and popular, being chairman of the Federation of Young Master Printers, and of the Yorkshire Y.M.P.s. Thirty years of age, he has shown much enthusiasm for matters of concern to the industry.

Mr. P. J. W. KILPATRICK, twenty-seven years old, is another popular figure among the Y.M.P.s. He is vice-chairman of the Federation of Young Master Printers' Committee and a director of T. and A. Constable, Ltd., of Edinburgh.

Mr. A. STEPHENSON, B.Sc., is an investigator at the Institute of Industrial Psychology.

SCHOOL MATERIALS FOR EGYPT.—The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Ministry of Education is calling for tenders to be presented in Cairo by June 23rd, for the supply of school materials including drawing nibs, pens, pen-holders, pencils, drawing paper, erasers, paper, ink, tracing cloth and paper, ferro-prussiate photo paper, etc. Further particulars of this call for tenders have been communicated by the Department of Overseas Trade to firms whose names are entered on its Special Register. Firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture can obtain the further particulars of this call for tenders, together with particulars of the Department's Special Register service of information, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number B.X.7336 should be quoted.

PRESS advertising and photography for advertisers are discussed and excellently illustrated in the June number of "Commercial Art and Industry."

New British Patents

Applications

Acme Showcard Co., Ltd. Showcard. 14,860.
Adrema Maschinenbauges. Address-printing machines. 15,138.
Baker, H. G. Envelopes, letter cards, etc. 15,274.
Bartlett, A. J. Pocket books, letter files, etc. 14,882.
Beare, W. A. Cartons for cigarettes, etc. 15,095.
Blackfriars Press, Ltd., and Stafford, W. M. Printing processes. 15,611.
Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd. Safety guards for guillotine cutting, etc., machines. 15,048.
Harrison, A. H. Playing cards. 14,715.
Intertype Corporation. Line composing, etc., machines. 15,875.
Kimball Co., A. Price tags. 15,649.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Gorse, W. F., and Scott, R. H. Galley mechanism of typographical line-casting machines. 14,651.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Meachin, H. W., and Scott, R. H. Moulds of typographical line-casting machines. 14,652.
Loudon, M. G. W. Playing cards. 15,148.
Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co., Akt.-Ges. Devices for combining paper sheets, travelling at different speeds. 15,303.
Mendoza, C. L. Printing upon glass, etc. 15,567.
Shuck, Maclean and Co., Ltd., and Shuck, G. G. Printing inks. 15,019.
Soc. Chartier, Marteau et Boudin. Playing cards. 15,276.
Triggs, W. W. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Web-renewing mechanism for printing presses. 15,410.
Wesselow, R. C. V. de. Playing cards. 15,148.

Specifications Published

1931

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., and Whiteley, A. L. Printing presses. 373,189.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Web roll-changing mechanism for use in printing-machines. 373,260.
Joachimczyk, M. Envelope making machines. 373,872.
Matthew, P. M. Felt blanket for printing machines. 373,357.
Miller, R. L. Printing. 373,654.
Moore, C. H. Loose-leaf binders. 373,463; 373,464.
Padwa, P. Carrier bags. 373,749.
Pollak, J. E. (Brehmer, Geb.). Adhesive-applying mechanism in signature-handling machines. 373,804.
Robinson and Sons, Ltd., and Kirk, G. A. Collapsible display cartons. 373,514.
Uher, jun. E., and Uhertype Akt.-Ges. Photographic type-setting apparatus. 373,636.
Walker, V. E. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Wipers for the trimming knives of typographical line-casting machines. 373,144.
Weiss, P. Process of producing autographic original printing plates or blocks. 373,194.

Complete Specification Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance

1932

Rochling, R. Plates for printing coloured line screens and the like. 14,016.

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A Buyers' Guide to Efficient Service

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ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip Road, Peckham, S.E. Tel. New Cross 1209. Transfer Paper, Graining Materials and all Sundries for the Lithographer.

NICHOLSON, W. R., LTD, 57-63, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, E.C.2 (Phone: Bishopsgate 4715-6.) Felts, Moleskins, Flannels, Marbles, Pumice Powder, etc., etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINES

CARLAW, DAVID, & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio

CUNDALL FOLDING MACHINE CO., 25 and 26, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4. Phone: Central 8166. Works: Luton, Beds. Makers of the all-British Cundall Paper Folding Machines.

IMITATION BOOK CLOTH

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN LTD., 40, South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8, Telephone Reliance 2922 Sole Manufacturers of FIBRETTE the Best Quality Leather Paper; and CLOTHETTE a Durable Imitation Book Cloth.

OFFSET MACHINES

CRABTREE, R. W. & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER FEEDERS

CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). "CAMCO" (Spiess Patents) AUTOMATIC FEEDER.

CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDER Sole Agents, SHERIDAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 48, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Tel. Holborn 0634.

PAPER FEEDERS

DEXTER SUCTION PILE FEEDER Sole Agents, SHERIDAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 48, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Tel. Holborn 0634.

"ELLESS" PILE AUTOMATIC FEEDER. Sole selling Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Water Lane, Leeds.

H.T.B. LTD., Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, E.17. Sole Manufacturers and distributors of H.T.B. Full Automatic and Semi-Automatic FEEDERS.
Telephone Number Walthamstow 0211.

KOENIG FEEDER COMPANY, 16, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. 'Phone: Whitehall 6542.
STROKER and SUCTION MODELS.

"SIMPLEX" Fully Automatic Feeders for all Cylinder machines. Simple—satisfactory.
Sole Agents: John & Wm. Burt & Sons. Ltd., 156, Caledonian Road, King's Cross, N.1 (Tel. North 3487/8).

UNIVERSAL FEEDER. The World's finest Feeder proposition Manufacturers:—Kleim & Ungerer. British Sales Agent:—A. J. Dronsfield, 25, Lime Street, E.C.3. Phone: Monument 0777.

PRESS BLANKETS

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Best Quality Automatic Felt Oil Proof Face Rubber and Mono cork for Superior Printing. Large Quantities carried in stock.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J. 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4, 'Phone: Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

MONNERY and CO., LTD., W. G., 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Central 4751. Makers of finest British blankets since 1800.

PRINTG. IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO., LTD., Clifton House, Worship Street, London, E.C.2. Printers in Russian, Polish, Czecho-Slovakian, German (Gothic), and all Foreign and Eastern Languages. Tel.—Bishopsgate 8121 (3 lines)

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CAMCO (MACHINERY) LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent. 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

JOHN & WM. BURT & SONS, LTD., 156, Caledonian Rd, London, N.1 (Tel: North 3487/8) Sole Agents for "Auto-Phoenix" Two-Revolution, Stop Cylinder and Platen Presses.

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES

MONNERY and CO., LTD., W G., 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E C.1. Telephone: Central 4751. Tapes, Brushes, Oil Cans, Belting, Palette Knives, Facing Paste, Stereo Paste, "GRIPOLETT," Space Fixing Solution and every variety of Sundries used by Printers.

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KNIGHTON & CUTTS (the Expert Engraving Co., Ltd.), Denman Place, Ham Yard, Piccadilly Circus, W.1. Telephone — Gerrard 9941 (6 lines). Experts also in Typesetting, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, offer a Complete Service to Advertisers We are makers of the guaranteed K. & C. Galvano for Colour Work.

NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD, Printer Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone Central 9791 (6 lines). Process Engravers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers Nickeloid-produced "Albert Galvanos" are the most efficient electros made for half-tone and colour printing. Ask for special illustrated literature sent free with complimentary copy of "Nickeloid News."

ROTARY WEB PRESSES

HOE & CO., LTD., R, 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1, Telephone: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.
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Printers' Managers and Overseers

Superannuation Fund to Start Operation

The Superannuation Fund was the chief subject of discussion at the June meeting, last week, of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association, held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday. The meeting might be regarded as historic, as it set the seal of approval on proposals which will result in making the Association's Superannuation Scheme operative as from October next. The president, Mr. R. B. Simpson, was in the chair, supported by the vice-president, Mr. M. J. Odell, the general secretary, Mr. A. H. Wilson, and other officers.

The general secretary having read the minutes of the May meeting, which were approved, a candidate was elected into membership of the Association in the person of Mr. William James Adams, 20, Mawson Close, Merton Park, S.W.20 (overseer, letterpress machine room, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., 16-18, Castle Street, Finsbury, E.C.2). Mr. Adams was present and received a personal welcome from the president and members.

The meeting gave generous support to a recommendation put forward by the general secretary that a further grant be made from the Benevolent Fund to a provincial member in necessitous circumstances.

In accordance with precedent, it was agreed that the sum of £20 be paid to the North Midlands Centre towards the expenses of the recent successful United Gathering held at Nottingham.

The United Gathering

The Nottingham United Gathering was the next subject on the agenda, and representatives and others were called upon to report thereon.

The first speaker was Mr. Odell, who in his brief report emphasised the thoroughness of the arrangements made for the comfort of the visitors, remarking that, from the moment they arrived on the Friday till the time they left on the Monday, nothing was omitted that could have been desired. He specially complimented the Nottingham members upon the dinner, which he described as "a splendid affair."

Mr. W. H. Wicken, one of the two members chosen to represent the London rank and file, had written to apologise for inability to be present that evening. He expressed complete satisfaction with his experience of the visit to Nottingham.

Mr. S. A. Dawson, the other elected representative, gave a more detailed account of the week-end's proceedings, also expressing satisfaction with the way the arrangements were made and carried out. He stressed the pleasure of the excursions which the visitors enjoyed in the beautiful country around Nottingham and, after recounting many matters of interest, summed up the whole as "a most enjoyable time."

Mr. E. A. Littlewood having briefly supported what Mr. Dawson had said, Mr. E. H. Berryman also corroborated the statements of the previous speakers. In doing so he expressed the wish that arrangements might be made whereby a larger number of the members could participate in these enjoyable and beneficial United Gatherings.

Mr. A. H. Wilson, heartily endorsing the reports of the previous speakers, spoke eulogistically of the successful organisation undertaken by the North Midlands, which was but a small Centre. He said they had evidently put in a vast amount of work, and must have been planning the programme for at least twelve months beforehand. It had certainly been a most successful United Gathering.

A few remarks in similar strain were made by Mr. Appleby, a London member who had previously been resident in Nottingham.

Before calling upon Mr. Berry to speak about the United Gathering and then to proceed to introduce the subject of the Superannuation Fund, the president added his own tribute of congratulation to the North Midlands Centre for what he described as their wonderful organisation that had led to the success achieved.

Superannuation Fund Management

Mr. R. H. Berry, after speaking of the United Gathering in similar congratulatory vein, proceeded to give a short account of the meeting of the Superannuation Fund Management Committee which was held at Nottingham on Monday, May 16th. He put forward and discussed various recommendations which the Management Committee had at their meeting agreed to submit for the consideration of members. The Fund, he mentioned, now comprises investments and cash to a total of well over £6,000; this was proposed as the starting point for its operation. It was proposed that from October the sum of £50 per annum be paid for secretarial duties in connection with the Superannuation Fund, and that this amount be allocated by the Parent council between the general secretary and any member they might appoint as his assistant. It was also proposed that an honorarium of £30 be granted to Mr. W. Hermon Gill, the Association's financial secretary for past services to the Superannuation Fund.

Of several other proposals in the nature of rules for the management of the Fund, the most important had relation to voting at meetings of the Management Committee—a matter which involves the question of the proportional representation of the various Centres—and a suggestion had been made of the use of a ballot of the whole membership in the event of any point of disagreement.

Questions and discussion followed Mr. Berry's statement, and votes were taken to ascertain London members' attitude to the various proposals.

Mr. Berry said that members could take it as definite that the Fund would start to operate next October. He urged members to pay their contributions promptly, avoiding all arrears, in order that the working of the Fund might not be hampered.

At the instance of the president, Mr. Berry was cordially thanked for his services.

PRINTING INK IN BRAZIL.—There is no national printing ink factory in Brazil, says "Papyrus"; but it is not true, as has been stated, that German makers are the chief purveyors. Messrs. Lorilleux & Cie, the French firm, founded a factory in Brazil in 1925, and there is no German ink-maker there at the present time of any importance. Thus by far the largest quantity of ink is supplied to the Brazilian printers by this French firm.

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Binding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association

Address by Mr. F. S. Hayes

The June meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers Association was held on Tuesday, last week, at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., Mr. Harry Young (president) presiding over a good attendance of the members. A considerable amount of business came before the meeting, and there were present, amongst others, Messrs. P. H. Paton (vice-president), W. F. Cribb (financial secretary), A. E. Walters (treasurer) and Robt. Bryan (general secretary). During the evening an interesting talk was given by Mr. F. S. Hayes (the Association's hon. technical representative), who, in the limited time at his disposal covered a wide field in his consideration of the subject: "The Binder's Overseer: His Mental Equipment and Duties."

The minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of, the secretary submitted several items of correspondence, which included reminders of the Association's donations of five guineas to the Printing Industry Research Association and three guineas for prize-money for students of the London School of Printing.

Due consideration having been given to these requests, the grants were accordingly made.

Mr. W. H. Lyon submitted the annual dinner accounts, which although showing a small deficit, were regarded as eminently satisfactory.

Mr. A. C. Ware proposed, and Mr. J. A. Esler seconded, that a hearty vote of thanks be passed to the dinner stewards for their efforts, especial reference being made to Mr. J. A. Gouldbourne (the chief steward), who had recently been in hospital, and who, according to the secretary, was making satisfactory progress from an operation.

The meeting next proceeded to the election to membership of the two following candidates: Mr. Reginald Potter, overseer of the quire warehouse, and Mr. Louis Freshwater, overseer of the packing and dispatch department, both of Messrs. J. Burn and Co., Ltd., Esher.

Upon election both gentlemen received from the chairman kindly greetings and congratulations.

With regard to the Association's annual outing, the secretary announced that it had been decided that this event should take the form of an up-the-river trip, for which a well-appointed launch had been chartered for September 3rd. With regard to this outing Mr. Bryan stated that Mr. Cribb and himself were acting as stewards, and that it was up to the members to make the outing a success.

The Overseer's Equipment

A little apologetically Mr. Hayes commenced by saying that it was not his intention to try to teach his fellow overseers anything with regard to their craft,

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STEREO DRY FLONG

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STEREO DRY FLONG

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PETERS, W., LTD., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. "WET FLONG" and "CITOTYP" for hand casting. "STEREO" and "PERFECTA" for machine casting. "PICTURE FLONG" for colour work and half-tones.

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but rather was it his purpose to direct their attention to some of the things he regarded as essential to the equipment of the complete overseer or executive head. He maintained that it should be the endeavour of every overseer to try to prove himself above the average in general intelligence so that he might be worthy of the position he held.

Craft History Necessary

Dealing with his first point, Mr. Hayes said he thought it necessary that the overseer should have a knowledge of the history of his craft. He then made a brief survey of the developments of bookbinding from the very earliest days, recalling the use made of lead, copper, bark, stone and wood some 2,000 years ago. The first bookbinders were undoubtedly the writers and scribes. The earliest specimens of bookbinding, as they understood it, were produced in the period of the Byzantine Empire, and they were largely the work of goldsmiths, silversmiths and jewellers. Mr. Hayes dealt with the advances made in bookbinding during the Roman Empire and the public diptychs. After describing Charlemagne as a great patron of the bookbinding art, the speaker cursorily mentioned the outstanding periods and men connected with bookbinding through the centuries right up to the present time. Amongst those mentioned as having left their mark on the art, Mr. Hayes referred to John Grolier, Roger Payne, and Cobden-Sanderson. Their work was outstandingly high, but, much as he admired the work of the past, he maintained that it was quite possible to equal it to-day, given the necessary licence as to time and price. Brief reference was also made to the introduction of the cloth-bound book by Archibald Leighton in 1825.

A Knowledge of the Trade Union

Coming to his next point, Mr. Hayes stressed the importance of the overseers becoming acquainted with the history of the trade union identified with their industry. It could rightly be claimed that the binders' trade union was the oldest in the country, it having been founded in 1780, being known then as the London Consolidated Society of Journeyman Bookbinders. The bookbinders' union might have made mistakes, he continued, but he suggested that it had done nothing of which they need feel ashamed. Some extracts read from old documents of the union were of great interest. For many of these excerpts Mr. Hayes expressed thanks for the help he had received from Mr. S. Stubbings and Mr. Francis.

Modern Developments

Proceeding to his next point, Mr. Hayes urged the importance of every overseer keeping in touch with all modern developments in the printing and kindred trades. The binding overseer should have knowledge sufficient to enable him to give advice to the publisher in respect of margins and impositions. If general managers more frequently consulted the binding overseer he was sure a great deal of trouble would be saved. Then, in dealing with the publisher the binder could advise as to the quality of the cloth, and the design of the cover. Then, again, in order that a binder might keep in touch with modern developments he should be a member of that Association. The overseer should also make himself familiar with the work of the Printing Industry Research Association—an organisation which he believed was destined to play an important part in their industry—and the technical schools. He should interest himself in the mentality and health of the apprentice, become well-informed on such questions as costing; and, finally, as an N.C.O. of the trade, should strive to be above the rank and file as far as character was concerned.

The chairman, at the close, referred to the stimulation and inspiration of Mr. Hayes' address.

Remarks having been made by Messrs. W. Robinson, J. A. Esler, and C. H. Gillett, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hayes on the proposition of Mr. Robt. Bryan, seconded by Mr. P. H. Paton.

Trade with Poland

Bookbinding and Printing

A report entitled "Economic Conditions in Poland" (1931) by the Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at Warsaw, has been published for the Department of Overseas Trade by His Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2s. 2d. post free.

It is apparent from the report that Poland, like most other countries, has suffered trade depression, and she has weathered the storm well. The report states that the production of the printing and affiliated industries in January, 1931, was 121.2, on an index figure of 100, and in December, 1931, 98.5. Regarding imports into Poland the report says that bookbinding machines (in quintals of 100 kg.) imported during Jan.-Oct., 1931, amounted to 266, compared with 827 and 1,494 for the years 1930 and 1929 respectively. In neither instance did the United Kingdom participate.

Interesting facts are given regarding the size of the printing and affiliated industries. There were 208 works and factories in Poland in January, 1931, each employing not less than twenty workmen. The total number of employees on January 1st was 10,233. At the end of the year the figures were reduced to 198 factories and works employing 8,722 workmen. In all the more important industries the same tale of reduction is told.

Imports from the United Kingdom to Poland represented 7.1 per cent. of the total imports in 1931, while exports from Poland were 17.0 per cent. of the total. The United Kingdom was Poland's best customer.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR, CHATER AND CO., LTD., have just issued in neat pamphlet form a new price list of papers, boards and stationery.

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Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred Trades Overseers' Association

A practical Association for practical men

If you occupy a position of control in the Bookbinding, Warehouse, or Boxmaking section of the trade, you are invited to enquire as to the privileges and benefit- attaching to membership of this Association.
Founded in 1904, and still growing, this society is accepted throughout the Trade as the representative Association for Managers and Overseers.

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Death of Mr. H. F. Parker

A Well-Known Trade Figure

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of Mr. H. F. Parker, so well known throughout the printing and allied trades through his long and energetic connection with the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home and the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association. Mr. Parker, who had been ailing for some time, died on Saturday at the age of 76 at the Cambridge Nursing Home, London.



THE LATE MR. H. F. PARKER

A native of Bristol, he came to London and joined the London Society of Compositors, forty-six years ago. He very quickly identified himself with the various charitable institutions connected with the industry, and had the honour of being one of the founders of what is now one of the largest convalescent homes of its kind in the country, the Lloyd Memorial Home. He served for many years on its committee, and twenty-one years ago was appointed secretary of the institution. During his whole connection with it he has sacrificed much time and energy in its service, and in recognition of this it was decided at the last annual meeting of the Governors of the Home to put a bronze bust of Mr. Parker in the Palm Court of the Home.

For thirty-seven years he served as hon. secretary of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, of which he with Mr. W. H. Lock, was one of the founders. Year by year his popularity and devotion to these institutions increased. He also took a great interest in the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. Parker, who had been a pupil of Mr. Geo. W. Jones, was for a time on the staff of the "Electrical Review," and had been a lecturer on printing at Reading University.

His death will be widely deplored throughout a wide area, for he was a man of practical sympathy, jovial, kindly, and a tireless worker in all that meant the uplifting of his fellow men. Mr. Parker was never more happy than when in the company of Mrs. Parker, who survives him.

The funeral takes place to-day (Thursday) at Streatham Park Cemetery at 3.15, and a memorial service will be held at St. Bride Church at one o'clock to-day, when the service will be conducted by the vicar, the Rev. A. Taylor, M.A.

Co-operative Publishing Society

Special Inquiry

The special divisional meetings of the National Co-operative Publishing Society (the owners of "Reynolds's Illustrated News") to receive the final report of the Special Inquiry Committee and its recommendations, were held in London and Edinburgh, last week.

The proposal that the board of directors of the N.C.P.S. be reduced from eighteen to fifteen, and comprise six members elected by the shareholding societies in England, Ireland, and Wales; four by the shareholders in Scotland; three appointed by the C.W.S. Board; and one each by the Scottish C.W.S. Board and the Co-operative Union; was carried by 958 votes to 182. The Inquiry Committee's recommendations to fix the age limit for directors at seventy, was carried by 931 votes to 170.

Mr. T. H. Gill, chairman of the Inquiry Committee, speaking at the London meeting, stated, "The necessity for a strong Press service in the co-operative movement was never so great or so real as at the present time. There ought to be a big improvement of plant, and everything means money. The co-operative movement has got to find that money, and we believe it will find that money when it is satisfied of the need for it."

ENTITLED "Values," there has just been published the first number, dated June, of what is described as a "Periodical publication of the Frank Colebrook Organisation, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4." A well printed and brightly written octavo pamphlet running to 16 pages, this is mainly concerned with impressing upon its readers the importance of independent professional valuation in respect of such matters as insurance and income tax.

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Lighting the Printing Works

S.-W. London Printers' Discussion

The final business meeting of the session of the South-West London Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the premises of Arding and Hobbs, Ltd., Clapham Junction. The meeting, which was well attended, was presided over by the president, Mr. G. Rangecroft, who was supported by other officers, while among the audience were Mr. W. J. Boyle, secretary of the Central Districts, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, secretary of the East and North-East, and Mr. W. F. Willsher from headquarters. Following refreshments and the business of the evening, there was a lecture on "Good Lighting," with particular reference to the requirements of the printer, by Mr. H. C. Weston, investigator of the Industrial Health Research Board.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved and the correspondence disposed of, the secretary said that the constitution of the Young Master Printers in London had recently been changed, necessitating the election of two representatives to the Y.M.P. Alliance Committee. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Laurence Mead had been selected to represent the S.-W. Mr. Rangecroft thanked the two Y.M.P.s for agreeing to act for the Association.

New Member

The next business was the introduction and election of a firm to membership of the Association—Messrs. West Bros., printers, of 185, Streatham Road, Mitcham. Mr. Hawkins introducing Messrs. West, recalled the recent printing number of the "London Mercury," which was largely the work of that firm in collaboration with Mr. George Jones. The election was very cordially agreed to.

Mention was made of the forthcoming annual meeting of the L.M.P.A., which members were urged to attend.

This finished the business of the evening, and Mr. Rangecroft proceeded to introduce the lecturer, which he did in humorous style. Printers, he said, probably provided the first and some of the worst cases of trying to turn night into day.

"Good Lighting"

Mr. H. C. Weston then commenced an informative lecture on the subject of "Good Lighting." He first explained the method of measuring light by candle power and went on to speak of daylight as the simplest form of good lighting. He dealt exhaustively with the subject of daylight, speaking of the variation in its intensity, also its cheapness. He said that the average daylight factor in many factories was extremely low. Proceeding he spoke of the accuracy and care needed in printing operations, which were mostly visually controlled operations. He proceeded to indicate the best means of lighting composing rooms and printing plants. By means of carefully prepared charts he showed how by better lighting, involving slightly higher overhead cost, the production of a compositor was increased out of proportion to the increased cost of lighting. Photographs he passed round showed the advantages of evenly diffused lighting over the old-fashioned method of a light over each case. Finally he said that to keep the installation at its highest efficiency it must be cleaned and well looked after at regular intervals of about a fortnight. We propose to report the lecture more fully in a later issue.

The lecture was enthusiastically received, and the subsequent discussion indicated that the audience found it beneficial. Mr. Rangecroft opened the discussion by asking whether Mr. Weston recommended any special method and preparation for the cleaning of electric bulbs and fittings, and whether the bulb should be cleaned while alight or not. The lecturer said he considered soap and water satisfactory for cleaning purposes, though there were special preparations. Cleaning should be done when the bulbs were not alight.

Replying to Mr. Willsher, the lecturer said that there was no legal minimum of lighting. Before and after the War the question was raised and recommendations were made that a legal minimum of 3 to 5 foot candles should be established. He believed it was a fact that in the not distant future there would be a new Factory Act including sections on lighting.

General Lighting the Best

Mr. Spring referred to individual as compared with general lighting, and also questioned the speaker with regard to the respective merits of electric and gas lighting. Mr. Weston said that the old system of using a light over every frame was still largely used. Apart from its unpleasant general effect, it left the rest of the room very dark, and it was not an economical manner of lighting when they had a number of men and required lighting all over the room. General lighting was best, he said. It would be better to use a few large lamps and supplement them with a few local lamps. He did not want to leave the impression that electric lighting was superior to gas lighting.

Mr. Hawkins questioned the lecturer with reference to artificial daylight, suggesting that where printing offices were more or less exclusively engaged in colour work it would be beneficial. Mr. Weston thought artificial daylight would be a decided advantage in such a case. It was difficult to match some colours with ordinary lighting. He briefly explained the principles of artificial daylight, which, he said is at present very expensive, and takes away some of the most luminous rays.

Mr. Hawkins asked if electric lamps slowly diminished in intensity, and whether there was any simple apparatus for measuring the intensity. Mr. Weston said that lamps settled down to a steady intensity after a week. Their usual life was one thousand hours. There were several simple instruments for measuring the illumination at any point in a room. He demonstrated one which he had brought with him, and suggested that, on account of their price and the infrequency of their use, their Association should purchase a "communal" instrument, which could be loaned to individual members.

Mr. F. E. Tacey cordially moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Mr. Wiles seconded, and the proposition was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Chivers drew members' attention to the forthcoming visit to Messrs. Spicers' paper mills at Sawston, and said that it was the intention of Lt.-Col. B. L. Hooper to be among the party.

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(Continued from page 560)

Printers at Llandudno

towards cheapness. If the business was to remain remunerative this demand for cheapness must be met by increased efficiency, and the obvious course was to join together and to support a central research body for mutual benefit. Negotiations with the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants had been successfully completed, and that Association now recommended that the description of all pulp, paste, and Bristol boards should include caliper and weight.

The case of British Standard Trichromatic Inks was not so satisfactory; four bodies were interested—ink-makers, block-makers, paper-makers and printers—and the four points of view were all different, though it might be said that there was a considerable measure of general agreement on the principle. The Committee had been in touch with the Library Association on the question of durability of paper. The most important subject that the Committee had had in hand during the year was the vital question of the guarding of various dangerous machines. Industry in general was under an obligation to put its house in order by voluntary measures in the matter of guarding of machinery if it was to avoid having compulsory orders issued by the Home Office. Information was now available from the Federation headquarters concerning the various types of guard, and members were earnestly requested to give the matter their attention.

The Problem of Set-off

The chairman then called upon Mr. J. A. Stembridge to address the meeting on the subject of Set-Off. Mr. Stembridge said that in one large printing office on the Continent it had been said that the trouble of set-off had been entirely eliminated. He described an apparatus in use in his own works which worked fairly satisfactorily. This consisted of a four-sided frame with an arrangement for allowing the sheet of paper to fall slowly after printing and the extra time taken in falling helped the drying process. There were three things that were specially desirable (i) standardised ink that was guaranteed to work satisfactorily on a standardised paper, (ii) a controlled atmosphere, and (iii) blocks that were correctly made and could be relied on to give clear impressions.

Mr. G. L. Riddell, Ph.D., B.Sc., who was also asked to speak on the subject of set-off, said it was probably no exaggeration to say that set-off was the major technical difficulty that printers had to face. In the majority of cases the best that could be done to overcome it was to adopt certain procedures that were far from ideal. It was not, however, a necessary evil and he thought it would yield to treatment. Dr. Riddell proceeded to discuss in some technical detail some of the factors involved.

Co-operative Action Proposed

Following the two addresses on "Set-off," a very useful discussion took place on the need for co-operation. This was initiated by Mr. Bemrose, who emphasised what Dr. Riddell had said on that point and made the suggestion that the industry ought to tackle the whole problem at common expense, and that the Technical Committee should be authorised to consult with Dr. Riddell as to ways and means of evolving an adequate method of avoiding the set-off difficulty.

Mr. R. B. Fishenden and others supported this strongly, and Mr. Bemrose moved that the Congress should urge the Council to obtain from the P.I.R.A. a proposition for considering the problem of set-off in conjunction with the other bodies in the trade. This was unanimously agreed to.

Printers' Costing

The Costing Session was opened by the president in a short address.

Mr. Wm. L. Bemrose, chairman of the Costing Committee, gave a survey of the work of the committee. During the year, he said, there had been a steady demand for the services of the staff and they had been fully employed. Special costing campaigns had taken place in two Alliance areas, and had revived local interest.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh introduced the subject of Production Records, and papers on this subject were read by Mr. Edmund Arnold and Mr. P. J. W. Kilpatrick.

Mr. Austen-Leigh said that the costing movement in its early stages had been conscious of three main reasons for divergence in estimates: (1) estimates of hourly cost; (2) variations in time taken; and (3) profit added, and referred to the effort to get production records as an advance that had been made in studying the whole subject.

Mr. Edmund Arnold suggested costing methods were incomplete without production records. He proceeded to show why these records should be obtained.

Mr. P. J. W. Kilpatrick then outlined proposed means by which the records should be obtained and published, and with the aid of large-scale graphs displayed on the stage, and prints circulated to the members, he explained the scheme which had been formulated.

On a proposition by Mr. W. L. Bemrose, the congress thanked the Y.M.P.s for the excellent work done on this subject, and approved the proposal they had made for the getting of production records from members of the Federation.

Costing and the Small Printer

Mr. J. Arthur Dixon then read a stimulating paper on "Costing and the Small Printer," and this was followed by a discussion led by Mr. W. H. Sessions and Mr. A. B. Sawyer.

Mr. Dixon is an enthusiast for the use of the Costing System, and he showed lucidly and picturesquely how the system would be the means of saving money and producing a better balance sheet.

Mr. W. H. Sessions said that he knew of no better tonic to keep a printer struggling hard for profitable work than the monthly statement of profit mentioned by Mr. Dixon. The Costing System was a magnificent method of finding out those facts about the business which were essential to its healthy development.

Mr. A. B. Sawyer said that Mr. Dixon had stated convincing facts and cast-iron principles and was really non-controversial. He himself had found the use of the hourly rate to be a godsend.

Mr. A. J. Bonwick, the immediate past president, proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Publicity and Selling

The afternoon session on Monday was opened by an address from the president, who said the Federation owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Alfred Langley, chairman of the Publicity and Selling Committee, for so ably presiding over that committee for many years.

Mr. Langley then gave a review of the past year. The committee, he said, had continued its policy of trying

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to stimulate the interest of members in the possibilities of an extended field for them in the advertising world. An outstanding feature of the year had been the exhibition of printing which the committee had been invited to organise at Charing Cross (Underground) Station. The Direct Publicity Session of the Advertising Convention held at Glasgow, for which the Federation was jointly responsible along with two other organisations, had been very successful. A prominent part was being taken in this year's Convention at Liverpool. A scheme for the "Advertising of Advertising" had been formulated by the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising, and the Federation had been approached to participate, and had agreed.

Creating a Demand for Printing

Introducing the above subject, Mr. Arthur Chadwick, president of the Incorporated Society of Advertising Practitioners, gave a very interesting address in which he enlarged on his view that an advertising agent should be free to advise and should be entitled to expect advertisers to take his advice. If an advertiser came to him with a piece of print prepared and asked him to arrange for distribution he would want to be satisfied that it was matter that had selling value, otherwise he would not undertake to handle it. As regards printers acting as advertising agents he said the printer could not be jack-of-all-trades. The printer would have to be a direct-mail specialist if he was going to do direct-mail work. Co-operative action between printer and advertising agent was what was wanted. He also reflected on the price-cutting habits of the printer to-day.

Mr. J. Perry, in a forceful address, disagreed with many of Mr. Chadwick's views. He advocated the printer going in for direct-mail work, not only for himself to advertise his own business but as an adviser to his customers. To advertise printing he would use a campaign of a number of units—folders, booklets, broadsides, etc.—each one different in its form and make-up, and none looking like a piece of printer's promotion matter. They would talk of the ability of printing to sell. Industry was looking to the printing trade for more help than it was getting, and constructive service was wanted.

New President Elected

The Federation's annual meeting took place on Tuesday morning. To this, further reference will be made in our issue of next week.

Mr. E. H. Dennis, of Scarborough, was elected president of the Federation, and Mr. B. Guy Harrison, of London, vice-president.

THE Committee of the Devon Mental Hospital, Exminster, invite tenders for the supply of stationery, etc., to the Hospital for six months from July 5th next. Tenders on the forms provided have to be delivered on or before Monday, June 27th.

THE death occurred in Glasgow on Saturday of Mr. Neil Adshead Gemmill, printer and stationer, Glasgow, at the early age of 31, following an acute attack of scarlet fever. He succeeded his uncle, the late Mr. William Adshead, in the old-established printing business of N. Adshead and Son. Soon afterwards Mr. Thomas Sunter joined him as a partner, and the business has been a very successful and progressive one. Mr. Neil A. Gemmill was also managing director of Morison Brothers (Limited), stationers, Glasgow.

Country News

CHESTER

THE death has taken place of Mr. Charles Smith, managing director of "Chester Chronicle," at the age of seventy-five. Born at Warren Hall, Flintshire, Mr. Smith began his career on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, but subsequently became associated with the "Chester Chronicle," and was one of the proprietors of that long-established journal. In his younger days he took a keen interest in rowing.

COLCHESTER

A SUCCESSFUL fête in aid of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co.'s auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation was held at the Spottiswoode Memorial Institute, Colchester, on Saturday. The programme included many amusements and novel competitions, also bowls, tennis and dart tournaments. The Mayor of Colchester (Councillor G. W. B. Hazell) distributed the prizes, and there were also present Mr. L. G. Jenkinson (works manager) and Messrs. Watkins, Pearson and Tucker (of the firm's London office). It is hoped to make the event an annual one.

GLASGOW

THE second lecture under the David Murray Lectureship was delivered at Glasgow University last week by Dr. Percy S. Allen, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The subject of the lecture was "The Correspondence of an Early Printing House." Dr. Allen's lecture was mainly concerned with the collection of books and manuscripts in the University of Basle gathered together by John Amorbach, printer at Basle from 1475 to 1513.

Trade Union Matters

NATSOPA'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.—The official opening took place on Monday of the new headquarters of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. The new premises in Borough Road, London, S.E., have been made necessary by the ever-expanding work of the union. At the opening ceremony, performed by the president, Mr. W. Plunkett, it was recalled that the organisation was formed in 1897 as the Printers Labourers' Union. The first committee meeting was held in a Fleet Street passage-way, the members sitting on orange boxes. Mr. George Isaacs, the general secretary, moving thanks to the architect, contractors and workmen, said the premises and equipment were a triumph of British workmanship, and were trade union throughout. The union, which had a membership of only 3,200 in 1909, has now over 21,000 members. The new building is the property of the union, as also is Caxton House, Blackfriars Road, S.E., which has just been vacated by the headquarters staff to make way for the London branches.

THE total number of superannuitants of the Typographical Association, according to an official statement, is 1,946, of whom 1,153 are in the first grade (15s. per week benefit).

MR. P. H. MORGAN has been elected chairman and treasurer of the Walsall branch of the National Union of Journalists, which has recently been re-formed.

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Trade Notes

A NEW magazine entitled "Home Movies and Home Talkies" has been launched by Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd.

A NEW international monthly magazine for women, entitled "From Nine Till Six," is published by British and Export Publications, Ltd., at 6d.

INTERTYPE LIMITED vacated during last week-end the premises they have lately occupied in Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., and now have their head offices and works at Farnham Road, Slough, Bucks.

MARKING PROCESS BLOCKS.—The Board of Trade announces, with regard to the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, that, with reference to the notice issued on April 28th, the Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an Enquiry at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, July 11th, and at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 12th, as to whether imported printing blocks, produced by photo process engraving, whether mounted or not, should be required to bear an indication of origin. The Enquiry will be held at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at that address.

NEWSAGENTS AND STATIONERS CONFER.—The National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers held their annual conference at Bridlington, Yorks, during the early part of this week. Delegates arrived from all parts of the country and many matters were discussed, such as overcrowding in the trade. The president, Mr. W. T. Ace, in his address, deplored the recent newspaper mergers, but referred with gratification to the fact that, generally speaking, newspaper circulations had been well maintained. Mr. A. McLaren, the secretary, said that Lieut.-Col. Moore-Brabazon was prepared to withdraw his present Anti-Coupon Bill and introduce a new one. This bill would probably be tabled in a fortnight.

MEMBERS of the Birmingham Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association paid a visit with ladies and friends on Saturday afternoon to Tamworth Paper Mills.

P.M. & O.A. Bowls

The annual bowling competition of the Manchester and District Centre—President versus Vice-President was held at the Golden Pheasant Inn, Plumbley, on Saturday last, with the following result:—

Balls, E. C. (president)	21	v	Galbraith, John M. (vice-president)		12
Goat, C.	21	v	Hopkins, J. W. ...		18
Nuttall, H.	21	v	Ball, J.		14
McVay, E.	13	v	Garton, A.		21
Fisher, E.	15	v	Nuttall, J. H. ...		21
Garrett, E.	21	v	Critten, F. A. ...		16
Griffiths, H. T. ...	21	v	Bartlett, A. ...		17
Richmond, C. R. ...	21	v	Howarth, J. E. ...		9
Hurley, Jas. E. ...	11	v	Pullan, J.		21
Bartlett, A., Junr. ...	6	v	Hague, L		21
Leadbeatter, J. ...	14	v	Burnett, F. ...		21
	185				191

The Vice-President's team won by 6 points.

WEE MAC.

Advertising Assoc^{n} Convention

"Britain's Year of Opportunity"

With a great flourish of Press notices, the Advertising Association Convention opened on Saturday in Liverpool, with the Adelphi Hotel as headquarters, and it concluded yesterday (Wednesday) with a general session arranged by the British Federation of Master Printers.

On Saturday evening there was an inaugural reception and dance. The delegates, many of them foreign, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jeans. On Sunday 350 delegates visited Southport, where they were entertained to tea at the bathing pool by the Mayor (Mr. W. H. Bellis).

The programme on Monday opened with a civic welcome by Sir F. Bowring, on behalf of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. At the subsequent session Lord Leverhulme presided, and like other speakers, stressed the importance and power of advertising. The theme was "Advertising in Britain's Year of Opportunity."

Sir James Reynolds, M.P., stressed the importance of the Ottawa Conference, and Mr. F. J. Marquis urged that successful business was built only by living up to one's advertising.

Following a luncheon, at which Mr. Allan Jeans was host, there were three afternoon sessions. At the Manufacturers' Session Sir Max Muspratt presided. He stressed the need, from the manufacturers' point of view, of advertising industries responsible for primary products, in the trade papers. Sir Wm. Clare Lees was the next speaker followed by Mr. Robert H. Stevens.

At the Newspaper Management Session Mr. Allan Jeans presided and the speakers were Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. Allan Jeans, Mr. E. H. Tillett, and Mr. Eric G. Underwood. The subjects discussed included efforts aiming at giving the advertiser information regarding circulation to enable him to estimate the value of his space purchases; an examination of faults in advertising; and a scheme to advertise advertising.

The Direct Mail Advertising Session was held the same afternoon and was dealt with chiefly by Mr. Wallace Attwood, who distributed specimens, which Mr. Max Rittenberg, Mrs. E. M. Wood, and Mr. A. W. Fisher proceeded to discuss.

At the conclusion of the afternoon sessions there was a tour of Liverpool's larger development schemes, followed in the evening by a reception by the Lord Mayor, at which there was a fine display of posters and a number of valuable books.

THE Monotype Corporation, Ltd., presented all the members attending the congress of the Federation of Master Printers with a souvenir programme of the proceedings. Consisting of thirty-two pages, this has been printed by a member of the Midland Alliance and is a remarkably attractive and good-looking production. Cover and end-papers are marbled in gold and green, and the front cover bears the emblem of the Federation in black and gold. Inside, the pages are designed in novel and tasteful style, and most left-hand pages are taken up with excellently produced portraits of Federation officers and others. Mr. E. W. Silk, president of the Midland Alliance, contributes a message of welcome.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 10s. 6d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 13s. 11½d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 99; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 99¼, 100; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 10s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 17s., 16s. 10½d., 5½ p.c. deb. 95; Argus Press Holdings 22s. 6d., pref. 17s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers 23s., defd. (5s.) 13s. 1½d., 13s. 6d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 10s. 6d.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. 1st deb. 100½; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 9s. 9d., 9s. 4½d.; 8 p.c. pref. 25s. 6d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 105; De La Rue 4s.; J. Dickinson 31s. 10½d., 5 p.c. cum. 2nd pref. stk. 98; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 8s. 7½d., 8s. 6d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 5s.; Illustrated London News 4 p.c. deb. 60½; Illustrated Newspapers 2s. 6d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 6s. 1½d.; Industrial Newspapers 1st pref. 7s. 6d., 8s.; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 3d., 20s. 3d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 103; Lamson Paragon 13s. 9d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 24s. 6d.; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 1½d.; Newnes (10s.) 17s. 3d., 17s., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 6d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 1½d.; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 3¾d., 6 p.c. pref. 15s. 6d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s. 6d., 6½ p.c. deb. 102, 102½; C. A. Pearson 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 15s. 1½d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 23s. 7½d., 24s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck 11s. 3d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 11s. 7½d., 12s. 3d.

Dividends and Reports

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN AND EVENING NEWS.—Net profits before mortgage and debenture interest £23,786 (against £19,547). After interest and preference payment, balance of £14,248 carried forward. (£11,385.)

New Companies

LONDON PRINTING SERVICE (1932) LTD.—Capital £3,914 in £1 shares; to acquire part of the assets and undertaking of the London Printing Service Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) and to carry on the business of general printers and publishers, colour and photographic printers, photo and chromo lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. W. East (61, Wallwood Road, Leytonstone), A. J. Ward, E. W. Judd and C. J. Hull.

E. BRENTNALL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; paper manufacturers and merchants, dealers in materials used in the manufacture of paper, paper bag, envelope and account book manufacturers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. Kinnerley (19, Gladstone Street, Derby), Martha E. Kinnerley and W. H. Kinnerley.

LANSDOWNE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; commercial and general printers, lithographers, bookbinders, machine rulers, booksellers, publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: T. H. Mason and P. G. Clarke. Registered office: 3, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

PARR'S PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £250 in £1 shares; block and stencil printers, die sinkers, engravers, designers, draughtsmen, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: R. Jackson and F. Vernon. Registered office: Victoria Mill, Parr's Lane, Unsworth, nr. Manchester.

AUTO PRESS (LIVERPOOL), LTD.—Capital £200 in £1 shares; printers and stationers, lithographers, engravers, envelope manufacturers, advertising agents, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. A. Williams, A. B. Warburton and J. G. S. Holden. Registered office: 4, Cable Street, Liverpool.

R. H. SEAR AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; printers and stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Ivy L. Sear and G. Smith (2a, Trump Street, E.C.2).

HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, LTD.—Capital of £9,750 in £1 shares; to adopt two agreements with Thornton Butterworth, Ltd., and to carry on business as proprietors and publishers of books and magazines, to conduct libraries, etc. Private company. First directors: H. T. Butterworth, Sir Tresham J. P. Lever, Bt., and the Hon. E. H. Jessel. Registered office: 15, Bedford Row, W.C.2.

KLENSOMAT, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in chemical or acetic compounds and preparations for the cleansing and renovation of printers' type and matrices and other metals, chemicals, acids, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. G. Wolfe Barry (director) and J. S. Hatfield. Solicitors: Cohen and Cohen, 112, Salisbury House, E.C.2.

FOX PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. E. Brozen and R. Fox. Registered office: 14/24, Britannia Street, W.C.1.

GREYHOUND BUREAU, LTD.—Capital £200 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. H. B. Gibbons, jnr., and D. Freedenberg. Registered office: 105, Brantwood Road, Tottenham, N.17.

RAILTIC (OVERSEAS), LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; advertising contractors and

Comps LTD.

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The **extra efficiency** we are able to give you, an **ever-ready DAY and NIGHT SERVICE,** and in cases of urgency, **EXPRESS MOTOR DELIVERY,** is worth at least something. And our **price,** by the time the job is finished, has been proved to be the **CHEAPEST in the Trade.**

Some of our type faces:
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12pt., 10pt. and 8pt. Metroblack with Metrolite (based on the popular new Sans).
12pt. Kennerley and Italic.
12pt., 10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Bold and Cheltenham Bold Italic.
12pt. Modern with Doric and Italic.
11pt. Scotch and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Wide and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Bookprint and Cloister Bold.
10pt. and 8pt. Garamond and Italic.
10pt. Modern and Italic.
10pt., 8pt. and 6pt. Old Styles with Doric and Italic.
9pt. Old Style and Italic.

Specimen leaflets of type faces and borders will be sent on request, or representative will call on receipt of telephone message.

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HOLborn 2253

This column is set in our Metroblack and Metrolite Series

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agents, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, trade journals and periodicals, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. H. L. M. Cross and W. Whittall. Solicitors: J. M. Hawkins, 31, Great James Street, W.C.1.

KENTEK SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with E. K. Hunter for the acquisition of the goodwill and other assets of the business heretofore carried on by him, and to carry on the business of publishers of newspapers, magazines, trade journals, books and other publications, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. K. Hunter (permanent director) and B. Herring. Registered office: 22, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

H. W. HARRAGAN, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a box-maker carried on by H. W. Harragan at 21a, Well Street, Hackney, E.9, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers and importers of and dealers in bags, cartons and other containers of cardboard, papier mâché, paper or kindred substances, etc. Private company. Directors: C. G. Bates and H. W. Harragan. Registered office: 21a, Well Street, Hackney, E.9.

HOMEGARD, LTD.—Capital £250 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. C. Shroder (permanent governing director) and J. Hilleard. Registered office: "Avenel," Old Nazeing Road, Broxbourne, Herts.

J. J. BEST, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in pattern cards, paper, card and strawboard, papier mâché, tracing paper and cloth, transparent, waterproof, waxed and other papers, paper bags and paper decoration goods, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. D. Arter ("Waverley," Lampton Road, Hounslow) and J. J. Best.

Mortgages and Charges

W. AND J. MACKAY AND CO., LTD. (publishers, printers, stationers, etc., Fair Row, Chatham).—Satisfaction in full on May 11th, 1932, of mortgages dated September 29th, 1926, and July 15th, 1930, and registered October 16th, 1926, and July 29th, 1930, respectively. (According to the register of mortgages, the charge registered October 16th, 1926, and the mortgage registered July 29th, 1930, originally secured all moneys due to bank.)

W. AND J. MACKAY AND CO., LTD. (publishers, printers, stationers, etc., Fair Row, Chatham).—Four mortgages on properties in Chatham and Rochester, all dated May 24th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

FLEETWOOD PRESS, LTD. (11-13, Emerald Street, W.C.).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised May 10th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

R. ROBINSON AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc.).—Second mortgage dated May 25th, 1932, to secure £4,000, charged on land with works, etc., thereon in Clavering Place and Hanover Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Holders: G. H. McLean, Rannock Lodge, Lindisfarne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and C. Allan, Oak Lodge, South Boldon.

HARDMAN BROTHERS (BOLTON), LTD. (printers, etc., 56-60, Howell Croft, South Bolton).—Mortgage on leasehold land and premises at Howell Croft, South Bolton, Lanes, dated May 26th, 1932, to secure £780 17s. 4d., and any further advances. Holders: Radcliffe and Pilkington Permanent Benefit Building Society, Radcliffe.

EXPEDITE POSTER CO., LTD. (Pitt Street, Peckham, S.E.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on May 23rd, 1932, of debenture dated July 11th, 1930, and registered July 29th, 1930. (According to the register of mortgages, the debenture registered July 29th, 1930, originally secured £2,000.)

EVERYBODY'S PUBLICATIONS, LTD. (114, Fleet Street, E.C.).—Particulars filed of debentures for not more than £9,000 authorised June 1st, 1932, charged on the company's property, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £9,000.

SUMMIT PRESS, LTD. (Carrington Road, Stockport).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised May 27th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the issue being £1,100.

INSETS, LTD. (advertising contractors, etc., 44, Bedford Row, W.C.1).—Issue on May 27th, 1932, of £375 debentures, part of a series already registered.

PETER DEREK, LTD. (publishers, etc., 108, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2).—Particulars filed on June 1st, 1932, of £5,000 debentures authorised September 10th, 1928, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £2,000.

MODERN ERA PUBLICATIONS, LTD. (86, Grays Inn Road, W.C.).—Charge on company's assets, machines, furniture, stationery, and half-tone blocks, dated May 14th, 1932, to secure £50. Holder: Dorothy L. M. Mulholland, 259, Eastcote Lane, South Harrow.

P & P
PAPER & PRINT FOR PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS
P & P

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Receiver Appointed or Released

WELLINGTON PRINTERS, LTD. (old company) (27, Cursitor Street, E.C.).—A. B. Keith, of Kennans House, Crown Court, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver on May 20th, 1932.

Openings for British Trade

The following inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, S.W., to whom communications should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

British India

A well-established Mohammedan commission agent in Bombay is desirous of securing indenting agencies of United Kingdom firms for old newspapers (over-issued) for Bombay Presidency. (Ref. No. 939.)

An Indian firm of Lahore, who are interested in railway supplies, etc., are desirous of securing the representation on a commission, purchasing or consignment basis, of United Kingdom producers of waste paper (newspaper) for the whole of India. (Ref. No. 940.)

Canada

A manufacturers' agent in Saint John, New Brunswick, desires to obtain United Kingdom agencies for the sale of shipping tags; envelopes; counter sales check books; stationery (rolls and pads); autograph books, on a commission basis in the Maritime Provinces. (Ref. No. 897.)

A manufacturers' agent at Montreal desires to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery; Christmas cards; pencils; novelties, etc., on a commission basis, for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. (Ref. No. 898.)

An experienced gentleman in the paper and stationery trade in Montreal, who has just established himself as a manufacturers' agent on his own account, desires to obtain United Kingdom agencies for the sale of paper, stationery and artists' materials, on a commission basis, in the Province of Quebec and the three Maritime Provinces. (Ref. No. 900a.)

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.—The accounts of Hazell, Watson and Viney, printers and bookbinders, show that the net profit for the year ended March 31st amounted to £36,443—a reduction of £18,972, compared with the figure reported for 1930-31. The dividend on the ordinary and employees' shares is to be reduced from 10 per cent. to 7 per cent., tax free (including the interim payment of 3 per cent.), and nothing is transferred to reserve or allocated as a staff bonus (against £10,000 and £3,600 respectively). The "carry-forward" is increased from £31,449 to £38,970.

KNOW MORE ABOUT THE PAPER YOU ARE USING BY SUBSCRIBING TO "PAPER & PRINT" the link between the paper-maker and the printer. A year's subscription costs FIVE SHILLINGS and will save you £'s.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "British & Colonial Printer," 58 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of six words to the line for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Agencies	3	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted	3	0

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under :—

	Per Line s.	d.
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Sales by Auction	2	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Offices of this journal for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Annual Subscription (post free) 17s. 6d.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: STONHILL, LUD, LONDON
Telephone: 2439 HOLBORN

SITUATIONS VACANT

CLERK, smart and energetic, for paper merchant's office, experience of shipping, forwarding, stocks.—Write, stating age, experience, salary required, to ..., George Harrison (Agencies), Ltd., 22, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. 6696

WHOLESALE STATIONERS (Paper Trade) require energetic London Representative; state age, experience, salary, etc.; only the live and ambitious need apply.—Box 6697.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AGED 21—experienced as practical compositor (case and machine) and LAYOUT DESIGNER; London School of Printing student—I desire to increase my experience by joining the creative department of progressive printing house.—Gilbert Taylor, 78, Valley Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. 15641

COMPETENT man seeks position with Wholesale Paper House; thorough knowledge all classes of Paper, including Wrappings.—Reply in confidence to Box 6703.

SECRETARY-SHORTHAND-TYPIST Expert desires re-engagement; 10½ years' experience paper trade; accustomed responsibility; highest testimonials.—R., 16, Bendish Road, East Ham. 6669

THE Printers' Provident Association, 21, Charterhouse Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.1, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone Holborn 0527. 14695

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QUICK-REF. SERVICE INDEX

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I.

Specialist Valuer and Auctioneer to the Printing, Newspaper, Cardboard Boxmaking and Allied Trades.

132-134, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, E.C.4

Telephone: Central 4452 (2 lines)

BLOCKMAKERS

ESTABLISHED 1874

Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm

G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES

10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

ENGRAVERS

FOR GOOD SERVICE
MARSHALL
ENGRAVING Co. Ltd.
12 & 14 FARRINGDON AVE. E.C.
CENTRAL 4626 4 LINES
ARTISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
PHOTO ENGRAVERS

GOLD PRINTING INKS

FOR LETTERPRESS & PHOTOGRAVURE — SUPPLIED ALSO IN SILVER AND COPPER

JOHNSON'S-GOLD INK SPECIALISTS

Telephone: CENTRAL 2231-2

H. E. W. JOHNSON LTD

METANA HOUSE MIND COURT FLEET ST. LONDON E.C.4

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PRESS CUTTING AND GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS

1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

PRINTERS' QUARTERLY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE POPULAR QUARTERLY

"Paper & Print"?

Price 1s.

Stonhill & Gillis, Limited, 58, Shoe Lane London, E.C.4

PRINTERS' VALUERS

EDWIN W. EVANS

Auctioneer and Valuer

TO THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES

"Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet St. London, E.C.4

Telephone: Central 6678
Telegrams: "Printauct, Fleet, London"

Fire Loss Assessor–Newspaper Valuer–Rating Surveyor

TRADE GUMMING AND VARNISHING

STRIP, EDGE and CORNER GUMMING
also
SHEET GUMMING and VARNISHING
(up to Quad Crown) to the Trade.

Phone or write for Price List:

J. A. BUIST
1 Leicester Place, Little Saffron Hill, E.C.1
Clerkenwell 3043.

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Contractors for over Sixty years to H.M. Printing Offices, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue and the Printing Trade generally



Registered Trade Mark *Established 1868*

Rollers

for every class of Letterpress Printing on every description of Machine. - *Price List on request.* An extensive and up-to-date Plant enables all orders to be dealt with promptly.

Compositions

for Home & Export in grades to suit all requirements. None but the finest and MOST SUITABLE materials are used. Look for the Trade Mark, as above, on every slab. Obtainable through all Importing Houses.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co. Ltd

14 CHARLES ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER - - - Managing Director

Printed and Published by the Proprietors, STONHILL & GILLIS, LTD., at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—June 16, 1932

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PROCESS BUY BRITISH COPPER

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 191

LONDON : JUNE 23, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

EVERYTHING COATED
Samuel Jones & Co. Ltd.
Bridewell Place, London, E.C.
EVERYTHING COATED



From STUDIO to PRESS . . . . .
. in HALF-TONE, LINE and COLOUR
ROTARY GRAVURE ∴ OFFSET-LITHO ∴ TYPE-SETTING ∴ ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING ∴ PHOTOGRAPHY ∴ DESIGNING ∴ WOOD-ENGRAVING
Columbia House
89-92 SHOE LANE
LONDON · E.C.4
JOHN SWAIN
AND SON · LIMITED
Works at BARNET — Branches at — PARIS : MANCHESTER : BRISTOL & GLASGOW
ENSURE CONTENTMENT BY USING . . .
SWAINS' BLOCKS

FRY'S SERVICE IS AS GOOD AS FRY'S METAL

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EVERY INVOICE FOR A HAMEL ENGRAVING IS A SAVINGS CERTIFICATE

SAVES TIME—
LABOUR, WORRY and MONEY

It is not so much what a block costs as what it SAVES, that fixes its price. Send a trial order and you will realize the truth of this statement. Blocks in Three-Colour, Half-Tone and Line; Electros and Stereos at standard rates. Promptly executed.

E. HAMEL & Co.

Telephone: 41547 (2 lines)
Telegrams: HAMEL Nottm

NOTTINGHAM

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MONNERY'S FOR SUNDRIES (See Page 589)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110 NEW SERIES No. 191 | LONDON: JUNE 23, 1932 | EVERY THURSDAY PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

HERE and there are signs of a little brightness on the printing horizon, though on the whole the outlook is still dull, and likely to keep so. It will be a good job when it is realised that there is no improvement round the corner, because then those who have been waiting for it these ten years will either clear out or go and look for it.

* * *

Preparing for Better Times

MEANTIME we can still meet those who find things (or make them) sufficiently good not to grumble. It is not a bad sign when certain old-established offices can set out to re-equip and furnish the greater part of their composing departments on an up-to-date basis. Incidentally it might be observed that the larger concerns, when they desire to remodel a section of their establishments, often make it a practice to have the scheme prepared and submitted by representatives of our great typefounding houses. Smaller printers do not appear to realise how much they stand to gain in these matters by seeking the free service of the expert. If it is only an imposing surface, a galley rack, or a composing frame unit, there are a dozen different angles of approach, and ways and means not always shown in a catalogue.

* * *

Out-of-Date Equipment

SPEAKING of utilising the services of the printing-office equipment expert suggests to us that there must be a vast majority of printing offices whose condition would appal the specialist. We are all more or less acquainted with the sort of office where all the frames and trays are dust traps, where standing type stands until it is picked to death, where very scrap of material has to be hunted for, and where old-body stuff has yet to make the acquaintance of the point system. There are many such places, and they are the very sort whose proprietors fancy they can work very cheaply. The idea is that when type is kept standing there is no composition next time round. This is quite on a par with the idea of another sort of printer to whom it was pointed out that he had omitted to include the price of paper in his estimate: "It's quite all right," he said, "I happen to have the paper in; it's in the basement."

* * *

Root-Pruning Necessary

IT would be the finest thing imaginable, for the future of the printing industry, if every establishment, small or large, were to rid itself of its superfluous equipment, its out-of-date or overworked plant and its worn type and material. Such a procedure would be far more beneficial and much less of a hardship than writing-down capital. It would be far more competently and effectively done

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	578
F.M.P. Conference at Llandudno— Printers' Advertising; Officers Elected ...	580
Trade Notes	582
The L.M.P.A. Annual Meeting— Mr. Crowlesmith Appeals for Co-operation	584
The Chemistry of Lithography— Driers: By Charles Harrap	586
A Progressive Supply House— Messrs. Algraphy Limited	590
Litho Trade Still Dull	593
Trade Union Matters	593
In Memory of Mr. H. F. Parker— Tributes at Memorial Service	594
Printers at Advertising Convention— Visit to Port Sunlight	595
Country News	596
Pile Sheet Reversing Machines— An Interesting Innovation	597
The Late Mr. H. J. B. Morris ...	597
Caxton Home, Limpsfield	597
Commercial Review	598
Wyman & Sons	600

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if left in the hands of organised authority, and in any case the good would only come if all condemned plant and material were absolutely scrapped. At least, such vigorous root-pruning would evolve a freshened plant, a more vigorous industry with a better product and a better prospect. It is beyond question that a great deal of the price-cutting of to-day and most of the inferior print-production is traceable to plant obsolescence.

* * *

All-in Advertising Service

THERE appears to be a developing tendency towards the self-contained, all-in organisation in print-publicity. It is possible to name concerns able to service their clients direct in everything from initiating to completing a campaign. There is the complete concern which makes blocks, prints by every process, and does everything else in copy-writing, art work, mailing, and so forth. Elsewhere we are seeing examples of fused interests, association, financial control and similar arrangements which demonstrate the trend of the times and essentially the determination of some printers to be advertising executives and the desire of some advertising consultants to be process engravers, printers and all the rest of it. We have seen process engravers first seek the engraving which used to go to printers and then seek the printing itself to be sure of both. After that it is a short span to the idea of creating printing ideas and dabbling in advertising publicity. Whichever way it goes it looks as though we are going ahead in the direction of the ring or group and the self-contained concern.

* * *

Offset versus Gravure

OFFSET lithographers are learning so much from the photogravure process that they look like making a hot pace for the photogravure people to tread. The old trouble of depth of tone is being overcome. Plates are being made to give longer life. Deep etch is helping to make possible an effect comparable with good photogravure, and all along the line letterpress as rendered by offset is vastly sharper and clearer than by photogravure. We have seen offset results which have been praised as high-grade gravure by a representative well versed in modern process printing.

Mr. Fred Johnston, head of the "Falkirk Herald," has received gifts from the staff and also a public address on his completion of fifty years as editor and manager.

Mr. W. R. French, managing director of the Guernsey Star and Gazette Co., Ltd., was the guest of honour at a banquet in that island last week to mark his retiral—this having been arranged by Messrs. F. F. Peek (" Guernsey Evening Press "), A. Harrison (" Jersey Evening Post ") and W. P. Le Bas (" Jersey Morning News "). These gentlemen, with Mr. G. F. Peek, presented Mr. French with a silver salver, and Mr. L. Pook (Central News, Ltd.) gave him a gold fountain pen.

Personalia

Lord Ebbisham, chairman of the old City firm of Messrs. Blades East and Blades, Ltd., took part on Tuesday of last week in two interesting little ceremonies in the private office of the works. On behalf of the overseers of the Finsbury Works, he presented to Mr. John Andrew, overseer of the cheque printing department, a Jacobean oak grandmother's clock and a cut-glass bowl, as a little token of goodwill from his colleagues to mark the occasion of the completion of fifty years' service.

Lord Ebbisham also presented to Miss Annie Sibthorpe of the lithographic department, a silver-plated Queen Anne tea-pot, on her retiring from the service of the firm after thirty-two years' service. During the whole of this long period Miss Sibthorpe had the splendid record of never being late to her work.

Mr. Lints Smith, manager of " The Times," will preside at the one hundred and fifth Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, November 22nd.

Mr. T. Atkinson, of the Monotype Corporation, Ltd., was honoured at the last monthly Court of the Worshipful Company of Stationers by being elected to serve on the Court as Livery Representative for the next two years.

Mr. H. C. Ferraby, editor of the " Advertising World," has been appointed publicity specialist by the Publicity and Selling Committee of the British Federation of Master Printers.

Mr. A. J. Downes, secretary-organiser of the South African Typographical Union, and joint secretary of the National Industrial Council of the Printing and Newspaper Industry of South Africa, who is on a visit to this country, is to be given a dinner jointly by the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday.

Mr. Downes, who is a London man, is a delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, and is taking the opportunity afforded by that meeting of visiting the old country. Accompanied by his wife and family, he is making a motor-car tour of England and Scotland, and hopes to visit many printing establishments up and down the country.

Mr. Wareham Smith, president of one of the earliest advertising organisations, the Aldwych Club, will preside at the Club's twenty-first anniversary banquet to be held on June 29th in the Connaught Rooms. He will be invested for the second time with the presidential chain of office.

Mr. Percy E. G. Bayley, news editor of the Australian Press Association, was, at Freemasons' Hall on Friday, installed Master of the Alfred Robbins Lodge, No. 5083, which consists of British and Dominion journalists. The ceremony was performed by the retiring Master, Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., assisted by Messrs. John Martin, A. T. Penman, and W. E. Laxon Sweet, Grand Lodge Officers.

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"Bread and butter, of course . . .
—*but why not have some jam, too?*"

"Now what HAS that got to do with 'Monotypes'?"

"Everything, in principle! It's enormously important. You're counting on 'bread-and-butter' orders, now."

"Oh, I see your point; you mean . . ."

"I mean that when you have that 'Mono' you'll be equipped to do 'bread-and-butter' jobs at maximum speed and at lowest cost—you know that. But also, *also*, my friend, you'll be there when the better customers are passing round the Jam."

"You mean the jobs where quality counts, eh?"

"Not only the 'quality' jobs; but also . . . well, think of the out-of-ordinary jobs you'll be able to do. Orders you'd have to refuse now. Why, they'd be jam to a 'Monotype' User!"

(You will choose the "Monotype" when you visualize what orders you MOST WANT.

THE MONOTYPE CORPORATION LTD
PHONE CEN. 8551-5 — 43 FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4 — "MONOTYPE" GILL SANS

Please say you saw the Advertisement in BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

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F.M.P. Conference Concludes at Llandudno

Printers' Advertising Discussed; Officers Elected

Following upon the proceedings reported in last week's issue in connection with the annual congress of the British Federation of Master Printers at Llandudno, a few further matters require to be put on record. These concern mainly a discussion on "Printers' Own Advertising" and the business of the annual meeting.

Advertising Agents and Printers

To revert first to the subject of "Creating a Demand for Printing," dealt with at the Publicity and Selling session of the congress—a useful discussion followed the addresses (already mentioned) by Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Perry. This was opened by Mr. John Crowlesmith, who said that he, like Mr. Chadwick, proposed to "speak out" quite plainly, but on the opposite side. The advertising expert did not treat printers fairly. He treated them as people to be ground down. He stipulated for expensive type-face, expensive paper, ink, etc., and then procured estimates from many other printers and got them even from printers who could not give him the quality he wanted. The advertising agent must co-operate with printers if he wished them to co-operate with him.

Mr. Sessions went on to say that the printer could meet the advertising expert on his own ground. It was no use telling the printer he could not do creative work. Very many printers could do such work very well indeed. What they wanted was that the advertising agent in his negotiations with customers should remember that good print ought to be paid for and that creative work on the printers' side ought to be remunerated according to the brains and skill put into it.

Mr. M. C. Badcock in an address on "Printers' Own Advertising" said that the printer's job was to show the public new needs for printing. The industry as a whole could not advertise itself nearly so effectively as the individual printer could advertise himself. The printer's advertising must not be any more clever or creative than the printer himself was. The question was "What has he got to sell?" and there was no use in devising by himself, or through someone more expert, a magnificent piece of advertising which might bear no relation to his own particular product. A commonplace though honest piece of printer's advertising, set up by his own hand in his own type, was in every way a better and more effective advertisement.

Mr. W. H. Sessions also gave an address on the same subject in which he said that the consideration of a printer's own advertising was something far bigger and deeper than any question of monthly blotters, periodical folders, or a house journal. These might come into the scheme certainly, but the question was really one of adapting their natural skill and inclinations to meeting some definite need for their printing, and then adapting, perhaps gradually, yet steadily, their organisation, machinery, and selling to meet that need.

In the after-discussion Col. B. L. Hooper and Mr. Bertram Evans took part.

Federation Annual Meeting

On the Tuesday the annual general meeting of the Federation was held in the Grand Theatre. Notwithstanding the gorgeous weather and the open-air attractions, the pit of the theatre was well filled and there was a sprinkling in the circle. Letters and telegrams having been read conveying good wishes for the success of the congress and apologies for non-attendance, the minutes of the previous annual general meeting were passed.

The Council's report, which had been circulated, stated that no very cheerful note could be struck as regards the position of the industry, but that it could



MR. W. H. SESSIONS

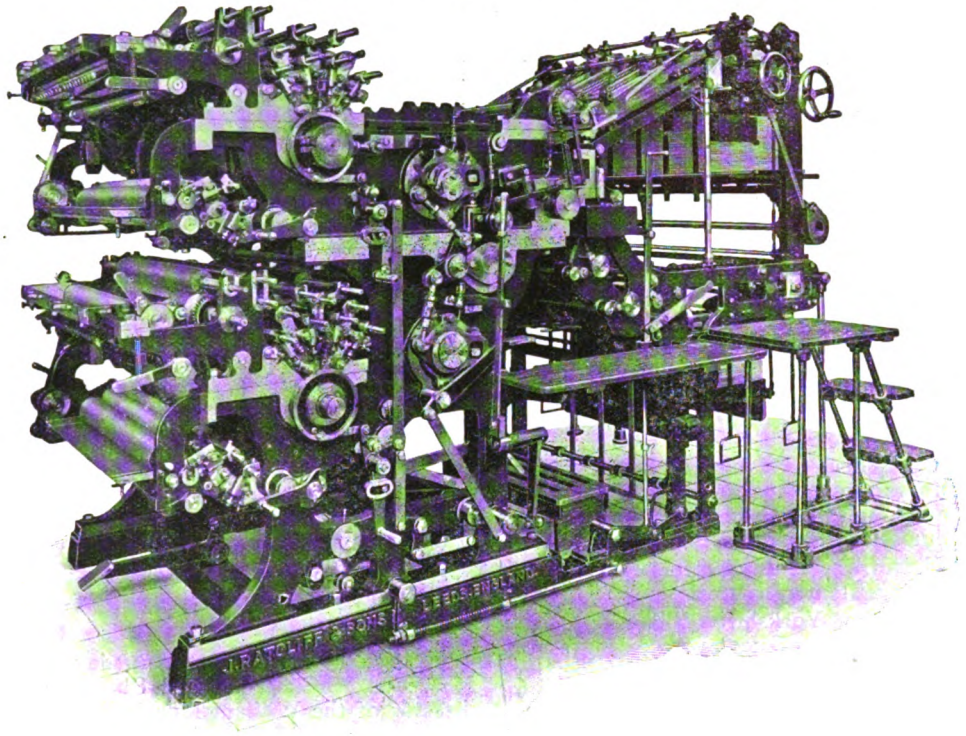
be confidently asserted that the life of the Federation itself had been an active one, and that the corporate spirit, the confident tone, inspiring all its activities, had been more than well maintained. The membership had fallen, but only a little, and the conclusion from this was that the Federation was recognised as a necessity to the industry even more, perhaps, when trade conditions were bad than when they were good.

The report dealt in some detail with the work of the various standing Committees, including Labour; Contracts, Legislation and Transport; Organisation; Costing; Publicity and Selling; Technical; Photogravure; Young Master Printers; and Finance. The Benevolent Fund, the Joint Industrial Council and the Howard Hazell Scholarship Fund were also commented upon.

As regards labour it was stated that harmonious relations between employers and employees had been maintained throughout the year and promised to continue even in face of the necessity with which the industry was confronted of having costs of production reduced. Negotiations on this question were at present proceeding.

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In moving the adoption of the annual report, Mr. H. G. Clarke said the year had been one of unprecedented industrial depression, reflected in the printing industry, as in every other by a sharp contraction of orders, by the swelling of unemployment, and by much short-time working. These conditions brought in their train not only problems of government but problems also of business management that were exceedingly difficult to handle.

No president, he said, could hope to carry through his task without an able staff and the co-operation of the chairmen of standing committees. He paid special tribute to Mr. Bisset, from whom he had received great help. The "President's Committee" had been introduced last year by Mr. Bonwick and he was grateful to those past-presidents who had at his request consented to act upon it. He also expressed his gratitude to Mr. Bemrose as chairman of the Costing Committee and the Technical Committee, to Mr. Alfred Langley as chairman of the Publicity and Selling Committee, and to Mr. Bonwick, immediate past-president, for much wise advice.

Mr. Clarke then dealt with matters handled by the various Committees, and expressed thanks to the Federation's veteran treasurer, Mr. Unwin, and his assistant, Mr. Wykes, on whom much of the year's work had fallen.

Supplementary reports were given by Mr. J. A. Stembridge as chairman of the Labour Committee, Mr. A. J. Bonwick as chairman of the Contracts, Legislation and Transport Committee, Mr. B. Guy Harrison as chairman of three of the Sub-Committees

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of the last-named Committee, Mr. Edmund Arnold as chairman of the Y.M.P. Committee, and Mr. E. H. Dennis as chairman of the Joint Industrial Council.

The annual accounts had been circulated, and the assistant treasurer, Mr. Wykes, gave an abstract of these. Some questions and comments were made and satisfactorily dealt with.

The annual report and accounts were approved.

A resolution proposed by Mr. J. Crowlesmith, and amended on the motion of Mr. W. H. Sessions, deploring the tendency on the part of many printers to quote prices for the production of work which were inadequate and urging the Federation to continue to explore the possibility of combating price-cutting, was carried with applause.

Appointment of Office Bearers

Mr. E. H. Dennis was then elected president for the coming year. Mr. Clarke in proposing him said Mr. Dennis had been a member of the Council for eleven years and had unselfishly served on many of its important committees, in addition to which he had spent the same number of years as a member of the Joint Industrial Council, of which body he had been chairman for the past year.

On the motion of Mr. Dennis, Mr. B. Guy Harrison was elected vice-president. Of him Mr. Dennis said that he bore an honoured name in the craft and had done valuable work in the Federation, as well as having proved himself a capable speaker.

Mr. Edward Unwin was again elected treasurer, and Mr. W. B. Wykes assistant treasurer.

An invitation by the Yorkshire Alliance to the Federation for the holding of next year's congress in the Yorkshire area was voiced by Mr. E. Womersley, the Alliance president, and supported by several members of the Alliance. This was accepted by the president on behalf of the Council.

The Social Side

On the Tuesday evening the congress gatherings were concluded by a very successful ball and supper in the Grand Hotel. A large and happy company took part, and after one or two toasts dancing took place till a late hour. A whist drive was also carried out during the earlier part of the evening.

The principal guest was Mr. W. R. Codling, Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, who during the evening proposed the toast of the Federation, and spoke of the importance and dignity of the printing craft, making friendly references to the Federation.

The president, Mr. H. G. Clarke, responded, thanking Mr. Codling for having so readily and graciously complied with the request made to him to propose the toast.

The weather conditions during the congress were so fortunate and the charms of Llandudno so considerable that the social side of the gatherings might have well looked after itself successfully, but the Midland Alliance and its indefatigable secretary had provided a round of entertainment for the ladies and to break into the arduous business programme. In addition to events already recorded, there was a motor coach excursion to Bettws-y-Coed for the ladies on the Monday, with a carnival dance and whist drive in the evening. Then there were golf competitions on the Maesdu course on the Tuesday, the ladies in the morning, and the gentlemen in the afternoon. The remainder of the Tuesday was taken up with a garden party in the delightful surroundings of the Craigside Hydro, with tennis, croquet, clock golf, and an amusing balloon competition, tea being served in the Hydro; then from 8.30 onwards the closing Ball and Supper, with presentation of sports prizes.

Trade Notes

FIRE at Tunbridge Wells on Monday spread to the printing works of the "Kent and Sussex Courier," and did much damage. Heavy machines fell through the floors, and molten lead badly hampered the firemen.

THE wax-paper manufacturers' store of Messrs. Griffith and Diggens, Ltd., in the old exhibition grounds at Wembley, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning.

HUNTER'S Technical Service inform us that the assets and liabilities of their business, including the goodwill and copyright of the magazine "Printers' Plant" have been acquired by a company known as Kentek Services, Ltd. The management of the business will remain in the hands of Mr. E. Kenneth Hunter who is the sole director.

A DEFICIT of £5,700 was reported at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the National Co-operative Publishing Society, which was held at Manchester, last week. The chairman, Mr. W. Gregory, pointed out that this would only have been £2,700 except for the fact that certain non-recurring reservations of £3,000 had been made during the period.

MR. JOHN HALSTEAD, a past president of the North-West Alliance of Master Printers, who retired about ten years ago, has died at Carlisle at the age of 81.

THE death occurred last Thursday at Manchester, of Mr. Wm. McClement, aged 81 years, late managing director of the William Morris Press, Ltd.

MR. H. J. B. MORRIS, editor of "Advertising Display," was found dead on Friday from a gunshot wound in a house in Upper Richmond Road, Putney, where he was staying. Mr. Morris, who was about thirty-five, had suffered for years from very bad health, and latterly from insomnia. On another page of this issue appears a tribute to Mr. Morris from Mrs. Beatrice Warde, of the Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

MR. HARRY GODWIN CHANCE, who died at Gloucester last week at the age of 70, was for nearly forty years editor of the "Gloucester Citizen and Gloucester Journal," succeeding his father in that position.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Ernest Hemingway, of Station Road, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury, who was in business at Earlsheaton as a printer.

MR. HENRY NICKERSON (66), of Purley, senior partner in Messrs. Nickerson Bros., Bermondsey, manufacturers of bookbinding leathers, left £10,749 (net personalty £10,684).

MR. WILLIAM B. EDMONDSON, Redditch, railway ticket printer, left £8,015 (net personalty £5,619).

MR. THOMAS WHITEHEAD, Headingley, printer, left £7,672 (net personalty £6,832).

MR. GEORGE ERNEST WEBSTER (72), of Highgate, London, publisher, left £36,110 (net personalty, £30,478).

A QUARTO pamphlet issued by the Printing Industry Research Association reproduces the lecture on "Bookbinding Leathers and their Deterioration" given by Mr. R. Faraday Innes, F.I.C., last January at Stationers' Hall. The subsequent discussion is also fully reported.

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Amongst many other features the section devoted to "Printing Specimens Reviewed" by H. A. Maddox, is creating wide attention. Read what your fellow craftsmen are doing. Each criticism is supported by an illustration of the work produced. Specimens of work are welcomed for review in this section.

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The L.M.P.A. Annual Meeting

Mr. J. Crowlesmith Appeals for Co-operation

The retiring president, Mr. B. Guy Harrison, was in the chair at the annual meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, held in the board room of the Association at Old Bailey, on Monday afternoon. He was supported by Mr. J. Crowlesmith, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Lieut.-Col. B. L. Hooper, Mr. F. Mason, Major Maurice Clowes, Mr. E. G. Baker (secretary), Mr. W. F. Willsher (assistant secretary) and others, and the attendance included a large number of prominent London printers.

The first business was the adoption of the annual report, which was taken as read.

A Difficult Year

In its opening paragraph the report regretfully referred to the fact that, owing to the continued depression in trade, the Federation had had to approach the trade unions with a view to effecting a reduction of productive costs. After a warning on the subject of the hurtful effects of price-cutting, the report recorded that no serious labour problems had arisen during the year, and appreciation was expressed of the services of Major Clowes, chairman of the Labour Committee. With regard to the Y.M.P.s, steady progress had been made. The council expressed its thanks to the Publicity and Selling Committee, under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Langley, to the District Association Committees, and to the members of the numerous other committees and sub-committees.

After touching on several outstanding events of the year, the report advised members to take full advantage of the services of the L.M.P.A., particularly in respect of the Credit Enquiry Section and the Debt Recovery Section. It stated that the financial statement showed on the whole a satisfactory position, and the Council expressed its warmest thanks to Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, its hon. treasurer.

The Conference on Cost-Reduction

Mr. T. J. Hunt asked if the chairman was in a position to tell them anything about the wages question. There were, he said, all sorts of rumours going around the trade.

At the request of the chairman, reply was made by Major Maurice Clowes, of the Labour Committee, who stated that negotiations were proceeding between the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on the question of the reduction of costs. They would not expect him to go into details of the negotiations. As soon as there was anything definite to report, it would be made known to them.

Mr. Hunt desired to raise the subject of wages, and said he did not think it would be of any use to alter country and London wages at the same rate. The London trade was being starved by the passage of work to the country.

Major Clowes assured Mr. Hunt that the Council was very much alive to the point he had raised.

The Association's Accounts

Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh presented the financial statement, and read the auditors' certificate. He proceeded to mention some details of the accounts, particularly indicating that although there was a satisfactory surplus at the end of their last year, it must not be thought that they were necessarily going to do so well this year.

Mr. A. J. Bonwick raised a question as to the Association's accumulated balance, and in doing so said he thought it regrettable that they should be called to the annual meeting of this important Association without having had the opportunity of considering the accounts beforehand.



MR. JOHN CROWLESMITH

Major Clowes recalled that it had been by decision of the Council some years ago that the procedure had been adopted of not circulating the accounts but laying them on the table at the general meeting.

Some further discussion ensued, and it was agreed that the President's Committee be requested to consider the advisability of publishing the accounts.

On the proposition of Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh the meeting approved a subscription for the year 1932 to 1933 on the basis of ½d. in the £ of wages paid, subject to the usual conditions.

Messrs. Roberts, Wright and Co., were re-elected auditors.

Two alterations in rules were adopted, in the following terms: (*a*) Rule 16.—To add to existing Committees, President's Advisory Committee and Young Master Printers Committee. (*b*) Rule 17A.—To read "The President and Vice-Presidents of the London Master Printers Association shall be *ex-officio* members of all Committees and Sub-Committees."

Mr. Crowlesmith Installed as President

The next item was the investing of the new president with the presidential badge. In doing so, Mr. Harrison

(Continued on page 596)

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Lithographic Section

The Chemistry of Lithography

DRIERS

By CHARLES HARRAP

In the description of Varnish published on May 26th in this paper, a reference was made to Driers in connection with the consistency of varnish as used with metal or mineral pigments, or those pigments classified as dyes or lakes, from animal and vegetable sources or as coal tar products. The matter of driers, however, requires further consideration, especially as dye pigments are in much wider use than they were twenty years ago.

The term driers needs no explanation; everyone knows what is meant. But the materials used as driers are not so generally known. In the first place, linseed oil is a drier, and each grade of varnish made from it has an increasing power of drying without the addition of anything else. The practice of printing requires more rapid drying than the varnish will give, because the printing is so rapid that printed sheets in piles must not be so "wet" as to prevent ease of handling, or to adhere when stacked. It is a common practice to hang the printed sheets, either in bunches, well fanned out, or in racks—ball racks, for instance—to facilitate drying; and no doubt such methods are preferable to excessive use of drying materials in the printing inks.

Source of Driers

The driers in common use are obtained from metals or minerals and from organic substances. In fact, the combination of organic bodies with metallic bodies gives very strong driers.

The commonest form of driers is made of litharge (lead oxide, PbO) ground in a drying oil, such as linseed, hempseed, poppy or nut. A fair proportion of each is 1 lb. of litharge to 1 gall. of oil. A variety of this form of drier is boiled oil, which is made by thickening linseed oil by heating the oil to about 500°F., until it reaches the required consistency, and adding litharge from ¼ to ½ lb. per gall. Similarly, boiled oil may be made into gold size by adding an ochre to suit the colour required.

A drier fit only for rough work, can be made of linseed oil 10 galls., litharge 7 lbs., red lead 7 lbs., and lead acetate 3 lbs. But all these lead driers have the drawback of being unsuitable for fine printing where other metallic pigments are used. The interactions of lead compounds and other metallic compounds give rise to discolouration.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that several other driers are made with metallic pigments in oil. Each one stands on its own footing, and must not be mixed with any other metallic drier in case the two interact and form a non-drying metallic compound.

Copal varnish is a simple and effective drier in many cases. It has the double advantage of being adhesive, and can be added to the inks for printing upon hard-faced papers or celluloid. It is a simple mixture of the oleo-resin "copal" in linseed oil, and has very little chemical action.

Terebene and Substitutes

Terebene is a drier. It is made from the best turpentine by treating it with sulphuric acid. It still retains some of its resinous character, and is somewhat adhesive, and may be considered chemically neutral in coloured inks.

Again, terebene is imitated by mixtures which are not terebene at all; they lack the full value of the rosin. They are driers of a kind, and are strong. For example, a mixture of linseed oil, litharge, lead acetate, manganese borate, manganese sulphate, and the necessary quantity of turpentine; or a simpler and stronger mixture of linseed oil, litharge, manganese borate, calcium acetate, and turpentine. These both contain the elements to produce strong driers, but they are lead driers, and in that respect they are not the harmless drier that terebene is. It is to be deplored that such false imitations should be allowed to be sold as terebene. This may arise from want of co-operation or consultation with printers; or it may be that printers themselves are to blame for buying a thing from a chandler who calls it terebene, and has no idea of what terebene really is.

Another instance of a lead drier may be mentioned, viz., diachylum. In this case the hydrated oxide of lead is mixed in the non-drying olive oil. It is therefore weaker as a drier than boiled oil, and may be used in some of the coloured inks which are only moderate driers and require a little extra stimulation to dry more quickly.

It has already been stated that resinous matter is a drier, as in the case of copal varnish; and there are other resinous bodies which have been successfully used as driers coupled with the use of their properties of binding the colouring matter in the ink, as well as securing the adhesion of the pigment on the printed material—paper, wood, oilcloth, celluloid and the like. These are Canada balsam, and the balsams of Tolu and Peru. These are not quick driers, and it is advisable to use them only in special cases, and then only in small quantities.

Metallic Pigment Driers

It should be noted that many metallic pigments are natural driers. As examples, may be mentioned cobalt blue, umber (from manganese), chrome yellow, red and brown (from chromic acid and lead), cyanide blue or bronze blue (from iron), ochres and siennas (from iron), yellow and white (from barium), flake white (from lead), vermilion (from mercury), green (from copper), and white and yellow (from zinc).

This list is not complete in the sense of naming all the metallic pigments in use, but the metals quoted in brackets include nearly all the metals used in pigment making. Thus, from chromium is obtained the chromic acid for the chromates of lead or chrome yellows, orange and red, and beyond that are the emerald oxide of chromium, chrome green, viridian and bright chrome ochre. Cobalt is the base of cobalt blue, cobalt pink, cobalt green, green ultramarine, prussian green, primrose aureoline, caeruleum and royal blue. Manganese is the metal of raw and burnt umber, permanent violet and manganese green. The iron pigments are the siennas, indian red, paris blue, bronze or cyanide blue,

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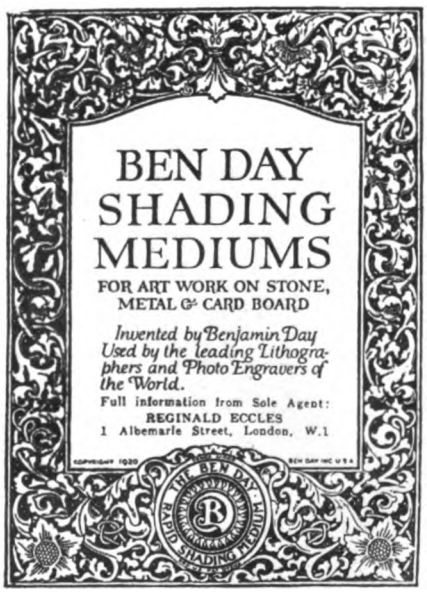
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cyanide brown, venetian red, terre verte, verona green and brown, antwerp and milori blues, and the yellow, orange and red ochres. Lead gives the chromes, antimony yellow, naples yellow, mineral yellow, chrome primrose and lemon chrome, and flake white, cremnitz white and Midgley's white. The copper colours are malachite green, brunswick green, olive, emerald and Scheele's green, and some blues.

The list of metals is also placed roughly in the order of speed of drying capacities. Thus, cobalt and manganese are the best driers, and so on to zinc as the slowest. The point is not so particularly to compare speed of drying, as to enable the printer to judge which metallic pigments require least driers, if any, and those which need more; then the point arises as to which driers to use, so that no chemical action is possible between the metallic compound of the ink, and the metallic ingredients of the driers.

Choice of Driers

In the main, the common metallic driers are of lead oxide. Lead carbonate and lead hydrate are less common; lead acetate is used to a small extent, and even lead chromate has some few uses. Zinc oxide, zinc sulphate and sometimes zinc chromate may be used—the latter only when the yellow tone will not interfere with the colour. Manganese sulphate and especially manganese dioxide give strong driers. Cobalt acetate is occasionally used as a drier.

Upon closer inspection of this series it becomes apparent that these driers have sulphuric acid, acetic acid, or chromic acid as part of their composition, which may or may not have an affinity for the metals of the pigments. If such interaction should occur, it may either alter the colour of the ink or diminish the drying capacity of the driers.

It is from these considerations that it is much safer to use the compounds of metals and organic acids as driers. Several of these compounds have been prepared and are obtainable from the makers. In the main they are simple compounds, and as such may be used with confidence. The metals used are manganese and cobalt—the two best metallic driers. These are combined with linoleic or oleic acid, boracic acid, benzoic acid, acetic acid, or the acids of rosin, to form the following series of strong driers: manganese linolate, oleate, borate, resinate or benzoate; cobalt linolate, oleate, borate, resinate, benzoate, or acetate. It is these manganese and cobalt driers which are generally suitable for use in dye pigments. They are usually non-active upon the dye stuff itself, regardless of the fact that many dyes are precipitated upon metallic bases. Further, it is well known that these are the best driers. Cobalt linolate is made up with linseed oil in the proportions of 5 to 7; or in making up inks, it may be added at the rate of one to five, in 100 parts of varnish. For an opaque drier use 4 parts manganese borate to 100 parts zinc oxide; and for a transparent drier use equal weights of zinc carbonate and linseed oil, with 5 per cent. of manganese borate.

There are a few pigments prepared from earths or metals which require excessive quantities of driers; some do not need the addition, such as lead chromes, cyanide blues, umber, sienna, and all mixtures of flake white or zinc white (chinese white). Others require some driers, such as mineral green, ultramarine, ochres, and some forms of cobalt blue, or pink. But it is the colours that are dyes or extracts that need most driers, such as carmine, crimson, scarlet, cochineal and madder lakes, as well as all the coal tar colours.

Problem of Coal Tar Pigments

This latter matter is at present the most difficult to deal with, because the former well-known metallic pigments have been closely imitated in coal tar pigments, and have been named after them. This is unfortunate, because the new products may be treated by printers in the same way as the original mineral pigments. Such a course would be wrong, and give trouble in printing. The difficulty might be met by printing ink makers having on the labels a note stating the ink is made from a coal tar, or other dye, and requires the addition of driers.

In the foregoing matter, it is taken for granted that the printing inks are intended to be dried on the paper or such-like surface. It is possible, and sometimes desirable, that drying may be effected by partial absorption. Take, for instance, the lead chrome pigments; it is much better to add to them one of the vaseline pomades, prepared by printing ink makers, which contains one or more of the essences, such as thyme, cloves, citronel, etc. These pomades or emollients, tend to loosen the ink, assist it to sink, and finally to partially evaporate, leaving the printed colour smooth and with a matt surface. This method of treatment is very effective with chromo-lithographs of five printings and upwards; it prevents hardness and gloss.

SHARES for his staff are contained in the will of Mr. Thomas John James, governing director of Messrs. F. Pitman, Hart and Co., Ltd., the London music publishers. Mr. James left £112,383.



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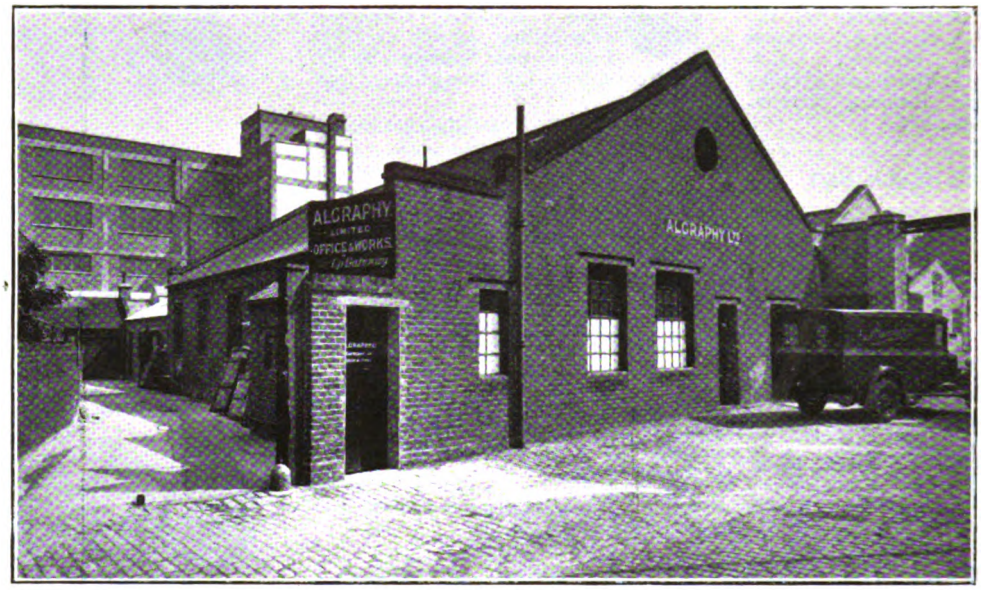
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Messrs. Algraphy Limited

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ENTRANCE TO OFFICES AND WORKS

To the firm of Algraphy, Limited, must be given the credit of commercially introducing aluminium plates and later zinc plates, made perfect by the use of the mechanical graining machine, and with the aid of "Zetch" and other etches employing alkaline salts.

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The company was floated in 1898 and the original shares offered to the public, the capital now being £26,000. Slow progress was made at first, owing to the fact that apart from the advantages of portability and price there was little to be gained, as the rotary press which was invented as a result of the perfecting of metal plates was not at that time adopted.

The first rotary press was made to the design of Mr. J. Hall, of the Hall Printing Press Co., New York, in collaboration with Mr. J. S. Morriss, was built by Messrs. Hopkinson and Cope, and ran for a time at the Algraphy Works in Rosebery Avenue. The late Mr. Geo. Wichmann saw the possibilities of this method of printing, and in conjunction with Mr. Evans produced the first really practical rotary direct press made by Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co. At about the same time the Aluminium Plate and Press Co., of New York, were producing rotary litho presses which sold freely and produced perfect work. These were



IN MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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soon followed by very fine machines built by Crabtree and Son, Furnival and Co., J. Ratcliff and Sons, Waite and Saville, etc.

The first mechanical graining machine was imported from America and installed in the works of Algraphy, Ltd., in collaboration with the Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., and another very capable graining machine was invented by Mr. G. H. Block, and used in the works of Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co.

Since that time steady progress has been made. Practical demonstrators were sent out by Algraphy, Ltd., to any firm prepared to receive them, and the use of plates gradually gained popularity until the invention of the offset method of printing sealed the success of the company.



CUTTING AND PACKING DEPARTMENT



SECTION OF GRAINING ROOM

The actual manufactures are aluminium and zinc plates, regraining of same, "Alco" offset blankets, "Zetch," "Bitumo," washout, rubber wash, etc., whilst stocks of all graining materials and lithographic sundries are carried.

"LITHO PLATES" is the title of a neat booklet, in cloth boards, issued by Messrs. Algraphy, Limited. It bears as sub-title "Useful Hints for Everyday Working," and is edited by J. Crawford, M.B.E., a well-known lithographer. Aiming particularly at helping lithographers to succeed in printing from plates, it deals in practical manner with such matters as transferring, alterations and corrections, the use of aluminium, preparing offsets, and rubber offset blankets. Appended are useful reference tables. Inquiries for copies may be made (mentioning the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER) to Messrs. Algraphy, Limited, at Philip Road, Peckham Rye, London, S.E.15.

Early troubles with offset blankets were countered by the process of eliminating faults, until now the "Alco" quality of rubber blankets claims to be as near perfect as possible, every blanket being tested for even thickness before being despatched; and all blankets are guaranteed to be not more minus or plus than a thousandth part of an inch of the stated caliper. Still later, the invention of "Zetch" has made printing from zinc as simple as can be imagined.

The mills at Philip Road, Peckham Rye, London, now embrace four complete units, viz., the production of new metal plates; regraining of customers' old plates; cutting, trimming, packing and warehousing; roomy offices; to which must be added motor transport for goods and travellers.



REGRAINING DEPARTMENT

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Litho Trade Still Dull

No improvement can be reported in trade in the lithographic section of the industry. Actually conditions are about the same as twelve months ago, and, as was the case then, there are no signs of improvement in the immediate future. A considerable amount of short time is being worked, a number of the larger lithographic establishments being affected in this respect. Of the more important lithographic centres throughout the country London appears to be suffering as badly as any. Several centres in the provinces have experienced an occasional spurt in business, but such does not seem to have come to the metropolis.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.—The annual conference of the Scottish Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association was held last week-end at Rothesay. The report stated that, despite the industrial depression, weekly newspapers in Scotland had, on the whole, held their own. Mr. George Buist, "Fife Free Press," was thanked for his services as president during the past three years. Office-bearers were elected as follows: President, Mr. A. B. Cossar, "Govan Press"; vice-presidents—Mr. R. P. Prentice, "Hamilton Advertiser," and Mr. J. A. Walker, "Border Telegraph," Galashiels.

MENTION was made in our issue of June 9th of a bookbinding shown at the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts exhibition bearing a design on the front cover of a horseman taking a fence. The binding is the work of C. D. Rennards.

Trade Union Matters

T.A. LEVIES.—In view of the fact that the General Fund of the Typographical Association shows a smaller sum than £6 per member on the books, irrespective of the Superannuation Fund, the Executive Committee has decided to call for a levy for the quarter ending June. This will be in the proportion of 1s. per quarter for those who are fully employed or have earned more than three-fourths of the established wages during the quarter, and 6d. per quarter for those who have earned more than one-half of the established wages during the quarter. As the superannuation fund is still below the sum laid down in the rules, the Executive Committee has also decided to call for a levy of 6d. per member for the half year ending June 25th.

ABOUT one hundred delegates attended the delegate meeting of the Scottish Typographical Association at Ayr last week, and were accorded a civic welcome by Provost Wilson and the city magistrates. Mr. W. G. Hampton, of Edinburgh, who presided, also extended a welcome to the delegates and thanked the Provost for his encouraging remarks.

THE National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers, in annual conference at Bridlington last week, after expressing sympathy with the newspaper workers displaced by recent mergers, decided to send 200 guineas to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation for the benefit of those affected. A resolution protesting against newspaper mergers was carried unanimously. The conference defeated by a large majority a resolution pressing the Government to tax the profits of co-operative societies.

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In Memory of Mr. H. F. Parker

Tributes at the Memorial Service

The respect and esteem felt by a very large circle of friends in the industry for the late Mr. H. F. Parker (secretary of the Lloyd Memorial Home, Deal, and hon. secretary of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association) found expression at the memorial service held in his memory on Thursday last, at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street. The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. Arthur Taylor, M.A., and the congregation comprised a large and full representation of practically every section of the printing, newspaper and allied trades. Among those present were :—

Mr. H. A. Lawrence (chairman of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal), Miss L. M. M. Gray (matron), Miss Haste (deputy matron), Mrs. Dimmock (matron of the Annexe to the Deal Home), Mr. W. Horder (representing Lord and Lady Ebbisham), Mr. B. Marwood (representing Viscount Burnham), Mr. W. T. Slatcher (representing Lord Camrose and Sir Gomer Berry), Mr. F. A. Major (representing Viscount Hambleden), Sir Alfred Tyler (Co-operative Printing Society, Limited), Mr. W. Trobe McMullon (representing "The Times," and also the Newsvendors' Institution).

Mr. F. D. Bone (representing Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Master, Company of Newspaper Makers), Mr. H. M. Richardson (general secretary, National Union of Journalists), Mr. A. W. Jones (treasurer, Publicity Club of London), Mr. G. H. Welsh, Alderman Ernest Cavell (Deputy Mayor of Deal), Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers) and Mr. T. H. Middleton (assistant general secretary), Mr. H. W. Howes (secretary, Printing Machine Managers Trade Society), Mr. G. Skendell, Mr. J. Hobday (secretary, Ink and Roller Makers' Section, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants) and Mr. C. R. Bennett (general organiser), Mr. P. M. Parish (director and secretary, Fry's Metal Foundries, Limited), Mr. T. W. George (president, Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, Surrey) and Mr. W. F. France (secretary), Mr. Albert H. Bridge (commercial editor and director, "Electrical Review"), Mr. A. L. Booth (representing Mr. W. Wilkie, secretary, the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution), Mr. W. W. Curtis (North London Master Printers), Mr. L. Hazell (representing Mr. W. Minton and the Whitefriars Press, Limited), Major Richard Rigg, chairman of the council, and Mr. William H. Reed, secretary (representing the Hospital Saturday Fund), Mr. Henry A. Gill (local secretary, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited), Mr. J. E. Baker (secretary, Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, the Hermitage Convalescent Home, Hastings), Dr. L. C. Dundas Irvine, Mr. John Hall, Mr. M. F. Vangelder, Mr. H. L. Bradbury, and Mr. M. J. Odell.

Mr. Allan McLean (secretary, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, London Clerical Branch), Mr. A. H. Mundey, Mr. Joseph Mortimer (secretary, Printers' Pension Corporation), Mr. G. E. Middleton (representing Mr. A. E. Holmes), Mr. D. Pugh (representing the London and Provincial Printing Trades Friendly Society), Mr. J. Acton Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne, Mr. J. Hopkins (secretary, London Society of Litho Music Printers), Mr. F. W. Petty, Mr. W. S. Horne, Mr. G. Levie (secretary, Bethnal Green Hospital Aid Society), Mr. George H. Burch, Mr. F. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Newman, Mr. H. W. Carey, Mr. Seagrave, Mr. Turney, Miss A. E. Tanner, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. F. Fountain, Mr. Charles Dean, Mr. C. Harris, Mr. C. Woods, Mr. W. Few, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. J. H. Miller, Mr. Charles Whitehead, Mr. Whicheloe, Mr. H. McDonald, Captain Miles, Mr. H. J. Knell, Mr. K. E. Taylor, Mr. W. Tucker, Mr. H. S. Temple, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wills, Mr. W. Herring, Mr. Bull (Messrs. Newnes and Pearson), Mr. F. B. Smart, Mr. A. H. Wilson (general secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers Association), Mr. A. Shepherd, Mr. L. Shepherd, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, Mr. John Fry, Mr. A. R. Laker, Mr. J. L. Evenden, Mr. Frank Byford ("Truth"), Mr. W. Hicks, Mr. J. A. Almond, Mr. E. C. Dickson, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mrs. E. J. Betts, Mr. A. Sargent (trustee of the Home).

Mr. Frank Brimmer, Mr. E. M. Hall-(Messrs. Vacher), Superintendent James (City Police Convalescent Home), Mr. Philip Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. Marshall, Mr. A. R. Stuart, Mr. R. H. Bromley Read, Mr. F. C. Scorgie, Mr. J. L. Scorgie, Mr. A. E. West, Mr. and Mrs. Geleit, Mr. A. E. Jones, Mr. George Wood, Mr. H. Butler (Ship Press), Mr. F. Clark, Mr. J. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sharman, Miss Butler, Miss Broughton, Mr. J. G. Oliver (London Society of Compositors), Mr. G. W. Knights (representing the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pensions Society), Mrs. Lancefield (representing Mr. E. Lancefield, of the "Morning Post"), Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Clark, Mrs. Stuart and Miss Stuart, Mr. C. F. Gatehouse (representing the Charity Sports Association), Mr. Littlemore, Mr. E. F. J. Payne (Somerset House, Stamping Department), Mr. Charles Gold, Mr. W. Hilliard (representing Edward Lloyd, Limited, Sittingbourne), Mr. W. E. Read, Mr. H. F. Wigdin (representing the Co-operative Printing Society), Mr. C. H. Roud, Mr. Owen Kent, Mr. P. McGinty, Mrs. Quixley, Mr. J. Lockton, and representatives of the Amalgamated Press, Limited, Fleetway House, and members of the Committee of the Lloyd Memorial Home.

The Address

The Rev. Arthur Taylor based his address on the lesson : "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity . . . ." 1st Cor., xiii. The vicar said that charity of necessity came foremost to the mind when thinking of their departed friend. Whether they thought of Mr. Parker's living interest in the Lloyd Memorial Home or of his energies on behalf of the Charity Sports Association, or the work he did so ungrudgingly for the Printers' Pension Corporation, they realised that the latter part of his life, more particularly, was engaged in what is familiarly known as charity. He was conscious that the passage he had just read when applied to Mr. Parker had a meaning deeper and wider than the significance usually given to the word charity. Charity, as represented in the various institutions and benevolent activities connected with the Press and the printing trades, had much of the essence of that true charity which it was a joy to give and no shame to accept. He knew of no better way of appraising the life of Mr. Parker and of measuring him as a man than by looking at the fruits of his labours. They all knew that the Home at Deal stood as a tribute to his devotion and energy, and they knew the skill he used to foster its growth in order to make it a real home and not merely an institution. He it was who extended its borders, sought for it friends, and administered its affairs. The bronze bust of Mr. Parker which the governors of the Home had recently unveiled in the Home would stand now as a monument to his memory. In the Home he would continue to live even when, with the lapse of time, the sense of personality might be forgotten.

Many-Sided Activities

The secretary of such an institution as the Lloyd Memorial Home had many parts to play, the preacher added. He had to be a collector of funds, the head of an administration, the servant of a committee, and last but not least, the one who had to deal personally with those for whom the institution existed. Probably there were those in that congregation who were thinking of Mr. Parker as they knew him best. Behind his rugged directness, and his disregard of many of the conventions of life, was so much genuineness and kindly intention that he increased his list of subscribers, and won the confidence of friends when he wished to extend the Home.

The preacher said that he believed the medical profession would endorse what he said that there was more wastage of life in the period of convalescence than during the time when medical treatment was being given. They had not yet learned the value of convalescence. It was here that the kindly sympathy of Mr. Parker showed itself very clearly. He got the patients at the Home to know him as a friend and not as an official.

They were gathered there also to extend their sympathy to those whose loss was stronger and deeper than theirs. The speaker went on to say that any one of them who had had any contact with Mr. Parker in life would gladly pay him tribute as a very human and a very lovable character, all the more attractive because so free from self-consciousness and capable of thinking only of the objects that he had at heart.

The hymns chosen for the occasion were "O God, our Help in ages past," "Immortal Love, for ever full," and "Abide with me."

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Printers at Advertising Convention

Visit to Port Sunlight

The closing general session of the Advertising Association Convention took place at Liverpool on Wednesday of last week when the chief business was the session organised by the British Federation of Master Printers. A large party of printers travelled early in the morning from Llandudno, where they had been attending their own annual conference. The subject of the addresses and discussion was "The Fabric of Advertising."

Power of Print

Lord Leverhulme, who presided at the opening, said that the medium through which the greatest part of publicity reached the public was printing on paper or wood or metal. Continuing, he spoke of the way inventions in our lifetime had revolutionised human life, and went on to say that probably no discovery had so revolutionised human thought and destiny as the discovery of printing.

He next touched on the necessity for getting the best possible design for advertising. How foolish, he said, to economise in the choice of artist, and in the quality of printing! A poster, however good in design, if poorly printed or faded by the sun, could only give to the articles advertised a "shabby genteel" air. Enormous strides had been made in recent years towards improving the fabric of advertising. He did not think we approached a point where further improvement became impossible.

The Appeal of the Picture

The next speaker was Sir Herbert Austin, who spoke from the advertiser's viewpoint. Firstly he stressed the need for continuing advertising, especially in difficult times, and spoke of the power of the Press, adding, however, that, effective as Press and periodical advertising had proved to be, it was necessary to follow up its good work, and it was here that the value of salesmanship, both personal and silent, came into operation.

During the past few years, he continued, there had been a tendency to make more use of the direct-by-mail appeal, though many of the printed pieces sent out had not been of very high order, but there was no reason why that state of affairs should obtain. Where we lagged behind was in the matter of strong selling copy and novelty of appeal. The valuable appeal of pictorial advertising, he said, was forcibly demonstrated by a glance at any of our illustrated journals. There the British printer and layout man excelled.

Mr. J. Crowlesmith Urges Co-operation

Mr. J. Crowlesmith (president of the London Master Printers Association) said there were three strong strands that must be woven well together in order to produce an advertising fabric that would function successfully—the producer, the advertising expert, and the printer. On behalf of the British Federation of Master Printers, an efficient and well-organised federation, embracing every class of printer throughout Great Britain and overseas, he offered all the benefits to the producer that would follow a co-operative partnership with the advertising expert.

He agreed that newspapers were capital advertising media, but they were not all-sufficient. The chief pulling force in advertising was reiteration. This to be effective must take the form of reduplication in various ways and ever-changing attractive forms. It was here that the co-operation of advertising expert and expert printer was essential. The printer welcomed the skill, idealism, and sound expert knowledge of the advertising practitioner. The tremendous pulling power of good printing as a selling force played an important part in the life of our nation, especially when it was remembered that at least 75 per cent. of advertised goods interested the women folk. "Good printing is never too expensive if it is effective," added Mr. Crowlesmith."

Mr. E. H. Dennis, president of the British Federation of Master Printers, said printers and the advertising profession were interwoven in the fabric of advertising, and could and ought not to be separated in their interest and desire to serve the producer. There was room for advance. A recent visitor to an American exhibition had reported to him that British products in a certain line were far ahead of any competing American product shown, but were so badly packed and so poorly advertised in their containers that nobody looked at them and none were sold. He expressed his sense of the value of the joint session of printers, advertisers, and the advertising profession, and suggested that the Liverpool precedent might be followed up in future.

Port Sunlight Printing Department

In the afternoon there was a visit to Port Sunlight, Lord Leverhulme being the host. The party of about 700, including 150 members of the Federation of Master Printers, travelled by motor 'buses passing through the new Mersey Tunnel, and arriving at Port Sunlight about noon. Lord Leverhulme presided at lunch and created amusement by welcoming the delegates to his "home town." Referring to the presence of members of the Master Printers Federation, he said they would no doubt be greatly interested in the printing department of Port Sunlight of which Messrs. Lever Bros. were particularly proud.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME
LIMPSFIELD, SURREY *Tel: The Chart 13*
President—T. W. GEORGE, ESQ.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P.

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(Continued from page 584.)

L.M.P.A. Annual Meeting

referred to the services rendered in the past by two members of the firm represented by Mr. Crowlesmith, namely Mr. Walter Hazell and Mr. Howard Hazell, and said that Mr. Crowlesmith would be carrying on the high traditions they had left behind them. Mr. Crowlesmith was not only a practical and capable printer, but he was always able to see both points of view in any matter of dispute, and he was a master of oratory. Mr. Harrison cordially shook hands with Mr. Crowlesmith, amid applause, after investing him with what he described as "the emblem of our Association and of all that is best in the London printing trade."

Mr. Crowlesmith, having passed to the chair, expressed his high appreciation of the distinction accorded him, and also referred to Mr. Harrison's year of office, remarking that Mr. Harrison had shown himself a worthy president and one to whom every printer in London was greatly indebted.

Mr. Crowlesmith then moved, from the chair, that the best thanks of the membership of the London Master Printers' Association be accorded to Mr. Guy Harrison for his services to the trade as president during the past twelve months. Mr. Crowlesmith mentioned with gratification that Mr. Harrison had been called to the very high position of vice-president of the British Federation, and would presumably pass on to the presidency.

Mr. Bonwick seconded the vote of thanks, which was supported by Major Clowes and unanimously carried with acclamation.

Mr. Harrison having briefly responded, Mr. Crowlesmith introduced to the meeting the Association's senior vice-president, Col. B. L. Hooper, who had been elected at the last council meeting, also Mr. F. Mason, the new vice-president, to each of whom he made very cordial reference.

Mr. Crowlesmith on Price-Cutting

Before closing the meeting, Mr. Crowlesmith made an eloquent appeal for increased co-operation amongst London printers. He had been, he said, in a responsible position in the London trade for nearly forty years —in management, in directorship and in control. He knew something of the London trade; and he ventured to say that the coming twelve months would constitute one of the most difficult years, if not *the* most difficult year that the printing trade of this country had experienced.

There were two things he wanted to press upon the membership throughout the country. One was that they should develop amongst themselves a greater feeling of trust, of brotherly confidence in each other. He was told that price-cutting could never be tackled. It could be tackled in this way, by developing amongst themselves a higher sense of duty to the trade to which they belonged. Mr. Crowlesmith proceeded to urge that, instead of readily quoting for work at present done by other printers, they should have sufficient courage to consult the other printer first, or should use the good offices of the Association in order to be put in touch with him.

Mr. Crowlesmith's last point was the question of reduction of costs. He referred to the conferences with the trade unions, and assured the meeting that the interests of London were being protected in every possible way. He proceeded to refer to the possibilities of cost-reduction by modern equipment, instancing the example set by the Lever establishment at Port Sunlight. They had got to get their costs down. He could assure them that everything possible was being done by their representatives to help towards that desired end. Let them go forward in a spirit of determination, not only to develop their own businesses, but also to preserve the dignity, the safety and the welfare of the great printing industry of their great city.

Country News

BIRMINGHAM

THE death occurred last week, of Mr. F. H. Wakelin, managing director of Messrs. F. H. Wakelin, Ltd., of Wheeler Street, Birmingham. The development of the business of calculator specialists and printers had been his daily interest for fifty years, and his sons follow him in this specialised interest in calculations. Their wages calculators for the engineering, gas, electricity and other trades are known throughout the English-speaking world.

THE death is announced of Mr. Samuel Powell, who retired only last November after forty-six years' service as Birmingham manager for the firm of Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd., printers and stationers, of West Bromwich.

GLASGOW

MR. THOMAS ADAMSON, for many years managing director of Messrs. James Wilkie, Ltd., letterpress printers, York Street, Glasgow, died at his residence, 91, Woodend Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow, last week.

MR. HARRY WETHERALD, a former president of the Leeds Master Printers' Association and a representative of the master printers on the Advisory Subcommittee of the Leeds School of Art, has died at Leeds in his 49th year.

HARTLEPOOL

THE death occurred last week of Mr. John Moody, of 2, Baptist Street, Hartlepool, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Moody was one of the oldest compositors in the Hartlepools. He served his time at the "Mercury" office, Hartlepool, under the late Mr. Hyslop Bell and then joined the staff of the "Northern Echo," Darlington, where he worked for 16 years, serving under the late Mr. W. T. Stead. He left the "Echo" to come to the "Guardian" Office, West Hartlepool, and he afterwards worked for Major Barlow at the Alma Press until he retired at the age of 73.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THERE was a piquant discussion at last week's meeting of the Tyne Improvement Commission, when Councillor T. Smith, of Gateshead, moved the rejection of a paragraph in the Finance Committee's report recommending that a £2,400 contract for printing and stationery be let to the Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., of Newcastle. His point was that they were not subject to the same taxation as individual business men, and so occupied a privileged position. It was stated, however, that the Society paid income tax, and the motion to award them the contract was carried.

YORKSHIRE

THE Yorkshire Young Master Printers, of whom Mr. Edmund Arnold, Leeds, is president, will hold a week-end conference at Christ's College, Cambridge, from June 25th to 28th, when a visit will be paid to the Cambridge University Press.

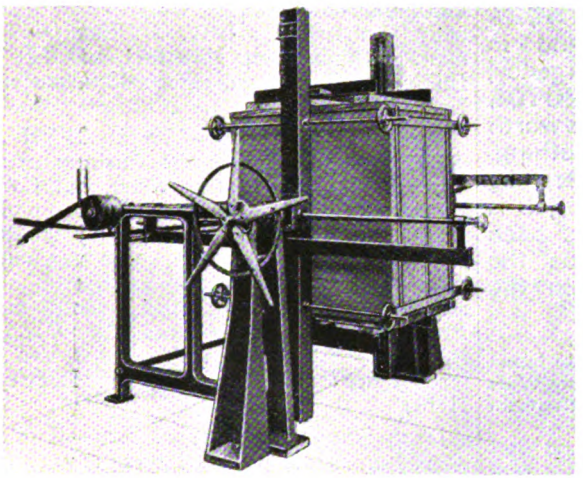
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Pile Sheet Reversing Machine

An Interesting Innovation

Something new in machinery, just put on the market by Messrs. Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd., is a Pile Reversing Machine, a machine specially designed for the reversing of paper stock delivered from pile delivery.

Turning is done by a hand wheel from a pile clamped in position; the pile can be five feet or more



in height. Driven either from motor or belt, as preferred, the machine claims to be a big labour-saver, only a few minutes being required for the reversing of the largest pile. It is simple to operate, the clamping as well as the reversing being effected by power. Inquiries are invited, and may be addressed to the makers at "Globe Ironworks," Crown Point Road, Leeds.

The Late Mr. James D. Mitchell

We much regret to hear that Mr. James D. Mitchell, for many years manager of the Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand, Houses of Messrs. Alex Cowan and Sons, Ltd., died suddenly on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. Several months ago he was seriously ill with double pneumonia, but when Mr. Comrie Cowan, who had been on a visit, left New Zealand in March last he appeared to have quite regained his strength; therefore the announcement received by cable on Monday morning came as a shock to all who knew him.

Mr. Mitchell, who was born in Scotland, went out to New Zealand more than fifty years ago, and in 1928 paid his first return visit to this country, accompanied by his wife. He leaves a widow and five sons, one of whom was with the New Zealand Forces in the Great War, two others having spent some time in this country, taking their degree in Architecture at the London University, and are now successful architects in New Zealand. The fourth son was for some time in the London House, and is now engaged in the New Zealand business.

Letter to the Editor

The Late Mr. H. J. B. Morris

Sir,—Those of us who greeted H. J. B. Morris at Llandudno, and who learned so shortly afterwards the news of his tragic death, will have assured ourselves by this time that this gallant soldier and gentleman must have known that in any meeting of master printers he was amongst friends who gratefully appreciated his constant efforts for the printing industry. Those of us who knew him well knew how effectively his light and sardonic wit was used in matters of education or conciliation between customer and printer, and with what almost super-human energy he devoted himself to his magazine, "Advertising Display," despite the shattering and, it would seem, hopeless, result of his brave exploits whilst flying in the near East.

Morris died a victim of the War; but at incalculable cost to himself he meanwhile fought the battles of the advertising and the printing industry. His name and service will not be forgotten.

Yours, etc.,
B. L. WARDE.

43 and 44, Fetter Lane,
London, E.C.4.

Caxton Home, Limpsfield

The Annual Meeting

Favoured by glorious weather, the Committee of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, paid its annual visit to Limpsfield on Saturday. A large company assembled, including Mr. T. W. George (president), The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, J.P. (chairman and treasurer), Messrs. R. Kneale, T. E. Naylor, J.P., and C. H. Roud (vice-presidents), Mr. R. E. Hodgkins (trustee), Mrs. C. J. Drummond and Mrs. S. J. White, Messrs. F. J. Barrell, R. W. Couchman, C. E. Coveney, F. A. Davies, A. Fannin, F. Francis, J. Mortimer, O.B.E., W. Shaw, A. M. Wall, A. C. Ware and W. F. France, J.P. (secretary). Several were accompanied by their ladies.

The Committee and visitors gathered in the Memorial Room at 4 p.m., when Mr. T. W. George placed a laurel wreath at the foot of the War Memorial Screen, this being the eleventh anniversary of its dedication. Mr. George said that the Committee, at its annual gathering, took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of the men in the Printing and Kindred Trades who had fallen in the service of their country. Mr. C. W. Bowerman supplemented the president's remarks and said that he believed there was a link between those who had given up their lives and those who were honouring their memory.

A short meeting of the Committee was held in the Board Room, after which about eighty sat down to tea. Mr. Bowerman, on behalf of the Committee, welcomed the visitors and expressed its delight at seeing such a representative gathering. They would, he said, observe several improvements effected in the Home, of which he was very proud. Mr. T. E. Naylor in a brief speech said it was a pleasure to see Mr. Bowerman again at this annual meeting, a privilege they hoped to enjoy for many years.

A very pleasant evening was spent in the grounds.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 11s. 3d., 11s. 9d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 10½d., 14s. 6d., 5½ p.c. 1st deb. 98½, 99; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 98½, 100; Amalgamated Press ord. (10s.) 10s. 1½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 93½, 94; Argus Press pref. 20s. 6¾d., 20s. 3¾d.; Associated Newspapers 23s., def. (5s.) 13s. 6d., 13s. 9d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals 8 p.c. cum. pref. 11s.; Buff Book def. (1s.) 8d.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. 1st deb. 100½, 101; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 10s. 1½d., 10s. 3d., 8 p.c. pref. 25s. 6d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 106, 105; John Dickinson 31s. 6d., 4½ p.c. 1st mt. deb. 96; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 8s. 3d.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 4s. 10½d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney (£10) 15¾; Hutchinson and Co. 1st pref. 9s.; Hutchinson Printing Trust 1st pref. 9s. 1½d.; Illustrated London News 4 p.c. deb. 60½; Illustrated Newspapers 2s., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 5s. 9d.; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 19s. 9d., 19s. 10½d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 103½; Lamson Paragon 14s. 9d., 13s. 6d., 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 17s. 6d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 24s. 6d., 24s. 3d.; Linotype B deb. 75¾; Monotype Corporation 20s. 7½d.; George Newnes (10s.) 17s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 9d., 7 p.c. 2nd cum. pref. (10s.) 10s. 1½d.; Northcliffe Newspapers 5½ p.c. debs. 93, 94; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 1½d., 5s. 6d., 6 p.c. pref. 15s., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s. 6d., 6½ p.c. deb., 103, 7 p.c. B mt. deb. 100½; Sunday Pictorial 24s., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 24s., 23s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck 10s. 9d.; United Newspapers 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 1s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons def. 10s., 9s. 9d., pref. 15s.; Weldons 6 p.c. cum. pref. 12s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 26s. 3d.

Dividends and Reports

WATERLOW AND SONS (stationers, printers, lithographers, etc.).—It is announced that consideration of a dividend on the deferred ordinary shares is postponed until the trading figures for the full year ending September 30th next have been ascertained. A year ago an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., tax free, was declared.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.—Final dividend 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. (unchanged), and bonus 2½ per cent. (against 5 per cent.).

New Companies

ARTHUR BARKER, LTD.—Capital £20,000 in 16,000 7½ per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each and 80,000 founders' shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with A. Barker and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, engravers, book and print sellers, art journalists, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Barker and T. F. Tweed. Solicitors: Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyk, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

J. W. HINDSON AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, bookbinders, stationers, publishers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. L. Hindson and F. Hindson. Registered office: Pandar House, Melbourne Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COMMONWEAL PRESS, LTD. — Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. W. G. Peace (chairman and governing director) and H. J. Bullivant. Registered office: 43, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

ROMSEY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business now carried on at 26, Market Place and Corn Exchange Buildings, Romsey, Southampton, as the Romsey Press, and to carry on the business of general printers, die stampers, bookbinders, lithographers, engravers and advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Wallis, R. M. Woolley and J. S. Woolley. Registered office: 26, Market Place, Romsey, Hants.

JAMES SCHOLES (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; printers, engravers, publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: H. H. Scholes and Mrs. Norah Scholes. Registered office: 9, Exchange Street, Bolton.

ANGLO-EASTERN PUBLISHING CO. (1932), LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; publishers, and in particular to acquire certain copyrights, stereotypes and printers' moulds of books and existing stock from B. F. Hopper, of 254, Woodmansterne Road, Norbury, S.W.16. Private company. Subscribers: B. W. W. Booth and F. H. Margetson. Secretary: D. W. Henley, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

CEFAS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Morris and C. A. Aeschimann. Registered office: 3, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W.11.

UNITED PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in 10s. shares; publishers, advertisement contractors and agents, theatrical and cinematograph advertising agents and contractors, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Winifred Roberts and A. L. Horner. Solicitors: Horner and Horner, 33, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

B.B. TRADING, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; advertisers, manufacturers of and dealers in advertising matter and novelties, publicity agents, display specialists, etc. Private company. Directors: Miss Mabel Rogulski, R. K. Ralton and C. S. O. Sohm. Registered office: 52/54, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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12pt. Modern with Doric and Italic.
11pt. Scotch and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Wide and Italic.
10pt. and 8pt. Bookprint and Cloister Bold.
10pt. and 8pt. Garamond and Italic.
10pt. Modern and Italic.
10pt., 8pt. and 6pt. Old Styles with Doric and Italic.
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Specimen leaflets of type faces and borders will be sent on request, or representative will call on receipt of telephone message.

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ST. JAMES'S PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, paper agents and merchants, engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: Miss Bertha Davies, Miss Ethel Davies and Miss Florence Couch. Registered office: 6, Brewers Green, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

SUFFOLK STUDIO, LTD.—Capital £750 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a commercial artist carried on by L. R. Tyrrell as the Suffolk Studio at Lombard House, Little Britain, E.C. Private company. Life directors: L. R. Tyrrell and C. Taite. Registered office: Lombard House, Little Britain, E.C.1.

KEESINGS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; traders, bankers, shipowners, publishers, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. X. Robidoux and A. T. Sharp. Solicitor: O. A. Cayley, 30, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

GROSVENOR ART CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; dealers in pictures, engravings and prints, publishers, booksellers, art journalists, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. R. Waygood and B. Biggs. Registered office: 102/5, Shoe Lane, E.C.4.

BOYDENS (PAPER), LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made therefrom, and pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, etc. Private company. Directors: P. Boyden and W. Somerville. Registered office: 147, Great Saffron Hill, E.C.1.

LUKER AND HILL, LTD. (printers, etc., Blackfriars Road, S.E.1).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,500 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £1,500.

THOMAS PRESTON, LTD. (paper bag manufacturers, etc., Manchester).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £20,000 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £10,000.

STANHOPE ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD. (27/8, Fetter Lane, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,000 beyond the registered capital of £100. The additional capital is divided into 1,000 "A" shares of £1 each.

ST. JOHN'S PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (161, Lavender Hill, S.W.11).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £500 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £1,500.

Mortgages and Charges

E. AND S. HERBERT, LTD. (printers, etc., 21, South Lambeth Road, S.W.18).—Particulars filed of £13,500 debentures authorised June 3rd, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

P & P

PAPER & PRINT

FOR

PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS

P & P

JOHN CORAH AND SON, LTD (printers, stationers, etc., 59 and 60, Wood Gate, Loughborough).—Mortgage dated September 26th, 1923, charged on properties in Loughborough (property acquired same date), on which £1,000 was owing on November 1st, 1929. Mortgagees: Mrs. A. E. Chester and W. H. Stockall, both of Loughborough.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, LTD.—Charge on 88, The Promenade, Cheltenham (subject to prior charge), and three Land Registration Charges, as collateral securities thereto on certain properties in Kensington High Street, W., Southwark Street, Gravel Lane, Lavington Street and Farnham Place, Southwark, S.E., all dated May 18th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

HADDEN, LTD. (books, stationery, etc.).—Particulars filed of £100 debentures authorised May 24th, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

FLOWERDEW AND CO., LTD. (translators, stationers, etc., 227/8, Strand, W.C.2).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on June 4th, 1932, of debentures authorised December 19th, 1928, and registered January 7th, 1929, securing £6,500.

Receiver Appointed or Released

FINSBURY PRESS, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., 26, 28, Sun Street, E.C.2).—A. Ries, of 7 and 8, Idol Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3, ceased to act as receiver on June 7th, 1932.

J. G. HUDSON & CO., LTD. (printers, etc., 38, Grosvenor Place, S.W.).—F. C. Y. Hughes, of 48, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver on June 7th, 1932.

BURY PAPER-MAKING CO., LTD. (Gigg Mills, Bury).—W. O. Buxton, of Savings Bank Buildings, Bury, ceased to act as receiver on June 2nd, 1932.

Paper Credits in India

Formed eight years ago chiefly to act as a clearing house of information on Indian accounts, the Paper and Stationery Eastern Credit Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce during the last two years, has directed its attention towards the standardisation and limitation of terms granted to firms in India. Members of the Section have decided as a basic principle that competition in price and service is fair, but that competition as to the length of credit to be given should be avoided. Acting on this principle the Section has drawn up a List of Customers to whom goods will be sold by all members only on D.P. terms. The first issue of this list was made in November, 1930, and members have reported that as a result the number of their bad debts has been considerably reduced.

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Wyman and Sons

Lost Receipts through G.W.R.

The report of Wyman and Sons states that the profit for the year to January 2nd after providing for depreciation, managing directors' salaries, and all charges except bad debts and depreciation of bookstalls, was £14,716. For 1930 there was a net profit of £60,038 after providing for depreciation and all charges. In the last report attention was called to the material fall in railway traffics which was so seriously affecting the bookstall revenue. Reference was also made in the last report to the Great Western Railway's decision to form a department to undertake the advertising on their system. This company also decided to confine the sale of cigarettes and chocolate on the entire system to their refreshment department. The effect of these changes of policy suddenly deprived Wyman and Sons of a turnover of about £270,000 a year, and until an overhaul could be effected, overhead charges could not be reduced. The directors add that since January of this year the right to sell these commodities has been restored at about 70 stations, but the business has now to be worked up again. New retail branches are constantly being added to and are producing a considerably increased revenue over last year's returns.

To finance the expenditure necessary for these purchases, it was decided that the cheapest form of capital was by mortgage on specific property, and this course has been adopted. Policies have been taken out to redeem these mortgages by periodical payments. The directors have transferred £30,000 from the reserve to write down the book value of the bookstalls, clear off all old advertising debts, and to cover all the expenses incurred in obtaining the mortgage capital, etc.

The year under review has been a period of great anxiety, but the directors feel that the worst is now past, and prosperity will gradually be restored. They propose, therefore, to pay a small dividend on the ordinary shares of 2½ per cent. (against 17½ per cent. for 1930). The goodwill and part of the plant of the London printing business has been disposed of. Surplus plant at Fetter Lane will be sold, and all printing will in future be carried out at Reading and Fakenham.

In the May issue of Spicers' "Notes for Buyers," the subject, "What Is Make-Ready? Some Guide to Printer-Stationers," is discussed. The matter is of importance in the printing office, and it is well for those who supply the printer with materials to understand something of its significance. "A New Post Office Service" is the title of another article in this issue, which carries useful Spicer announcements.

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PRINTERS' WORKS MANAGER or LETTERPRESS OVERSEER, seeks post with firm in Town or Country. Eminently experienced, with sound technical knowledge of all branches of the trade; late instructor of London School of Printing; a real live and conscientious man, possessing initiative, personality, and tact in handling large staff. Good references can be had. Age 35.—P., "Sunnymeade," London Road, Tonbridge. 15612

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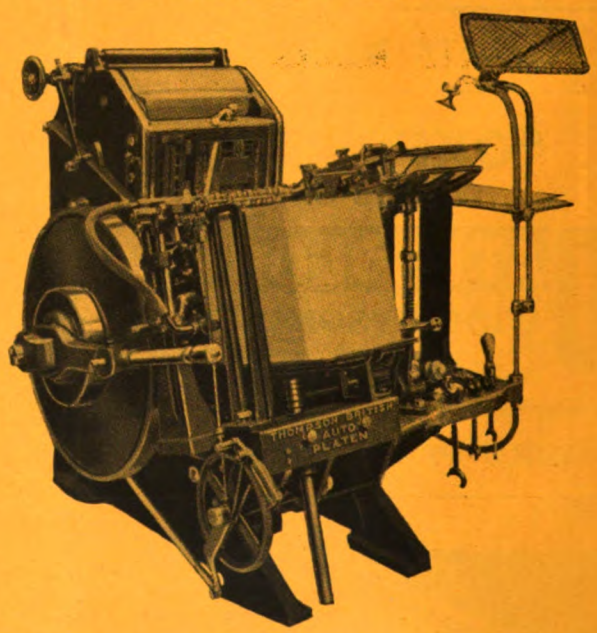
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VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 192

LONDON : JUNE 30, 1932

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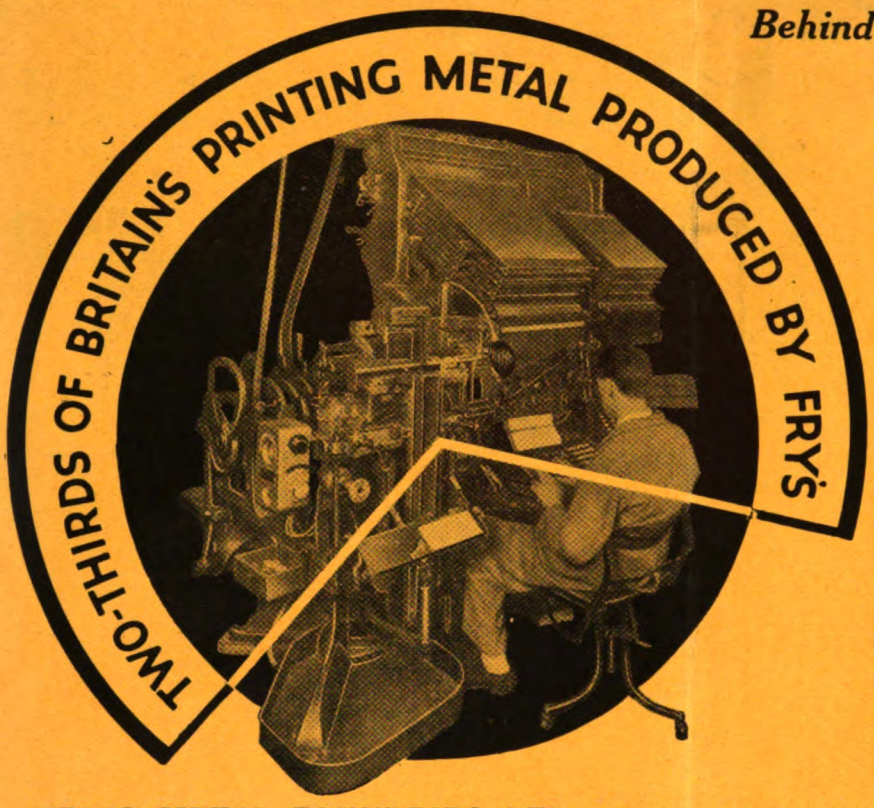
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MONNERY'S FOR BLANKETS (See Page 613)

The British & Colonial Printer And Stationer

FOUNDED 1878 —PUBLISHED WEEKLY

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 110
NEW SERIES No. 192

LONDON: JUNE 30, 1932

EVERY THURSDAY
PRICE THREEPENCE

The World of Print To-day

THE world of business continues to hobble along in its crippled condition, still looking to the doctors of international politics to do something for its healing, whilst they, alas, still squabble about diagnosis and treatment.

* * *

Need for "Give and Take"

IT should, however, be of some benefit that these international talkers seem at last to be getting into contact with realities, the hard facts of the situation having been openly pressed upon them, and decisions demanded. In our opinion, as we have previously indicated, the root cause of our troubles is to be found in the narrow selfish nationalisms which, by striving ruthlessly for selfish advantage, succeed in restricting trade all round. A recent remark of ours to this effect evoked a response from far Philadelphia which it may be worth while quoting here, especially as our correspondent turns the moral very pointedly, applying the same principle to the individual printer.

* * *

"Horse Sense"

WE wrote: "A real and lasting trade revival must be based upon an international return to reason and good will, involving at least an amelioration of tariff warfare, and an abandonment of the foolish attempt of each nation to increase its exports whilst deliberately reducing its imports." This passage, with other sentences, was quoted in a recent issue of the "Weekly Letter" which the Typothetæ of Philadelphia circulates to its members. The "Weekly Letter" proceeded to comment as follows: "It strikes us that there is a lot of horse sense in this. And what applies to nations applies to firms and individuals as well. No firm or individual can hope to go out and corner the other fellow's business and still hold what business that firm or individual already has, undisturbed. There must be a spirit of give and take. We believe that most people are more tolerant to-day, in many respects, than for many years. Now if we can see our way to apply this same spirit to competition, we will be well on our way to helping ourselves and our industry."

* * *

Standardisation of Printing Plates

WITH reference to comments made in these notes in our issue of May 19th—when we bewailed the lack of uniformity in the gauge of printing plates, and suggested that a commission might be appointed to investigate plate gauges—we have received an interesting letter from Mr. H. Daniel Caslon, on behalf of H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd. It is natural that Messrs. Caslon should have paid special attention to our remarks in

ON OTHER PAGES

	PAGE
Personalia	602
Printers & Binders Visit Sawston— Messrs. Spicers' Mills Inspected	604
Openings for British Trade	606
New Automatic Cylinder Press— Messrs. John Haddon's "Frontex 'B'"	608
Good Lighting in Industry— With Special Reference to the Printer: By H. C. Weston	610
Profit Sharing	616
A Questionable Magazine— Fraud Alleged at Glasgow ...	617
Security Printing	617
Government Contracts ...	617
P.I.R.A.'s Change of Premises— Use of Laboratory Obtained ...	618
New British Patents ...	618
Trade Notes	619
Country News	619
London School of Printing— Exhibition of Work	620
Conditions in Canada ...	620
Pension Corporation Flag Day	621
Commercial Review... ...	622

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this connection, as they have for many years past in their machinery department pioneered in the supply of special machinery and devices for the production of more accurate mounts, blocks, stereos, electros, etc., and for the rectification of errors before formes go to the printing machine. They have kept well before them the vital factor that all progress must be based upon a definite precision basis. Mr. Caslon in his letter alludes to our suggestion of a commission to investigate plate gauges. However, he does not think the suggestion practicable, " in view of the fact that printing requirements vary considerably, because of the endless variety of the job to be printed, because of the differences in stock, also because of the variance in the types of printing machines—all of which have important bearings on the subject." He adds: " The only satisfactory investigation must be based upon experience, as printing requirements often necessitate departures from pure theory."

* * *

The Question of a Commission

IN making our suggestion, we were under no illusion that standardisation would prove a matter of easy and rapid accomplishment. The history of the progress made in the standardisation of papers and boards should in itself be sufficient to correct any such misapprehension. The mere overcoming of custom is never easy, and when natural inertia is backed up by considerations of the cost of changes which must eventually make obsolete certain stocks of supplies, machinery, etc., the difficulty of inducing action is multiplied. Nevertheless, rational standardisation always means in the end the saving of trouble and of expense, and we believe that in the matter of printing plates, as in the case of paper, a certain measure of standardisation would be practicable at an early date.

* * *

Importance of Precision

COMMENTING on the imperative necessity for progress in the direction of greater precision in letterpress printing, Mr. Caslon asks us to mention to our readers his firm's willingness to place its knowledge and experience at the service of all who are interested in the important developments which have been made. " In the United States," he points out, " considerable attention is paid to the elimination of underlay, also (a more difficult question) the problems of reducing overlay. In the former, they claim a saving in make-ready time of fifty per cent. on wood-mounted blocks, and also by securing better electros a saving of fifty per cent. In the case of overlay it has been found possible (although this is achieved only by taking care of every step, etching, precision proofing, plate making, etc.) to reduce the cylinder packing from .065 in. to .020 in. Then there have been vital developments in colour proofing resulting in a considerable saving of machine time by ensuring correct colour values."

Sir George Truscott and Lt.-Col. R. F. Truscott were amongst those attending the annual reception of the Royal Empire Society, held at the Imperial Institute last Thursday.

Personalia

Mr. George W. Jones attended the hundred and fourteenth anniversary festival of the City of London General Pension Society, held at the Carpenters' Hall last Thursday, and he replied to the toast of " The Commerce of the City of London," given by Mr. Sheriff G. H. Wilkinson. The function raised over £2,000, and a congratulatory telegram from the King was received.

Mr. J. S. Elias will on Monday, July 25th, open the new wing of the Alf. Evans Memorial Home at St. Helens, Hastings, which is conducted by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers. The ceremony at noon will be followed by luncheon at the Alexandra Hotel at 2.30.

Mr. E. J. Robertson, the general manager of the " Daily Express," is reported to be making satisfactory progress after an operation in a London nursing home.

Mr. J. Walker, the managing editor of the " Bath and Wiltshire Chronicle and Herald," has been elected chairman of the Southern Federation of Newspaper Owners.

Mr. D. Caxton Davies, managing director of Messrs. William Lewis (Printers), Ltd., Penarth Road, Cardiff, was elected president of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association for the ensuing year.

Mr. Robert J. Webber, managing director of the " Western Mail and Echo," Cardiff, has been awarded the honour of Officer Brother of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (Priory of Wales) for his work in connection with the Order and his sympathetic support.

Captain Michael J. Hunter, M.P. for Brigg, has recently become associated with the Unicorn Press, Ltd., and will occupy the position of chairman of the Company.

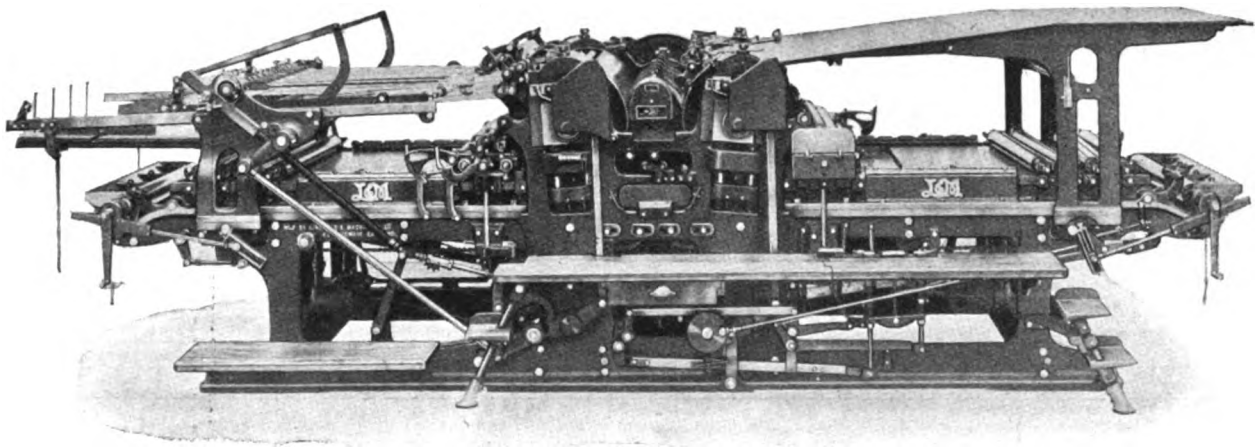
Mr. Edwin (Eddie) Williams, B.Sc., journalist and traveller, and a director of the firm of Yendall and Co., Ltd., Riscatype Foundry, Risca, Monmouthshire, and Miss Kate Farmer, of St. Pierre, Chepstow, are to be married in July.

Mr. C. H. Walker, a Linotype operator on the staff of the " Westmorland Gazette," Kendal, has been selected as prospective Parliamentary Labour candidate for North Bradford. He is secretary of the Kendal branch of the Typographical Association.

Mr. John H. Blackburn, who was chief proof reader of the " Bradford Telegraph and Argus " for many years, and who is retiring on pension after over 62 years' service, was presented by the staffs of various departments with a wallet and notes, on Friday.

Amin Bey Baghat, Director of the Government Printing Works in Cairo, who introduced the new capital character in Arabic typography now employed in all Egyptian official documents, has been inspecting the British Government's Printing Works at Harrow and at Blackfriars.

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This press looks like a good engineering job—and it is as good as it looks. Its product tells its own story, and for the rest you can ask users of the press

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Printers and Binders Visit Sawston

Messrs. Spicers' Mills Inspected

With their customary willingness to throw open their mills at Sawston for the entertainment and instruction of those connected with the printing and allied trades, Messrs. Spicers Limited welcomed visitors on both Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

S.-W. LONDON PRINTERS & Y.M.P.s

On Tuesday a joint party of South-West London Master Printers and Young Master Printers from the London Alliance Group accepted the invitation of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd. The popularity of the event was attested by the fact that a record number availed themselves of the opportunity, there being present about a hundred members and their friends.

The journey to Sawston was made by motor coach, and in spite of a somewhat dull and chilly morning the drive proved very interesting and the beauty of the countryside was fully appreciated. On arrival at Sawston at about 12.30 p.m. the party was welcomed by Mr. Ronald Spicer, M.C., and Mr. H. F. Higgins, directors of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., and other members of the staff and the partially frozen condition of most members was quickly reduced and a congenial thaw set in.

This agreeable state of affairs having been satisfactorily established, an adjournment to the luncheon marquee was made and under the genial chairmanship of Mr. Ronald Spicer, who deputised in a very charming manner for his cousin, Mr. H. G. Spicer—unavoidably detained in London on important business—full justice was accorded to the generous fare provided.

After the loyal toast Mr. George Rangecroft, the president of the South-West Association, in a delightful speech proposed the health of the House of Spicer. He was ably supported by Mr. J. H. Quinn, who associated himself particularly with the Young Master Printers present, and the toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Mr. Ronald Spicer in responding extended a very cordial welcome to his guests and gave a brief résumé of the progress that had been made in developing the business to its present proportions.

The company was now in a very pleasant frame of mind to enjoy the main object of the visit, viz., a tour of the mills and factory, and for this purpose was divided into convenient groups, each being under the guidance of a member of the staff.

To the uninitiated the mysteries of paper-making are extremely interesting and the explanation of the various processes that constitute the manufacture of the raw material into the finished products for which the Towgood Mills are so justly famed proved a great eyeopener to the majority of the visitors. Each department was visited, and we were enabled to witness the care that is taken to see that the nearest approach to perfection is attained in order that the difficulties of the printer when he comes to perform his mysteries upon the paper are smoothed away as far as possible. This is not the place to attempt a full description of the various processes that are involved, suffice it to say that we came, saw and marvelled and most of us left the mill in a very chastened mood realising that perhaps in the past we had sometimes been over-hasty in our judgment of the failings of the paper-maker; and we have now only to suggest that perhaps a return visit on the part of that much maligned individual to some of our printing offices may produce a like effect upon his mind.

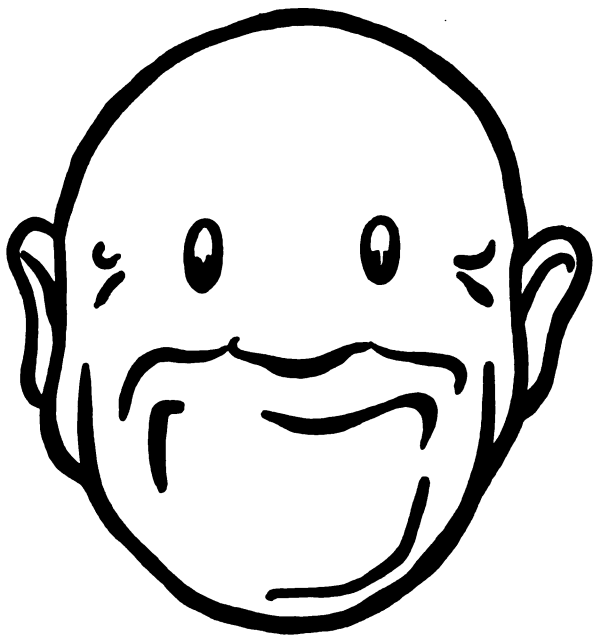


Photos: Mr. Ernest Polden — *Artists' Work & Block Arc Engraving Co., Ltd.*

The visit to the factory was equally interesting and instructive, and to the ladies even more so as it provided an opportunity for them to witness the making of many household commodities—both useful and ornamental—while perhaps what was even more to the

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Printing was a worrying business



—but now I have found a reliable complete service house who can undertake any class of Process and Foundry work for letterpress printers, and also make special arrangements for collecting formes from railway for Electrotyping and Stereotyping. My worries are lessened considerably

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point they received generous supplies of each kind for future use. Most members, indeed, were observed to leave with parcels of varying bulk.

To watch the rapidity and precision with which such articles as envelopes, paper d'oylies, sanitary rolls and the wonderful variety of wood pulp vessels were produced was extremely interesting, and when next we see these goods displayed for sale we shall be able to say with a considerable air of superiority: "Oh yes, I have seen those things being made at Spicers," and so shall at once acquire a sense of distinction among our less fortunate friends.



MR. J. T. STEELE AND MR. HORACE HIGGINS (SPICER DIRECTORS) TALK IT OVER

About 4.30 p.m. a weary but happy party again assembled in the marquee for tea, after which we were free to inspect the model farm and learn something of how cattle, pigs and poultry should be housed and cared for.

At the tea table Mr. Rangecroft expressed the thanks of all to the members of the staff who had worked so hard to cater for our mental and physical well-being.

At about 6.30 p.m. the coaches were boarded for home. It was noticed that a considerable number seemed to have an important engagement with Mr. Higgins and were apparently somewhat reluctant to leave. However, as all good things must come to an end, we finally broke away and to ensure the maintenance of the friendly feeling as long as possible we carried Mr. Higgins part of the way home with us and under his guidance a very delightful route was taken finishing up with the drive through the lovely forest of Epping before we returned to the murky thoroughfares of the Metropolis.

What a Day! What memories will remain! Just a word of advice in conclusion. If you have not been to Sawston, when next you hear of a party being arranged, beg, borrow or steal an invitation, and go—it is well worth it.

Thank you, Messrs. Spicers. We shall not forget.

F. A. C.

TRADE RULERS & TRADE LITHO SECTIONS

After the cheerlessness of Tuesday of last week, the Wednesday brought a return of summer weather, and the Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders and the Trade Lithographers Sections of the L.M.P.A. were fortunate in having chosen that day to visit Sawston.

Two coaches left the Embankment about 9.30 and a very pleasant journey was enjoyed through the beautiful countryside of Essex via Epping and Bishop Stortford. The party arrived about noon, and were pleasantly surprised to find that a party of printers from the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Association were also visiting the mills.

After lunch a vote of thanks was proposed to Messrs. Spicers by Mr. Danford, of the Trade Rulers and Vellum Binders, in which he referred to the high traditions of the Spicer family, ably maintained by the present members, and their services to both trade and community. Mr. Newman, of the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely M.P.A., seconded, and Mr. Ronald Spicer responded apologising for the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. G. Spicer.

The party was then shown over the large factory and works seeing paper and other products which many of them use being manufactured.

An alfresco tea was partaken in the grounds, and Mr. F. W. White, of the Lithographers' Section, proposed a vote of thanks to the guides, and Mr. T. D. Hawkins expressed the pleasure of the London members at meeting their Cambridgeshire contemporaries.

After tea the 700 acres of farmland were traversed with much enjoyment. Before departing the ladies accompanying the party were the recipients of a number of handsome samples of the firm's manufactures. The cool evening drive home provided a satisfying conclusion to an enjoyable day.

Openings for British Trade

The following inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, S.W., to whom communications should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Netherlands

A FIRM established at the Hague wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of packing and advertising articles, office requisites, for the Netherlands and Dutch colonies; purchases to be made for own account. (D.O.T. Ref. No. 1065.)

South Africa

A FIRM of printers and manufacturing stationers in Johannesburg desire to secure sole agencies, on a commission or purchase basis, for South Africa of printing, advertising, book-keeping, etc., devices. A representative of the firm is at present in this country and would be pleased to interview interested manufacturers. (D.O.T. Ref. No. 1031.)

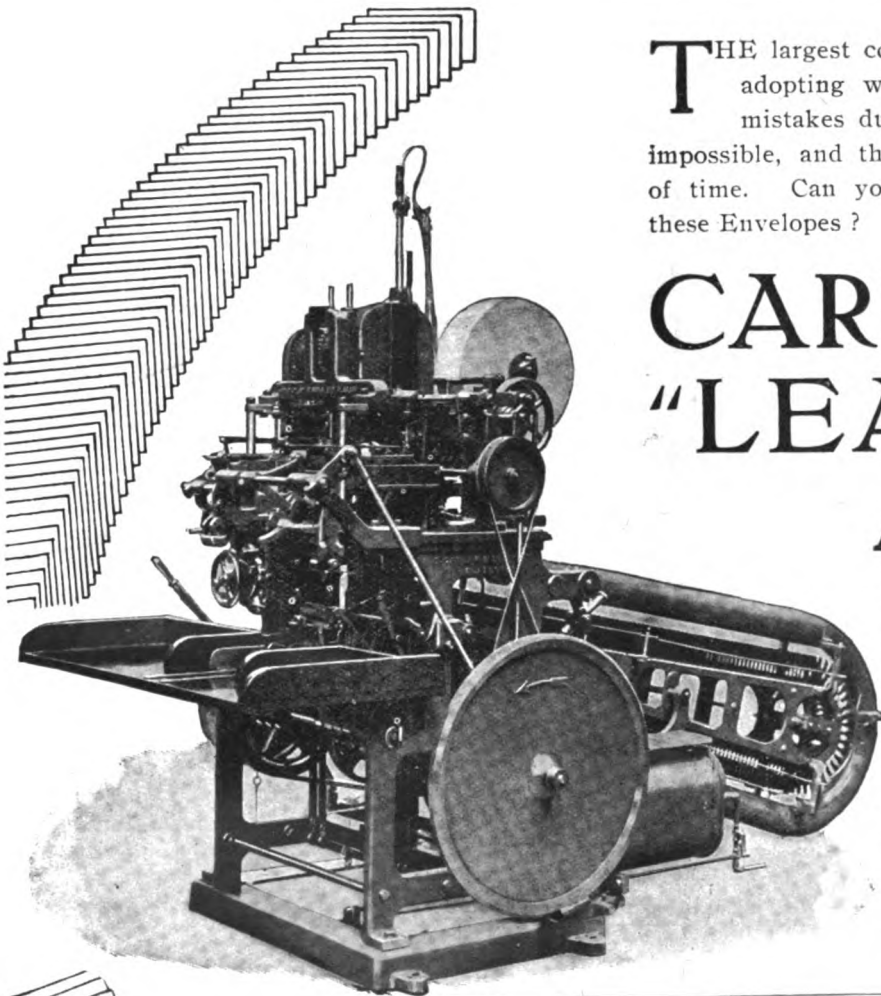
Syria

A FIRM of general commission agents in Syria (Beirut) desire to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of accessories and materials for printing and bookbinding, machinery. (D.O.T. Ref. 1069.)

MONOTYPING SERVICE OUTING.—The Monotyping Service, Ltd., held a very successful annual outing on Saturday when the staff visited Great Yarmouth. The party, numbering about thirty, made an early start, leaving Liverpool Street at 6.40. On arrival at the seaside, lunch was taken at the Savoy Hotel. The toast of "The Firm" was given by Mr. Kerby, and responded to by Mr. Harlow, who also had the pleasant duty of presenting silver cigarette cases to the stewards, Mr. Dulieu and Mr. Allen. The weather was brilliant and the party was able to spend the day in the open air, most of them taking a sea trip in the afternoon round the St. Nicholas Lightship. After a very enjoyable day the return journey was made, and London was reached about 11.30.

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Window Envelopes and ECONOMY

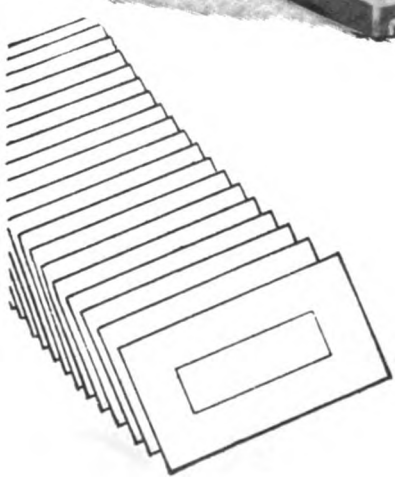


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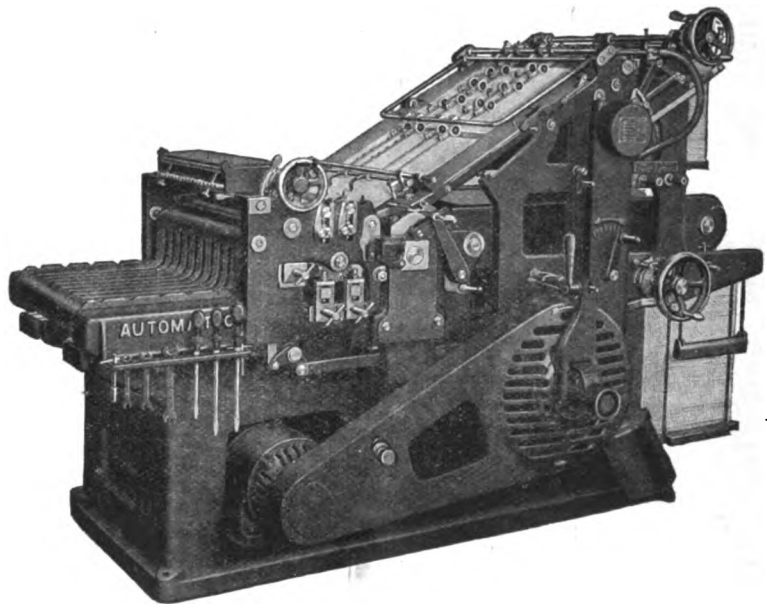
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A New Automatic Cylinder Press

Messrs. John Haddon's "Frontex 'B'"

A new machine which is sure to attract much attention from printers is the "Frontex 'B'" crown size automatic cylinder press which is being introduced by Messrs. John Haddon and Co., of Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

Messrs. Haddon have had this model designed in response to many definite enquiries for a super-capacity the press will handle any size of any stock with absolute freedom from irritating and time-wasting adjustments. The feeder air adjustments are brought out to a convenient position so that the air control may be adjusted and the results in the feed can be observed without stooping or moving away from the feeder side of the press, where all the controls are placed.



NEW "FRONTEX 'B'" AUTOMATIC CYLINDER PRESS

productive automatic press, capable of handling every grade of commercial work at a high speed. It has been developed as a result of experience gained by users of their smaller automatic cylinder presses. The "Frontex 'B'" Press embodies every feature which experience has proved to be desirable, for handling every class of stock known to the printer, with facility, from glassine to card, and to handle every class of work from "commercial" to colour-process.

The new model arrests attention from every point of view. The sheet delivery is constructed under exclusive license and embodies a new and novel printed-side-up sheet delivery which has been designed without tapes and flyer sticks (fully protected by Hodge Ranger, Ltd., Patent—British Pat. No. 356215—1931). The forme is 100 per cent. accessible (see illustration). It may be inserted in, or removed from, the press in an instant, and is locked on the bed by a chase clip similar to the practice followed on platen presses, thereby eliminating risks from incorrectly placed formes.

The sheet feeder which has proved so successful on Messrs. Haddon's small automatic presses, is incorporated in an improved form. Automatic side lays are fitted with micrometer adjustments. Provision is made for deep pile feed and deep pile delivery. Within its

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The main frame is a solid rigid structure, fitted with self-oiling main bearings and detachable phosphor bronze bushes. Both forme and cylinder are completely accessible for making-ready. A cylinder brush is incorporated in the design of the press, so that sheet creasing is eliminated, and delivered work may be interleaved at the delivery end of the press should this be considered necessary according to the class of work being produced.

The guaranteed maximum speed for continuous running is 3,500 impressions per hour. This is reducable, by means of electric control, to speeds suitable for the class of work it is desired to produce. The press has been exhaustively tested and is constructed by means of jigs and automatic tools so that a high degree of standardisation and interchangeability is ensured.

For profitable production of a remarkably wide variety of printing, this new automatic press appears to offer exceptional possibilities, and to be worthy of careful investigation by progressive printers.

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Law for Printers and Publishers

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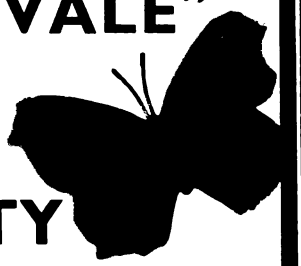
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– *Circular of the London Master Printers Association.*

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Good Lighting in Industry

With Special Reference to the Requirements of the Printer

By H. C. WESTON

*(Investigator of the Industrial Health Research Board)**

What is good lighting? The simplest and most obvious answer to this general question is that it is daylight, as we experience it outdoors on the average day. This is the natural lighting to which our eyes are accustomed and in which our visual capacity has been developed and perfected. On this account it is sometimes argued that artificial light should very closely resemble daylight in order to enable the eyes to function with the greatest ease, comfort and efficiency. There is no denying the logic of this argument, but we need to know what are the features of daylight which it is most necessary and desirable to reproduce in our artificial lighting.



LIGHTING OF COMPOSING ROOM : VACHER & SONS

Characteristics of Daylight

Obviously the characteristics of daylight which are of fundamental importance in relation to eye comfort and visual capacity are also those which must characterise a good system of artificial lighting. A very close imitation of the colour of daylight, however, is not essential, except for special purposes; nor is it generally necessary to use intensities of illumination of such a high order as are common in unobstructed daylight. For in this respect Nature employs a high factor of safety and gives us values of illumination which are often very much higher than we really need for seeing. No doubt these intensities are very necessary for other purposes, for daylight serves other ends no less important than that of making possible the visual impressions upon which we depend so much—our visual sense, in fact, responds only to a certain portion of the daylight spectrum, and we are provided with apparatus, the iris, for limiting the amount of light admitted to the eye.

While, however, daylight is often unnecessarily lavish in the matter of illumination, its most obvious characteristic is adequacy, and the first condition which good lighting must satisfy is that it shall provide ample illumination to enable all objects, which it is necessary to see, to be seen easily and quickly by persons of average visual acuity. Secondly, daylight though it varies considerably in intensity from time to time, is at any given time fairly evenly distributed over the whole field of vision, thus avoiding undue contrast between the brightness of one part of the field and another, such as would involve extreme, and perhaps frequent, changes in the state of adaptation of the eye and also unnecessary changes of accommodation. This uniformity of illumination is due to the very great mounting height of the light source—the sun—and to the very large area of the indirect light source—the sky—and is a condition which can be sufficiently satisfied in artificial lighting in several ways, either by the use of artificial windows or lay lights, by the use of indirect or semi-indirect units, so that all or some of the light is reflected from the large surface afforded by the ceiling, or by the use of a sufficient number of suitably spaced direct lighting units.

Thirdly, though in sunlight we may experience both direct and reflected glare under certain conditions, the daylight by which we work is, for the most part, diffused light from the sky which is free from glare. But the discomfort produced when facing the sun and the difficulty of seeing objects near the source of glare is a matter of such common experience, and is so universally recognised, that it should be unnecessary to emphasise the importance of avoiding glare in any artificial lighting installation.

Finally, though Nature's lighting installation receives no regular attention directed to maintaining its maximum efficiency and, in fact, we are often deprived of much of the light from the sun by obscuring clouds, Nature provides for this contingency by adopting the large factor of safety to which I have referred so that, even on cloudy days we have at any rate, outdoors all the light we need. While it is necessary to plan any artificial lighting installation with an adequate factor of safety, to make this large enough to ensure sufficient illumination if the lamps and fittings are neglected would be an expensive matter. Regular clearing is therefore a necessary condition for securing good lighting.

*Lecture delivered at the June meeting of the South-West London Master Printers Association.

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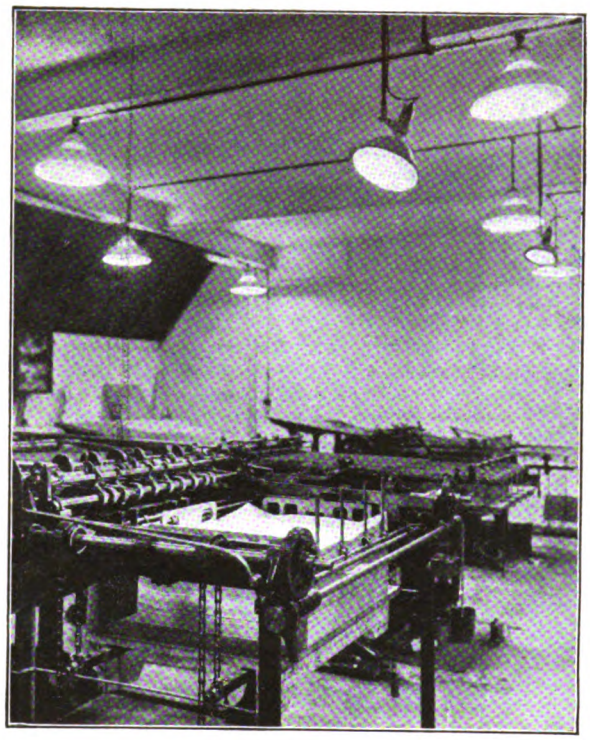
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Using Daylight as an Illuminant

There is, very naturally, a universal preference for daylight as an illuminant when it can be had in sufficient quantity; and, before the advent of modern artificial illuminants, it was the only form of illumination adequate for fine work. This was recognised by some of the old craft guilds which insisted upon a consistently high standard of workmanship in the products of their members, and therefore prohibited night work knowing that its quality, if not its quantity, would suffer under the artificial lighting then available.

While daylight is the best illuminant, and generally the cheapest, the latter is not always the case. In



MACHINE ROOM LIGHTING: KNAPP, DREWETT & CO.

theory, of course, daylight is free to all but, in practice, adequate interior illumination by daylight is sometimes impossible, and, in many cases, could be secured only at a cost which would exceed that of artificial lighting. For instance, the interest charges on the value of that part of a building site in the heart of London which would have to be unutilised in order to keep the actual building so far removed from light-obstructing buildings on adjoining sites as to ensure the penetration of adequate daylight to all workrooms, would probably much exceed the annual cost of providing adequate artificial light all day in some rooms. But the existence of unavoidable obstructions only serves to emphasise the necessity for designing buildings to admit as much as possible of the available daylight. Windows should be as large as possible and carried up to the ceilings, so that the centre and more remote portions of the rooms receive the maximum amount of light. Roof lights should be used wherever possible; and, of course, the regular cleaning of all windows is essential.

The daylight factor at any point in a room, that is, the percentage of the outdoor illumination which reaches that point, can readily be measured; and the average daylight factor in many factories is extremely low. Even in roof-lighted rooms, such as weaving sheds, it is not as high as might be thought, three per cent. being quite a common value. This means that with an outdoor illumination of about 500 foot-candles —a fairly average value on a cloudy day—the interior illumination would be reduced to 15 foot-candles.

It is possible, however, not only to measure the daylight factor for existing rooms but to calculate its value at any point in a proposed new building, and thus to predict the natural illumination of interiors. The importance of this is obvious, since it is often possible to modify plans so as to secure better utilisation of daylight, and for this reason, close co-operation between architect and illuminating engineer is much to be desired.

The intensity of daylight varies frequently and within wide limits—the maximum outdoor illumination may be thousands of foot-candles. Above a certain limit, however, increase of illumination has no effect on visual capacity or the ease and speed with which an object can be seen, but what this limit is depends upon the nature of the object, its size, colour and the brightness contrast of its parts, and, if the object is moving, its rate of motion. Below this limit, however, there is another value above which visual benefit increases so little with increase of illumination that for practical purposes this lower value is quite adequate, and we can now consider what this value needs to be in order to secure good lighting in printing offices.

The Printer's Requirements

Accuracy is very important in the work of the printer, and most of the operations involved in printing are, to a high degree, visually-controlled operations. Moreover, the material with which the printer works—his type—has a low reflection factor and the characters are often very small, while the "copy" may vary very much in legibility. Obviously, therefore, the exacting demands made upon the visual capacity of the printer call for much better lighting than would be considered adequate for much of the work of other industries.

So far as composing is concerned, careful experiments, undertaken with the co-operation of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, have shown that the quantity and quality of the work varies in a very definite way with the amount of illumination provided. Between the point at which it becomes very difficult to carry on the work, even at a much reduced rate, without eyestrain and consequent discomfort and irritation, and the point at which the maximum, or normal daylight, rate of work is reached, the relation between production and illumination is a logarithmic one, equal increments of production being obtained when the illumination value is increased by an equal ratio. Thus, if production is at the rate of a certain number of ens per hour—say, 1,300—when the illumination is 2½ foot-candles, and increases to 1,400 ens per hour when the illumination is doubled and becomes 5 foot-candles, a further increase of 100 ens per hour requires the illumination to be doubled again—to 10 foot candles, and for the next increment of 100 ens 20 foot-candles will be required. This is the kind of relation between production and illumination we should expect to find where speed and accuracy of vision are a very important factor in production, and it is in accordance with a well-known physiological principle known as Weber's Law.

The illustrations to this article show installations by the Benjamin Electric, Ltd., of Tottenham.

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But the data obtained from these experiments show that when the illumination is below two foot-candles—incidentally the value now generally accepted as the "grumble point" for daylight, that is, the point at which supplementary artificial light must be resorted to—about a quarter of the normal daylight output may be lost and the number of mistakes made increased over 100 per cent. With 7 foot-candles, a value which is probably not exceeded in many composing rooms, as much as ten per cent. of the daylight rate of output may be lost—quite a serious matter when labour charges constitute a large proportion of the job cost, as in the present case. The best illumination for type-setting is of the order of 20 foot-candles and, if artificial lighting to this degree is provided by a suitable installation, production is unlikely to fall below the level obtainable in good daylight. The significance of this fact in the case of underground workshops, and of night-shifts, needs no emphasis.

While these remarks apply primarily to type-setting by hand, the lighting of composing machines is hardly less important. The Linotype or Monotype operator requires good illumination to read his copy and, for this purpose, about 10 foot-candles ought to be provided. But the matrices on the Linotype, and the small closely arranged figures on the drum of the Monotype machine have also to be seen easily, and, for this 20 foot-candles is not an excessive illumination.

For other operations involved in printing, namely, matrixing and casting, lithographing, electrotyping, for printing machines (particularly the delivery ends) and for proof-reading 8 to 12 foot-candles provides good lighting.

The Best Lighting Methods

The method employed to secure these values of illumination is important if they are to be fully effective, as well as from the point of view of cost. To raise the existing illumination level merely by installing more powerful lamps in old and unsuitable fittings may, in the long run, prove a costly and largely ineffective method. Costly, because much of the additional light may be wasted through improper direction and distribution, thus requiring the use of unnecessarily powerful lamps to secure the desired illumination on the work, so that the excessive additional running cost may soon exceed the cost of new fittings; and partly ineffective because it is likely that glare would be appreciably increased—and glare causes not only discomfort but also visual disability. It is often a mistake to suppose that any really worthwhile improvement has been effected because the lamps used in an old and perhaps badly planned installation have been replaced by lamps of higher wattage. Good lighting means efficiently produced lighting which will ensure—so far as lighting can do—efficient seeing, and its achievement calls, not only for the use of modern high-efficiency light sources, but also for scientifically designed fittings for controlling the distribution and diffusion of the light, and for the correct choice and location of the units comprising the installation.

In the past the method of trial and error has very frequently been the only method which has guided those responsible for the installation of artificial lighting—it is still a method too often relied upon. The competent illuminating engineer, however, has at his disposal a great deal of exact information about the characteristics and performance of lighting equipment; he is familiar with the laws of light and its measurement, and with the results of scientific investigations which have been made to determine the relation between light and vision and light and work, which enable him to judge the intensity required in most of the cases with which he is called upon to deal. He can, therefore, plan his installations in a scientific way. Starting with the choice of a known suitable intensity, lamps, fittings and locations are selected which will provide the required illumination in the best and most economical manner. There is then no doubt as to the result, so far as illumination is concerned, when the installation becomes an accomplished fact, and very little doubt that it will afford satisfaction to all concerned.

Choice of Fittings

There is available now a comprehensive range of industrial fittings properly designed for all the usual requirements of factory lighting. Usually fittings for direct lighting are the most convenient and economical to employ, and they are quite suitable for most of the work done in printing offices. Where a high value of illumination is necessary, as in the composing room, it is not necessary for the entire illumination to be derived from the general sources of light, since to do this might require the provision of general lighting on an unduly lavish scale. The required intensity can be obtained partly from the general lighting and partly from local units arranged near the frames or machines. Local lighting alone, however, is not desirable, since it leaves the general surroundings of the work places in comparative darkness which is not only depressing but affords excessive contrast.

The fittings used for general lighting should have a cut-off angle of not less than 20 degrees in order to avoid glare, and, if they are mounted less than ten feet above the floor, it is also advisable to equip them with obscured lamps of the pearl or opal type. Standard dispersive enamelled steel reflectors are now widely used for general lighting but, where the strictest economy in first cost is not essential, the glass-steel fitting gives excellent results. This comprises a steel reflector of the dispersive type and a diffusing glass bowl enclosing the lamp. The steel reflector has a number of apertures near the boss which allow some of the light to be directed upwards, thus relieving the darkness of the upper part of the room, while the glass diffusing bowl gives effective protection from glare.

Fittings used for local lighting should always completely screen the lamp filament from the eyes of the workers at all normal angles of view, and, therefore, the old shallow conical type of reflector, which was never good, though not so objectionable when used with light sources of low intrinsic brilliance, should never be used with modern electric lamps. Elliptical reflectors can be used with advantage for the local, or localised general, lighting of composing frames and similar rectangular work areas, while for lighting positions where it is difficult to mount a unit immediately overhead, owing to obstructing parts of machines, angle reflectors or special fittings of the intensive or concentrating type, can be used.

Artificial Daylight

For colour printing artificial daylight units are useful at certain points, and I have seen one printing office completely illuminated by artificial daylight. From the consumer's point of view this system is relatively expensive, while the apparent coldness of the light is an objection often raised by those who work with it. Whether artificial daylight is more restful to the eyes than uncorrected artificial light is a matter about which there is no general consensus of opinion and no conclusive experimental evidence.

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There are, however, systems of artificial lighting which provide a partial daylight correction which is claimed to be restful without being cold. Semi-indirect or diffusing fittings are used with these systems, and the restful character of the light is not wholly attributable to its colour but is due partly to its diffusion. Such systems may be more suitable for certain types of work than uncorrected artificial light. For instance, for copper-plate engraving, which, in any case, requires careful lighting to avoid reflected glare, it may be an advantage, owing to the colour of the material worked with, to use artificial light from which some of the red rays are filtered out.

Cost of Good Lighting

Now as to the cost of good artificial lighting. Lighting is one of the overhead charges which enter into the cost of production and, as such, is sometimes regarded as a necessary evil to be used as sparingly as possible. For the performance of almost every kind of work, however, it is in fact the first essential condition, and, certainly in the case of skilled work, its cost is very small in comparison with the cost of labour. In the case of printing, good lighting may more than justify its cost by maintaining a rate and quality of output which is not obtainable if light is stinted.

In considering the modification of an existing installation or the provision of a new installation to give a higher value of illumination, it does not follow that the cost of lighting will be increased in the same ratio as the illumination is increased. Many existing installations are not well planned, either as regards the location of light sources or the type of fittings and lamps used, with the result that current consumption is too high for the effective illumination obtained. By proper design and suitable choice of lamps and fittings, it may be possible to double the effective illumination without increasing the current consumption by 50 per cent. Assuming, however, that with a well planned installation the cost of lighting will be proportional to the illumination obtained, this will, in any case, be only a small percentage of the printer's wages bill.

It will be interesting to consider an example of labour plus lighting costs for typesetting. To provide an illumination of 20 foot-candles requires the consumption of about 4 watts per square foot of work area. Making, I think, the generous allowance of 50 square feet per compositor, the cost of good lighting, with current at 5d. per unit, is then a penny per man per hour. Thus, the cost of labour and lighting, with the rate for compositors at 1s. 11d., is two shillings an hour, the cost of lighting being thus little more than four per cent. of the wages bill. Now if the illumination is 10 foot-candles—a value which is double that proposed by the Home Office Committee on Factory Lighting as a legal minimum for this class of work—the cost of labour and lighting is reduced to 1s. 11½d. per hour; that is only two per cent. less than it would be with 100 per cent. more foot-candles. But with 10 foot-candles the loss of output may be as much as eight per cent. so that, in saving a halfpenny an hour on lighting, output to the value of nearly twopence an hour is lost. The case is far worse if the illumination is only 5 foot-candles, for then output may fall more than 15 per cent., thus output to the value of about 3½d. is lost for a saving of only three farthings in the cost of lighting.

If I have overestimated the space requirements of a compositor and taken a high figure for the cost of current, which in many districts will cost less than 5d. a unit, the economic value of good lighting is even greater than I have shown. In an actual case where the illumination in a composing room employing six men was raised from its initial value of 5 foot-candles to 20 foot-candles, the increased cost of lighting, with current at 5¼d. a unit, was a little less than 4½d. per hour, or approximately ¾d. per man, as in my previous example. Actual output figures are not available in this case, but there is no reason to suppose that the loss of output saved by the higher illumination was not sufficient in value to cover the additional cost of lighting, perhaps several times over. The maintenance of output, however, is not the only advantage of good lighting: it has a psychological value, and is one of the environmental conditions which promote cheerfulness, contentment and goodwill.

Of course, when daylight fails and artificial light has to be used, the cost of typesetting will rise by just as much as the artificial light costs, providing the rate of output remains at its daylight level. This is obvious and inevitable, but the most significant fact is that the cost of typesetting by artificial light will exceed its daylight cost by a rapidly increasing amount as the sum spent on lighting is curtailed.

Finally, if lamps and fittings are allowed to become dirty, the efficiency of the installation will naturally suffer. The frequency with which cleaning is required depends on local conditions in any particular case, but it is easily possible to lose ten per cent. of the illumination from an installation if cleaning is neglected for a few weeks. In the case of printing offices it would be a good plan to have all lamps and fittings cleaned regularly at fortnightly intervals.

Profit-Sharing

Inquiries by the Ministry of Labour have been made regarding shemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership in various industries during 1931. In the paper, printing, bookbinding, publishing, etc., group, 68 schemes were known to have been started last year, 38 were discontinued, the number still in operation at the end of 1931 being 30. These 30 schemes concerned 29 firms, with a total number of workpeople of 16,400. The approximate number of employees entitled to participate was 8,600. Particulars are available of the bonuses paid or credited to employees in 22 schemes, 6,100 employees receiving an average amount of bonus per head in 1931 of £6 11s. 2d., representing an average percentage addition to wages of 4.1.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between L. E. Bickerdike and B. B. Freeman, publicity agents, 22, Turnpike Lane, Wood Green, Middlesex, under the style of "Cliff Maddox Publicity."

A STRIKING pictorial reproduction in five printings by the Jean Berté water-colour process is the central feature of a smartly produced little house organ, "Impression," which has just been started by Messrs. Whittaker and Robinson, Ltd., The Albert Press, Manchester.

A REPORT entitled "Economic Conditions in Norway," March, 1932, by the Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Oslo, has been published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 5d. post free.

THE Department of Overseas Trade has issued a survey of the import trade of India for the fiscal year, April 1st, 1931, to March 31st, 1932, prepared by H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

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A Questionable Magazine

Fraud Alleged at Glasgow

The questionable methods adopted by some publications which consist principally of "write-ups" were exemplified in a case heard last week in Glasgow Sheriff Court.

Judgment in favour of Mr. Alexander Walker, City Assessor of Glasgow, was given in an action brought against him by the publishers of the "Town and Country Life" magazine. The pursuers sued Mr. Walker for the sum of £20 18s., made up of £17 18s., the price of photographic illustrations to an article descriptive of the Assessor's Department, and £3 10s., the price of fifty copies of the publication in which the article appeared. The defender, who was granted expenses, contended that he had been induced to enter into an agreement under essential error, and under false and fra dulent representations.

Sheriff Mercer, in a note, referred to the correspondence between the parties. The article, he said, appeared in July, 1931, and on seeing it the defender repudiated his contract. Mr. Walker averred that the representation made that the magazine was devoted to important public and cultural interests was false, that it consisted almost entirely of business advertisements obtained by a deliberate scheme of misrepresentation such as was practised upon him, that it was of no public interest, had no public circulation, and was not stocked by any bookseller or stationer. The articles dealing with Glasgow and near districts were merely elaborate trade "puffs" of a chiropodist, a dancing master, a grocer, a furniture maker, a tailor, a tobacconist, a laundry, and such like.

The defender, the Sheriff said, had bargained for an article that would at least reflect credit on his department and himself. The pursuers had produced an article disfigured by egregious blunders, and he had no doubt that, in view of these alone, the defender's feeling was one of keen annoyance, and that he would much prefer that the article had never seen the light.

Security Printing

That London printers of paper money and its equivalents have been considerably affected by the world's economic difficulties is indicated by Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., writing on "Security Printing" in the current issue of the "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement."

Mr. Gamble says that one reason why the London bank note printing firms are not now so busy as in former years of prosperity is the tendency for Governments to set up their own printing plant for the production of their notes. He deprecates this tendency and states that experience shows that wherever any Government or bank in any part of the world has attempted to print its own issues of notes the quality of the product has generally been mediocre, and cannot be compared with that of the leading firms in the bank note printing industry; it is this inferiority which makes the note issues of some of the leading countries so vulnerable to the efforts of the forger.

Mr. Gamble proceeds to review the work of the leading London firms doing printing of this class.

Government Contracts

Contracts were placed with the following firms during May :—

Stationery Offices

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.: Group 355 (1932)—Census of England and Wales, 1931 : H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Group 924 (1932)—National Savings Stamps: Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes. 4,000 Books—"S.O. Book 122": Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. 10,000 Books—P.1054B: McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 16,000 Pads—M.O.D. 17a: Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Posters: Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Watford; St. Michaels Press, London, S.E.

CLOTH, BOOKBINDING: Mills and Co., Manchester.

CLOTH, TRACING: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles.

ENVELOPES: Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

PAPER: J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester; Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; North Wales Paper Co., Ltd., Oakenholt; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Taunton; E. Towgood and Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Wiggins Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.

ROTAPRINT PLATES: Kayes Rotaprint Agency, Ltd., London, E.C.

TAGS: Faire Brothers and Co., Ltd., Leicester.

Crown Agents

PAPER: Olives Paper Mill Co., Bury.

LEADS & SPACE LINES

hey are Featherweight
hey are Indestructible
hey are the most Economical
hey save 60% for the foregoing reasons
hey stand up undamaged to Lino Slugs
hey give a greater foot-run at less cost
hey therefore provide more leads per lb.
hey are Space Lines which do not "walk-off"
he samples and prices may be obtained from
he sole agents for the Featherweight Leads

he Printers' Indestructible Leads Co.
119a Cromer Street - London - W.C.1
Telephone : Terminus 4027 Ex. 2

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P.I.R.A.'s Change of Premises

Use of Laboratory Obtained

The work of the Printing Industry Research Association having increased considerably, it became necessary for the Association to seek more commodious offices than were available at Stationers' Hall, where the Stationers' Company had provided office accommodation during the past fifteen months. New and larger premises have now become available in the St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C.4. The new offices—ideally situated for easy access by the printing industry—are actually the rooms which were formerly occupied by the St. Bride Foundation Printing School. The Institute has, of course, for years been closely associated with the printing craft, and possesses one of the finest libraries in the world dealing exclusively with printing matters. It seems fitting and auspicious that the latest craft development should be so closely allied with the high tradition and craft history with which St. Bride is associated.

Since the P.I.R.A. was founded its progress has been steadily maintained, and now over fifty inquiries are dealt with every month. Naturally many of the inquiries received by the Association have required for their satisfactory solution the use of a laboratory. Arrangements have now been made with the authorities of the Borough Polytechnic for the use of their paint and ink laboratory when required. This laboratory is especially well equipped to deal with many of the problems handled by the P.I.R.A. The laboratory contains a complete plant for ink manufacture, and apparatus for the full analysis and testing of the ink. In addition, facilities are available for work of a more general nature, and arrangements can be made to deal with problems relating to paper, cellulose lacquers, and synthetic resins.

Obviously these arrangements will greatly enhance the services available to members of the Association, and the printing industry as a whole should benefit from the increased resources thus made available.



A SECTION OF THE INK LABORATORY AT THE BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC

The telephone number of the P.I.R.A remains the same—Central 3161.

New British Patents

Applications

Avory, A. E. Printing machines. 16,064.
Caudrelier, R. Device for embossed printing of tickets, etc. 16,283.
Cook, J. E. Book covers, etc. 16,443.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Sample bags and envelopes, etc. 16,151; 16,152.
Goss Printing Press Co. Inking mechanism. 16,614.
Goss Printing Press Co. Web-controlling mechanism. 16,619.
Gumbrecht, R. F. Postal envelopes. 16,129.
Hargreaves, J. Printers' rules. 16,009.
Hunt, R. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 16,325.
Straine, H. B. K. Printing machines. 16,064.
Trist, A. G. Planographic colour printing. 16,353.
Wenban, G. H. Ink blotters, etc. 16,457.

Specifications Published 1931

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Web roll controlling mechanism. 374,139.
Johnston, J. Cardboard boxes for containing fruit or other perishable goods. 374,225.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Spence, F. Sheet-delivery mechanism of printing machines. 374,143.
Luscher, H. Warp thread printing machines. 374,161.
Rockstroh, W. Braking mechanism for printing presses. 374,028.
Uher, jun., E., and Uhertype Akt.-Ges. Photographic type-setting methods. 374,063.
Uher, jun., E., and Uhertype Akt.-Ges. Photographic type-setting apparatus. 374,064.

Complete Specification Open to Public Inspection Before Acceptance 1931

Seitz-Werke, Ges. Printing machines. 19,469.

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Trade Notes

HUDSON AND KEARNS.—Directors deem it prudent to delay a decision regarding payment of the interim dividends on the first preference and second preference shares normally paid on June 30th until trading results for the six months have been ascertained and full consideration given to the trading position.

A NEW company to be formed shortly, the Methodist Times and Leader Co., Ltd., will inaugurate the merging of the "Methodist Times" and the "Methodist Leader."

A PETITION has been presented for the winding up of C. E. Burrows and Co., and will be heard in London on July 4th at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C. The petition is by Disley Paper Mill, registered office, Disley, near Stockport, Cheshire, papermakers.

H.M.S.O. AND ECONOMY.—The Estimates Committee, of which Sir Vivian Henderson is chairman, have now presented their second report to the House of Commons. In the course of this report the Committee criticise the expenditure of the Stationery Office on paper, printing, and office supplies, in which there has been a continuous increase during the past five years. They also recommend a reduction in the excessive number of directors existing in the Stationery Office.

A WELSH section of the Provincial Weekly Newspaper Association has been formed with an initial membership of ten papers.

CHANGES have been notified in connection with the Approved Society section of the Typographical Association. As from July 4th, various additional benefits will be payable by the Society. The changes are being brought into operation in consequence of heavy charges, and too frequent repeat claims within unreasonable short periods.

PAPER EXPORTING.—The following resolution on the question of paper mills dealing direct was adopted at a general meeting of the Paper Exporters' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce held on June 22nd: "That members of the Paper Exporters' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce agree that in making offers and placing business, preference shall be given to those mills and mill agents who do not trade direct in overseas markets."

MEMBERS of the British Typographers' Guild at a recent meeting were addressed by Mr. H. B. Marshall (of Messrs. G. F. Smith and Sons), who spoke of the work of the Strathmore Paper Co. in supplying printers with fine papers. At a later meeting members were given a demonstration of the Ludlow system, and were entertained to dinner by Mr. Martin J. Slattery.

POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION.—The British Poster Advertising Association, who held their annual conference at Liverpool over the week-end, visited Port Sunlight and Chester. There was a civic welcome by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Alderman J. C. Cross) at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, and in the council chamber the exhibition of valuable books from the art sections of the public libraries, and of posters designed by students of the City School of Art and the Liverpool School of Architecture, was on view. The conference, under the presidency of Mr. William Crompton, of Liverpool, held its annual general meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Country News

BISHOP AUCKLAND

THE death has occurred at Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, of Mr. Thomas Bryson, a well-known local printer. Mr. Bryson was for many years a compositor on the staff of the "Auckland Times and Herald" but when it amalgamated with the "Auckland County Chronicle" he commenced business on his own account with the late Mr. W. Hope as printers and publishers He was president of the local branch of the Typographical Association for 14 years, and was the Northern District representative. He was also associated with Messrs. Cummings and Mr. J. Sanderson, both printing firms.

EAST ANGLIA

THE annual competition for the Clowes Shield, open to printers from towns in the five counties, took place on the Bungay bowling green last week. Seven teams of twelve a side entered, the following towns being represented: Beccles, Bungay, Cambridge, Colchester, Fakenham, Norwich and Tiptree. The whole of the arrangements were carried out by Messrs. R. Clay and Sons, of Bungay, and Mr. Richard Clay presided at luncheon. Beccles were the winners for the second year in succession, Norwich being second with only four points less. Mr. A. H. Cross, president of the East Anglian Alliance of Master Printers, presented the shield to the winning team, and Mrs. H. E. Bowerbank handed each member of the team a silver medal in case.

GLASGOW

FRAUDS by means of a bogus printing business were described in Glasgow Sheriff Court last week when James Jack Fraser (28), a former ship's printer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on three charges of fraud, and one of uttering a forged document. Fraser pleaded guilty to the charges. By means of false evidence relating to a supposed printing business, he obtained investments of money from would-be partners.

MR. DONALD W. MUNRO, J.P., senior partner of the printing firm of John Calder and Co., Renfield Street, Glasgow, died at his residence, Penlee, Chryston, on Sunday. Mr. Munro took an active interest in the public life of Chryston.

RHYMNEY

THE death has occurred of Mr. John Calvin Jacobs, printer and publisher, of the firm of G. J. Jacobs and Co., Rhymney, Monmouthshire, at the age of 64. He is survived by Mrs. Jacobs and their only son, Mr. Idris Jacobs. The business will probably be carried on by the brother, Mr. William Arthur Jacobs.

INDESTRUCTIBLE LEADS.—The Printer's Indestructible Leads Co., of 119a, Cromer Street, London, W.C., write us as follows: "It has come to our notice that in several instances it has been suggested that the Featherweight Leads are of zinc composition. This, of course, is inaccurate; they *do not* contain zinc. Both the partners in our firm are practical men of long standing, and know quite well the dangerous effect of zinc getting into the metal pot, irrespective of the question of corrosion. There is no such risk whatsoever, as the sales and repeat orders testify."

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London School of Printing

Exhibition of Work

As the building operations at the London School of Printing are not yet completed, there will be no public exhibition of students' work this year; but there is a fine collection of competitive work entered by students for the prizes provided by Lord Riddell, the president of the School, and the various trade associations. The exhibits represent every section of the craft, and have been adjudicated by nominees of trade associations.

The adjudicators speak very highly of the results. It would certainly be an eye-opener to many craftsmen to see the fine assortment of specimens. A striking feature in the composing section is the octavo title page. A departure was made by choosing the copy adopted by the Royal Society of Arts in their competitions in Book Production. Sixty-three specimens were entered for this section, and if the same standard of work is entered by candidates at the next competition of the R.S.A. it will probably be the best exhibition they have held for this particular section of book production. We understand that none of these specimens has been entered for the Society's competitions.

The specimens from the platen machine department, lithography and foundry are up to the usual standard; and the bookbinding exhibits call for special attention. They cover a very wide field. The loose-leaf binding, and what is usually known as West End finishing is noticable by its excellence.

As usual, the competition for the Hood Medal, open to whole-time students, is an outstanding feature of the exhibition, and speaks volumes for the practical course of instruction these young master printers undergo. The exhibits cover every section of the craft and some remarkable results have been obtained.

C. Arthur Pearson

The report of C. Arthur Pearson (publishers, etc.) to March 31st shows profit balance, after providing for necessary reserves and directors' fees, of £51,331 (against £60,545), plus £42,450 (£35,030) brought in. Pref. div. takes £13,750, Ord. div. 12½ p.c. (15 p.c.) £32,812 (£39,375), to development account £10,000 (nil), forward £37,219 (£42,450).

W. V. BOWATER AND SONS.—Mr. P. R. J. Fitt has been elected a director in place of Mr. J. W. Howard.

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD. reports net profit for year ended March 31st last £135,523; final dividend on ordinary shares 10 per cent., making a total of 15 per cent. for the year; general reserve £10,000; development account £10,000; carried forward £62,032.

THE Company of Newspaper Makers, through the Master, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, have forwarded donations of £50 each to the Newspaper Press Fund, the Institute of Journalists, and the National Union of Journalists for the relief of unemployed journalists.

A CORRECTION has to be made in respect of a paragraph in our columns last week reporting the death of Mr. Harry Wetherald, of Leeds. It appears we were misinformed in stating that he had been connected with the Leeds Master Printers' Association.

Conditions in Canada

Opportunities for British Manufacturers

A report entitled "Economic Conditions in Canada," 1931, by His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, has been published for the Department of Overseas Trade by His Majesty's Stationery Office, at 4s. 9d. post free.

This report comes to hand at an opportune time—when feeling throughout the world is tending to international co-operation, and with the Imperial Ottawa conference imminent. It provides enlightening facts regarding Canadian policy and opportunities for expansion of trade.

Manufacturers of printing and allied machinery in this country are, no doubt, at a distinct disadvantage, having to compete with the U.S.A. However, the disability of distance could be remedied by the establishment of a branch in Canada itself. The size of the industry in the Dominion affords wide scope.

In the printing and bookbinding section, the report states, there were over nine hundred establishments engaged during 1929, nearly seven hundred of which were in Quebec and Ontario provinces. These two provinces, the nearest to Great Britain, and the former on the Great St. Lawrence River, are not so far distant from this country as many people seem to think. The capital invested in that year in the printing industry was over $43½ million, and the gross production value was slightly in excess of this figure. There were 12,378 persons employed, receiving, in wages and salaries, $16,695,127, and using materials costing $13,761,259. The amount of bookbinding leather produced in Canada was 138,980 sq. ft. (in 1930). The report goes on to say that "Only a small amount of United Kingdom machinery and printing ink is being sold here and there appears to be an opportunity for co-operative selling effort in this market on the part of non-competitive United Kingdom manufacturers of machinery and supplies for this industry."

The printing and publishing section of the industry in 1929, was also conducted on a large scale, occupying fifteenth place among the leading industries with the value of its gross production, which was $73,673,338, whilst capital in the industry amounted to $65,736,238. The establishments numbered 767, in which 16,960 persons were employed, receiving in wages and salaries $26,407,204. The cost of materials was $16,424,412. The production of books and stationery during 1931 was valued at $156,000,000.

NEW member firms of the Federation of British Industries include: the Cundall Folding Machine Co. (paper folding machinery), Hitchin Road, Luton, Beds; The Search Publishing Co., Ltd. (books, periodicals, etc.), 6, Old Gloucester Street, London, W.C.1.

THE West and North-West London Master Printers' Association has arranged a combined rail and river trip for July 5th. The party will travel from Paddington to Reading by rail, from Caversham Lock to Windsor by boat, and return from Windsor to Paddington by rail.

MR. CHARLES FERGUSON LEAKE, M.A. (48), of Railfield House, Wellington, Salop, editor of the "Wellington Journal and Shrewsbury News," left £7,186 (net personalty £4,866).

PRINTERS' CHARITY SPORTS.—The full programme of the sports to be held at the Herne Hill Track on Saturday, July 16th, is now available to the trade. In addition to a number of open events, the programme contains many interesting trade contests, these latter including competitions for the much-coveted Fryotype Shield. Entry forms can be obtained from the hon. sports secretary, Mr. A. Sargent, 23, Granville Square, W.C.1.

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Pension Corporation Flag Day

Help for Aged Widows

On the fourth pay day in July a special effort is being made throughout the printing and allied trades in London and in certain provincial areas on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation. It will take the form of a Flag Day arranged on lines similar to those adopted by the Joint Industrial Council for their annual appeals on behalf of the War Orphans.

The necessity for this special effort is obvious. The trade depression, unexampled both in extent and duration, has very seriously affected the finances of the Pension Fund. As compared with 1929, income has declined by £10,000. To meet the serious position thus created, the Council felt compelled to reduce the number of pensions at the recent election by 50 per cent. At a time when, as a result of prolonged unemployment, a larger number of subscribers are seeking the benefits of the institution, this diminution in the number of available pensions is a very serious matter, particularly in the case of widow candidates.

As our readers will remember, the Council were also successful in obtaining the subscribers' consent, by an overwhelming majority, to an immediate increase in the subscriptions to the Pension Fund. To large numbers of unemployed subscribers this compulsory increase would have meant hardship and possibly loss of membership, and the Auxiliaries Joint Committee requested the postponement of the payment of the increased subscriptions until 1933 in the hope that by that time the conditions of trade would have improved. This the Council consented to do, and thereby sacrificed additional income of approximately £6,000. Such a loss in revenue must inevitably make conditions worse at the next election. The extra £6,000 which the Council hoped to receive from the increased subscriptions is absolutely necessary if the number of available pensions is to be maintained. In view, therefore, of the concession granted by the Council the Auxiliaries Joint Committee, backed up by its thirty affiliated Auxiliaries and House Pension Associations, decided to organise a Flag Day in order to raise this sum, and so make good the loss. Only by so doing can adequate provision be made for the widow candidates, many of whom have only the Old Age Pension to support them.

The enormous difficulty of organising successfully such a scheme in the deplorable conditions prevailing in the industry is fully appreciated. The Joint Committee is confident, however, that they are correctly interpreting the wishes of the trade in believing that it will be the general desire that those more fortunately placed shall temporarily shoulder the burden for their less fortunate companions, unhappily unemployed, and provide the money necessary to meet the claims of the widows seeking the assistance of the Corporation.

Fortunately, the Flag Day Committee which has been appointed to organise and carry through the special effort has already received powerful support. The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E., has very kindly consented to act as president, and amongst the list of vice-presidents are to be found the names of men influential in the trade. The work of the Flag Day Committee has received the sanction of the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and is being supported by the Associations affiliated to the Auxiliaries Joint Committee.

The Committee confidently anticipate that the Flag Day will be generously supported by every section of the trade, and that the many friends and supporters of the Printers' Pension Corporation will warmly welcome this opportunity of demonstrating their determination to maintain the Pension Fund at the highest possible level of usefulness.

The joint hon. secretaries will be pleased to give fullest information. The address of the Flag Day Committee is 80, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

Sir Joseph Causton and Sons

An extra-ordinary meeting of Sir Joseph Causton and Sons (printers) will be held in London, on July 19th, to pass a resolution making the dividend on the preference shares payable on April 1st and October 1st in each year.

The dividend on the five per cent. cumulative preference shares is payable on April 1st and October 1st in each year, and it has hitherto been the practice to pay on those dates, that paid in October being treated as an interim dividend and that paid in April as the final.

In a circular the directors state that owing to the fact that the company's financial year does not terminate until March 31st it is not possible to ascertain the full results of a year's trading and to pass the annual accounts and sanction a final dividend before April 1st in any year. The preference shareholders are therefore being asked to agree to the abolition of the fixed dates for payment of their dividends.

Import Duties

The Import Duties Advisory Committee give notice of the following applications, amongst others, for increased duties: By the Master Gold Beaters and the Gold Beaters' Trade Society, in respect of gold leaf; and by the Paper Makers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, in respect of packing and wrapping paper and articles made therefrom.

The Committee are also considering an application for the adjustment of the duties on paints and colours by substituting the following for the existing class of goods dutiable under Group X (29) of the Additional Import Duties (No. 1) Order, 1932: Paints, painters' enamels, lacquers, varnishes and printers' inks; distempers whether dry or not; pigments (whether dry or ground in oil or other medium) other than synthetic organic dyestuffs, colours and colouring matters, dry earth colours, barytes, and carbon black from natural gas.

Any representations which interested parties desire to make in regard to these commodities should be addressed in writing to the secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, not later than July 7th.

AMONGST the many well-illustrated articles in the June number of the "Studio" is one of the Leeds College of Art, in which printing and advertising are amongst the subjects studied. Examples of labels and posters designed by students are reproduced.

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Commercial Review

Current Share Prices

Allied Newspapers ord. 12s. 6d., 12s. 10½d., 8 p.c. cum. pref. 14s. 1½d., 14s. 7½d.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ p.c. deb. 99, 97½; Amalgamated Press (10s.) 10s. 7½d., 7 p.c. cum. pref. 16s. 3d., 5½ p.c. deb. 94½, 94¼; Argus Press Holdings 22s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers 23s. 1½d., 23s., def. (5s.) 14s. 6d., 14s. 4½d., 5 p.c. cum. pref. 20s. 1½d., 19s. 6d.; Buff Book 19s. 3d.; Daily Express Building 6 p.c. 1st deb. 100½, 101¼; Daily Mirror Newspapers (5s.) 10s. 6¾d., 10s. 4½d., 8 p.c. pref. 25s. 10½d.; Daily Sketch and Sunday Graphic 6½ p.c. deb. 106; John Dickinson 31s. 3d., 5 p.c. cum. 1st pref. stk. 97; Financial News 5 p.c. cum. pref. 8s.; Financial Times 7 p.c. cum. pref. 4s. 6d., 4s. 3d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney (£10) 14¾; Hutchinson Printing Trust 1st pref. 9s.; Illustrated Newspapers 1s. 9d., 7 p.c. cum pref. 5s. 3d., 6s.; International Linotype 35; Kelly's Directories 7½ p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 9d., red. 6½ p.c. deb. 103; Lamson Paragon 5½ p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 1½d., 10 p.c. cum. pref. 23s. 1½d.; London Express Newspaper 7 p.c. cum. pref. 18s. 1½d.; Newnes (10s.) 16s. 9d.; Odhams Press (4s.) 5s. 3d., 7½ p.c. A pref. 16s. 9d., 6½ p.c. deb. 101, 7 p.c. B deb. 99¼; Printing Machinery 15s., 5 p.c. pref. 13s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers 8 p.c. cum. pref. 24s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons pref. 10s.; Weldons 6 p.c. cum. pref. 12s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 26s. 3d.

Dividends and Reports

The Financial Times.—Report for 1931 shows profit, after charging all management expenses, depreciation and directors' fees, of £12,094, plus £13,238 brought in and transfer from general reserve £30,000, making £55,332. Deducting pref. div. to June 30th, less tax, £27,125 and transfer to income-tax account £19,046 leaves balance to be carried forward £9,161. Directors regret that through the continuance of acute financial depression they do not feel justified in recommending payment of the pref. div. for second half of 1931. The small amount of prospectus and financial business during the year has not only affected the profits of the "Financial Times," but has reacted very seriously on the earnings of the company's printing businesses. Plant and efficiency have been fully maintained and the works are in a most favourable position to take advantage of any revival in trade.

New Companies

GEORGE MANN AND CO. (1932), LTD.—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares; printing and lithographic machinery manufacturers, engineers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. R. Howie and W. B. Lindley. Solicitors: Simpson, Curtis and Burrill, 41, Park Square, Leeds.

MARTIME PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; art, cheque, colour, copper-plate, etching, lithographic, offset, photogravure, roll-form and automatic printers, engravers, photographers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Lightfoot and H. Holmes. Registered office: 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

LAMBERT BROTHERS (PRESTON), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, lithographers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. E. Lambert (permanent governing director), Mrs. M. E. Lambert, Miss D. Lambert and N. Lambert. Registered office: 46, Glover's Court, Preston.

LARKINSON BROS., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printer, publisher, newsagent, stationer, etc., heretofore carried on by C. W. Larkinson, trading as "Larkinson Bros." at 8, Hitchin Street, and 100, Shortmead Street, Biggleswade, Beds. Private company. Directors: C. W. Larkinson and C. C. Larkinson. Registered office: 8, Hitchin Street, Biggleswade, Beds.

W. J. HOTSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in numbering machines, bookbinders' tools, implements and apparatus, etc. Private company. Directors: W. J. Hotson (75, Albyn Road, S.E.8) and W. T. Whiting.

ARTHUR DICKS ADVERTISING AND SERVICE CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 800 6 per cent. non-cumulative participating ordinary and 200 deferred shares of £1 each; to acquire the business now carried on in Aberdeen and elsewhere by Arthur Dick, advertising contractor and service agent, 13, Bridge Street, Aberdeen. Private company. Subscribers: A. Dick, J. P. Jeffrey, H. Edwards and G. Sellar. Solicitors: Watt and Cumine, Aberdeen.

GRANT AND MURRAY, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; publishers, printers, bookbinders, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. M. Fisher and J. W. Hogbin. Registered office: 126, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

FREDK. BISHOP, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in 5,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 15,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; retail newsagents, booksellers, publishers, stationers, tobacconists, librarians, confectioners, etc. Private company. Directors: F. J. Surridge, P. J. Surridge, E. E. Surridge and J. Coker. Registered office: 4, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4.

BRITISH GREASEPROOF, KRAFT, SULPHITE AND TISSUE PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; manufacturers of all kinds of kraft, sulphite, greaseproof and tissue paper and paper boards and pulp of

Comps
LTD.
LINOTYPERS TO THE TRADE
LET US QUOTE
The **extra efficiency** we are able to give you, an **ever-ready DAY and NIGHT SERVICE**, and in cases of urgency, **EXPRESS MOTOR DELIVERY**, is worth at least something. And our **price**, by the time the job is finished, has been proved to be the **CHEAPEST in the Trade.**

Some of our type faces:
14pt. Cheltenham Wide with Cheltenham Bold.
12pt., 10pt. and 8pt. Metroblack with Metrolite (based on the popular new Sans).
12pt. Kennerley and Italic.
12pt., 10pt. and 8pt. Cheltenham Bold and Cheltenham Bold Italic.
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all kinds; paper mill owners, paper, pulp, esparto and rag merchants and agents and dealers in waste materials for making paper and paper pulp, box manufacturers, manufacturers of cartons, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Mutimer (managing director of Davies and Royle, Ltd.), and J. Dewsnap (manager of Davies and Royle, Ltd.). Registered office: 7, Old Swan Lane, E.C.4.

Increases of Capital

CITY TYPESETTING SERVICES, LTD. (Farringdon Street, E.C.4).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £1,600 in £1 ordinary shares beyond the registered capital of £6,000.

YENDALL AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Risca, Mon.).—The nominal capital has been increased by the addition of £3,000 beyond the registered capital of £5,000. The additional capital is divided into 2,000 preference and 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, ranking pari passu with existing shares.

Mortgages and Charges

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £10,000 on April 8th, 1932, of mortgage dated July 10th, 1929, and registered July 11th, 1929, securing £170,000.

P. M. SHANKS AND SONS, LTD. (Typefounders, etc., 31, Red Lion Square, W.C.).—Mortgage debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital dated June 6th, 1932, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank Ltd.

MONO CONTAINERS, LTD.—Deed of agreement and charge dated May 7th, 1923, securing such amount or proportion of the sewer rate and difference or sum as shall be payable by the owner or occupier of the land, charged on freehold land and premises fronting Cumberland Avenue, Park Royal (being property acquired by the company on June 9th, 1932). Mortgagees: Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

KENT AND RICHARDS (1930), LTD. (Newspaper proprietors, 2, 4, 6 and 8, Orange Street, W.C.).—Satisfaction in full on June 14th, 1932, of trust deed dated September 3rd, 1930, and registered September 5th, 1930, securing £21,000.

SPECIAL PRESS, LTD. (13, Johnsons Court, Fleet, Street, E.C.).—Satisfaction in full on January 31st, 1928, of debenture dated May 24th, 1927, and registered June 14th, 1927, securing £50.

BERKLEY PRINTING SERVICE, LTD. (68, Coleman Street, E.C.).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised June 2nd, 1932, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

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WESTERN MAIL AND ECHO, LTD. (102/5, St. Mary Street, Cardiff).—Mortgage dated June 6th, 1932, to secure £6,000, charged on 176, Fleet Street, E.C. Holders: Principality Building Society, Queen Street, Cardiff.

Receivers Appointed or Released

FORSTER GROOM AND CO., LTD. (publishers, stationers, etc., 13, Whitehall, S.W.)—M. D. Booth, C.A., of 40/43, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager on June 14th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated February 20th, 1904.

CHEMICAL NEWS, LTD. (Merton House, E.C.4).—H. W. B. Ryan, of Merton House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, was appointed receiver and manager on June 13th, 1932, under powers contained in debenture dated November 10th, 1931.

Company Liquidations

ANGLO-EASTERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 45-50, Waterloo Road, S.E.—Under the compulsory liquidation of this company the official receiver (who is also acting as liquidator) has issued his report together with a summary of the statement of affairs which shows unsecured liabilities £819; assets £1,445 after allowing £80 for payment of the preferential claims; and an issued capital of £54. The company was incorporated as a private company in January, 1916, with a nominal capital of £1,000, and was formed to carry on business as printers, publishers, bookbinders, booksellers, etc. It acquired in March, 1916, the business previously carried on by the late W. N. Willis, senr. The purchase price of £500 being satisfied by the issue of 50 £1 shares and a debenture for £450, which was redeemed in November, 1923. The failure is attributed to the fact that larger orders were placed than were really necessary, but in the opinion of the official receiver it is due to mismanagement on the part of the directors.

Bankruptcy

FELIX ARTHUR NEWBERY, proprietor of the "Gentleman's Journal," 160, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor on June 24th at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £4,052 expected to rank against assets £67. Replying to Mr. E. Parke, official receiver, the debtor stated that in 1906 with £400 capital, he commenced publishing at 26, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. a journal entitled the "Gentleman's Journal," which he published until 1915, when owing to the war and the restrictions on paper, he abandoned it. He then began business as an advertising agent at the same address under his own name. That business was success-

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ful until 1929 when he removed to 160, Shaftesbury Avenue, but it afterwards declined. In September, 1931, Felix A. Newbery, Ltd., was formed and acquired the goodwill of his business of which he had since acted as a director. The debtor attributed his failure and insolvency to general depression in trade, particularly in the luxury trades, and the consequent decline in his receipts from advertisements. The examination was concluded.

Kelly's Directories

At the meeting of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., held in London on Friday, Lord Camrose presided, and in his speech as chairman said that the company had met the difficult conditions in the most resolute fashion, and with results which, in these times, could not be regarded as other than satisfactory. Referring to the acquisition of the majority of the shares of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers by the Associated Iliffe Press, a company owned by Kelly's Directories, the chairman expressed the opinion that these shares had been bought at a satisfactory price, and that after the reconstruction the Anglo-Foreign company should be in a position to pay regular dividends. Lord Camrose also referred to the recent erection and equipping of the company's new printing works at Andover, which he said are now completed and in full working order.

Anglo-Foreign

Capital reconstruction of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Ltd., is now proposed. The past year's net profits of the company declined by £10,189 to £18,298. Aggregate profits actually earned by company and its subsidiaries improved slightly, but in order to build up reserves the latter did not wholly distribute their profits. Directors consider business is now on a thoroughly sound basis. Debit on deficiency account is £1,058,204, which, it is stated, arises mainly from losses on investments which were made before any of the present directors took office. With preliminary expenses, the total loss to be extinquished is £1,090,105.

It is proposed to write 3s. 8d. off each issued 5s. ordinary share and to cancel the deferred shares, as no part of that class of capital is represented by assets. A balance of £14,061 on share premium account will remain as a reserve. Every three reduced ordinary shares of 1s. 4d. will be consolidated into one 4s. ordinary share, and the authorised capital then restored to £3,150,000 in 4s. ordinary shares. The board confidently expect that when the scheme is carried into effect the company will be in a position to pay regular dividends.

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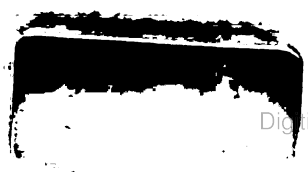
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